



P97688Hu01

Myristoylated Alanine Rich Protein Kinase C Substrate (MARCKS)

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

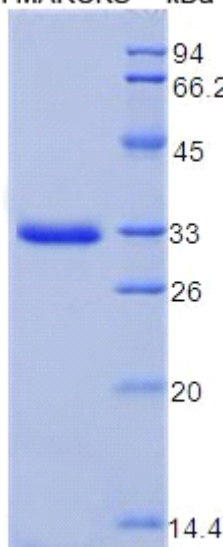
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4th Edition (Revised in August, 2012)

[DESCRIPTION]

Human MARCKS kDa



15% SDS-PAGE

Protein Names: Myristoylated Alanine Rich Protein Kinase C Substrate

Synonyms: MARCKS, MACS, PRKCSL

Species: Human

Size: 100µg

Source: *Escherichia coli*-derived

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton Probable. Membrane; Lipid-anchor .

[PROPERTIES]

Residues: Met1~Ala328 (Accession # P29966), with N-terminal His-Tag.

Grade & Purity: >95%, 33 kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Formulation: Supplied as liquid form in Phosphate buffered saline(PBS), pH 7.4.

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

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

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

Predicted Molecular Mass: 32.7 kDa

Predicted isoelectric point: 4.7

[PREPARATION]

Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH7.2-pH7.4.



[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 of the target protein. 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. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCES]

The target protein is fused with N-terminal His-Tag, its sequence is listed below.

MGHHHHHSGSEF-MGAQFSKTAA KGEAAAERPG EAAVASSPSK ANGQENGHVK VNGDASPAAA ESGAKEELQA
NGSAPAADKE EPAAAGSGAA SPSAAEKGEP AAAAAPEAGA SPVEKEAPAE GEAAEPGSPT AAEGEAASAA SSTSSPKAED
GATPSPSNET PKKKKKRFSF KKSFKLSGFS FKKNKKEAGE GGAEAPAAE GGKDEAAGGA AAAAAEAGAA SGEQAAAPGE
EAAAGEEGAA GGDPQEAKPQ EAAVAPEKPP ASDETKAAEE PSKVEEKKA EAGASAAACE APSAAGPGAP PEQEAPAAE
PAAAAASSAC AAPSQEAQPE CSPEAPPA

[REFERENCES]

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3. Dephoure N., *et al.* (2008) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 105:10762-10767.
4. Imami K., *et al.* (2008) Anal. Sci. 24:161-166.

