

HMGB1 Human

Description: HMG1 Human Recombinant fused with 6X His tag produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 223 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 26 kDa. The HMGB-1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-588

Synonyms: HMG1, HMG3, SBP-1, Amphoterin, HMGB1, High-Mobility Group Box 1.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:

MGKGDPPKPRGKMSSYAFFVQTCREEHKKKHPDASVNFSEFSKCSERWKTMSAKEKGFED
MAKADKARYEREMKTYIPPKGETKKKFKDPNAPKRPPSAFFLFCSEYRPKIKGEHPGLSIGDVAK
KLGEMWNNTAADDKQPYEKKAALKKEKYEKDIAAYRAKGPDAAKKGVVKAEEKSKKKEEEDDEE
DEEDEEEDEEDEDDEEEDDDDELEHHHHHH.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The HMG1 (1 mg/ml) was lyophilized after extensive dialyses against 1x PBS pH-7.4.

Stability:

Lyophilized HMGB1 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution HMGB1 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use 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.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized HMGB1 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

High-mobility group box 1 protein (HMGB1), previously known as HMG-1 or amphoterin, is a member of the high mobility group box family of non-histone chromosomal proteins. Human HMGB1 is expressed as a 30 kDa, 215 amino acid (aa) single chain polypeptide containing three domains: two N-terminal globular, 70 aa positively charged DNA-binding domains (HMG boxes A and B), and a negatively charged 30 aa C-terminal region that contains only Asp and Glu. Residues 27 - 43 and 178 - 184 contain a NLS. Posttranslational modifications of the molecule have been reported, with acetylation occurring on as many as 17 lysine residues. HMGB1 is expressed at high levels in almost all cells. It was originally discovered as a nuclear protein that could bend DNA. Such bending stabilizes nucleosome formation and regulates the expression of select genes upon recruitment by DNA binding proteins.

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