

APB182Hu01 100μg Active Taxilin Alpha (TXLNa)

Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1st Edition (Apr, 2016)

#### [PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: E. coli

Residues: Lys328~Glu531
Tags: N-terminal His-tag

**Purity: >98%** 

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 0.05% sarcosyl

and 5% trehalose.

**Applications:** Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 7.8

Predicted Molecular Mass: 27.4kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 33kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Phenomenon explanation:

The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

- 1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
- 2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
- 3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
- 4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
- 5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

#### [USAGE]

Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

## [STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

**Stability Test:** The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

#### [SEQUENCE]

KHK DLOOOLVDAK LOOAOEMLKE

AEERHQREKD FLLKEAVESQ RMCELMKQQE THLKQQLALY TEKFEEFQNT LSKSSEVFTT FKQEMEKMTK KIKKLEKETT MYRSRWESSN KALLEMAEEK TVRDKELEGL QVKIQRLEKL CRALQTERND LNKRVQDLSA GGQGSLTDSG PERRPEGPGA OAPSSPRVTE APCYPGAPST E

## [ACTIVITY]

Taxilin Alpha (TXLNa) also known as interleukin-14 (IL-14) is a cytokine that controls the growth and proliferation of both normal and cancerous B cells. TXLNa induces B-cell proliferation, inhibits antibody secretion, and expands selected B-cell subgroups. This interleukin is produced mainly by T cells and certain malignant B cells. Besides, Protein Disulfide Isomerase A3 (PDIA3) has been identified as an interactor of TXLNa, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human TXLNa and recombinant human PDIA3. Briefly, TXLNa were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100uL were then transferred to PDIA3-coated microtiter

wells and incubated for 2h at  $37^{\circ}$ C. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-TXLNa pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at  $37^{\circ}$ C. Finally, add  $50\mu$ L stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of TXLNa and PDIA3 was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

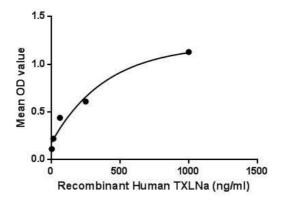


Figure 1. The binding activity of TXLNa with PDIA3.

# [ IDENTIFICATION ]

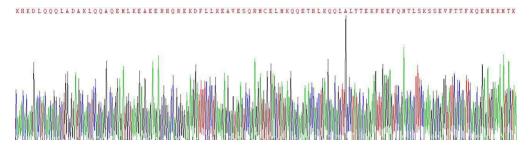


Figure 2. Gene Sequencing (extract)

# Cloud-Clone Corp.

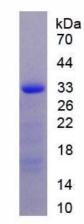


Figure 3. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant TXLNa, Human

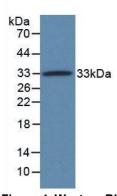


Figure 4. Western Blot

Sample: Recombinant TXLNa, Human;

Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Human TXLNa Ab (PAB182Hu01)

# [ IMPORTANT NOTE ]

The kit is designed for in vitro and research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.