

Datasheet for ABIN3109659

FFAR3 Protein (AA 1-346) (rho-1D4 tag)[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image

Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	FFAR3
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-346
Origin:	Human
Source:	Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This FFAR3 protein is labelled with rho-1D4 tag.
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS), Crystallization (Crys), ELISA

Product Details

Sequence:	<p>MDTGPDQSYF SGNHWFVFSV YLLTFLVGLP LNLLALVVFV GKLQRRPVAV DVLLLNLITAS DLLLLLFLPF RMVEAANGMH WPLPFILCPL SGFIFFTTIY LTALFLAAVS IERFLSVAHP LWYKTRPRLG QAGLVSVACW LLASAHCSVY YVIEFSGDIS HSQGTNGTCY LEFRKDQLAI LLPVRLMAV VLFVPLIIT SYCYSRLVWI LGRGGSHRRQ RRVAGLLAAT LLNFLVCFGP YNVSHVVGYI CGESPAWRIY VTLLSTLNSC VDPFVYYFSS SGFQADFHEL LRRLCGLWGQ WQQESSMELK EQKGGEQRA DRPAERKTSE HSQGCGTGGQ VACAES</p> <p>Sequence without tag. Tag location is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.</p>
Characteristics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Made in Germany - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts.• Human FFAR3 Protein (raised in Insect Cells) purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure crystallization grade.• State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

Product Details

This protein is a made to order protein and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein.

The big advantage of ordering our made-to-order proteins in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

In the unlikely event that the protein cannot be expressed or purified we do not charge anything (other companies might charge you for any performed steps in the expression process for custom-made proteins, e.g. fees might apply for the expression plasmid, the first expression experiments or purification optimization).

When you order this made-to-order protein you will only pay upon receipt of the correctly folded protein. With no financial risk on your end you can rest assured that our experienced protein experts will do everything to make sure that you receive the protein you ordered.

The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm. The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer.

The concentration of the protein is calculated using its specific absorption coefficient. We use the ExPASy's protparam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

Purification:	Three step purification of membrane proteins expressed in baculovirus infected SF9 insect cells: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Membrane proteins are fractioned by ultracentrifugation and subsequently solubilized with different detergents (detergent screen). Samples are analyzed by Western blot.2. The best performing detergent is used for solubilization and the proteins are purified via their rho1D4 tag via two rho1D4 antibody columns: one DTT resistant, the other one not. Eluate fractions are analyzed by Western blot.3. Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatograph. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.
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Purity:	>95 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.
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Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
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Endotoxin Level:	Protein is endotoxin-free.
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Grade:	Crystallography grade
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Target Details

Target:	FFAR3
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Target Details

Alternative Name: FFAR3 ([FFAR3 Products](#))

Background: G protein-coupled receptor that is activated by a major product of dietary fiber digestion, the short chain fatty acids (SCFAs), and that plays a role in the regulation of whole-body energy homeostasis and in intestinal immunity. In omnivorous mammals, the short chain fatty acids acetate, propionate and butyrate are produced primarily by the gut microbiome that metabolizes dietary fibers. SCFAs serve as a source of energy but also act as signaling molecules. That G protein-coupled receptor is probably coupled to the pertussis toxin-sensitive, G(i/o)-alpha family of G proteins. Its activation results in the formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, the mobilization of intracellular calcium, the phosphorylation of the MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2 kinases and the inhibition of intracellular cAMP accumulation (PubMed:12711604). Activated by SCFAs and by beta-hydroxybutyrate, a ketone body produced by the liver upon starvation, it inhibits N-type calcium channels and modulates the activity of sympathetic neurons through a signaling cascade involving the beta and gamma subunits of its coupled G protein, phospholipase C and MAP kinases. Thereby, it may regulate energy expenditure through the control of the sympathetic nervous system that controls for instance heart rate. Upon activation by SCFAs accumulating in the intestine, it may also signal to the brain via neural circuits which in turn would regulate intestinal gluconeogenesis. May also control the production of hormones involved in whole-body energy homeostasis. May for instance, regulate blood pressure through renin secretion. May also regulate secretion of the PYY peptide by enteroendocrine cells and control gut motility, intestinal transit rate, and the harvesting of energy from SCFAs produced by gut microbiota. May also indirectly regulate the production of LEP/Leptin, a hormone acting on the CNS to inhibit food intake, in response to the presence of short-chain fatty acids in the intestine. Finally, may also play a role in glucose homeostasis. Besides its role in energy homeostasis, may play a role in intestinal immunity. May mediate the activation of the inflammatory and immune response by SCFAs in the gut, regulating the rapid production of chemokines and cytokines by intestinal epithelial cells. Among SCFAs, the fatty acids containing less than 6 carbons, the most potent activators are probably propionate, butyrate and pentanoate while acetate is a poor activator (PubMed:12496283, PubMed:12711604). {ECO:0000269|PubMed:12496283, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12711604, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18801738, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23066016}.

Molecular Weight: 39.8 kDa Including tag.

UniProt: [O14843](#)

Application Details

Application Notes:	In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.
Comment:	In cases in which it is highly likely that the recombinant protein with the default tag will be insoluble our protein lab may suggest a higher molecular weight tag (e.g. GST-tag) instead to increase solubility. We will discuss all possible options with you in detail to assure that you receive your protein of interest.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	100 mM NaCL, 20 mM Hepes, 10% glycerol. pH value is at the discretion of the manufacturer.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
Expiry Date:	Unlimited (if stored properly)

Images



Image 1. „Crystallography Grade“ protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process