

Datasheet for ABIN3109659

FFAR3 Protein (AA 1-346) (Strep Tag)[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image

Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	FFAR3
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-346
Origin:	Human
Source:	Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This FFAR3 protein is labelled with Strep Tag.
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS), ELISA

Product Details

Sequence:	<p>MDTGPDQSYF SGNHWFVFSV YLLTFLVGLP LNLLALVVFV GKLQRRPVAV DVLLLNLTA S DLLLLLFLPF RMVEAANGMH WPLPFILCPL SGFIFFTTIY LTALFLAAVS IERFLSVAHP LWYKTRPRLG QAGLVSVACW LLASAHCSVY YVIEFSGDIS HSQGTNGTCY LEFRKDQLAI LLPVRLMAV VLFVPLIIT SYCYSRLVWI LGRGGSHRRQ RRVAGLLAAT LLNFLVCFGP YNVSHVVG YI CGESPAWRIY VTLLSTLNSC VDPFVYFSS SGFQADFHEL LRRLCGLWGQ WQEQSSMELK EQKGGEQRA DRPAERKTSE HSQGCGTGGQ VACAES</p> <p>Sequence without tag. The proposed Strep-Tag is based on experience s with the expression system, a different complexity of the protein could make another tag necessary. In case you have a special request, please contact us.</p>
Characteristics:	<p>Key Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Made in Germany - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts.• Protein expressed with ALICE® and purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure

correct folding and modification.

- These proteins are normally active (enzymatically functional) as our customers have reported (not tested by us and not guaranteed).
- State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

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.

Expression System:

- ALiCE®, our Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System is based on a lysate obtained from *Nicotiana tabacum* c.v.. This contains all the protein expression machinery needed to produce even the most difficult-to-express proteins, including those that require post-translational modifications.
- During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to produce something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system - all that's needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!

Concentration:

- 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.
- We use the ExPASy's ProtParam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

Purification:

Two step purification of proteins expressed in Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System (ALiCE®):

1. In a first purification step, the protein is purified from the cleared cell lysate using StrepTag capture material. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE.
2. Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatography. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.

Purity:

>80 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.

Product Details

Endotoxin Level: Low Endotoxin less than 1 EU/mg (< 0.1 ng/mg)

Grade: Crystallography grade

Target Details

Target: FFAR3

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

Background: Free fatty acid receptor 3 (G-protein coupled receptor 41),FUNCTION: 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).

Target Details

{ECO:0000269|PubMed:12496283, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12711604,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:18801738, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23066016}.

Molecular Weight: 38.6 kDa

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.

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: The buffer composition is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.

Handling Advice: Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: -80 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -80°C.

Expiry Date: Unlimited (if stored properly)



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