

FBL Human

Description:FBL Human Recombinant fused with 23 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 262 amino acids (83-321 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 28.9kDa. The FBL is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:ENPS-573

For research use only.

Synonyms:rRNA 2'-O-methyltransferase fibrillar, 34 kDa nucleolar scleroderma antigen, FBL, FIB1, FLRN, fibrillar, FIB, RNU3IP1.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH RSMGKNVMVE PHRHEGVFIC
RGKEDALVTK NLVPGESVYG EKRVISEGD DKIEYRAWNP FRSKLAAAIL GGVDQIHIKP
GAKVLYLGAA SGTTVSHVSD IVGPDGLVYA VEFSHRSGRD LINLAKKRTN IIPVIEDARH
PHKYRMLIAM VDVIFADVAQ PDQTRIVALN AHTFLRNGGH FVISIKANCI DSTASAEAVF
ASEVKKMQQE NM

Purity:Greater than 85.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The FBL solution (0.5 mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 20% glycerol, 1mM DTT, 0.2M NaCl and 1mM EDTA.

Stability:

FBL although stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

FBL is a significant small nucleolar protein in eukaryotes, which has an essential role in pre-rRNA processing during ribosomal biogenesis. Fibrillar is a component of several ribonucleoproteins including a nucleolar small nuclear ribonucleoprotein (SnRNP) and one of the two classes of small nucleolar ribonucleoproteins (snoRNPs). Fibrillar contains an N-terminal repetitive domain which is rich in glycine and arginine residues, like fibrillars in other species. Fibrillars central region is similar to an RNA-binding domain and contains an RNP consensus sequence. FBL is linked to the U3, U8, and U13 small nuclear RNAs and is positioned in the dense fibrillar component (DFC) of the nucleolus. Antisera from roughly 8% of humans with the autoimmune disease scleroderma recognize fibrillar.

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