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Datasheet for ABIN7538480 PTAFR Protein

Overview

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|---------------|--------------------|
| Quantity: | 50 µg |
| Target: | PTAFR |
| Origin: | Human |
| Source: | Mammalian Cells |
| Protein Type: | Synthetic Nanodisc |

Product Details

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Purpose: | Human PTAFR full length protein-synthetic nanodisc |
| Characteristics: | Unlike other membrane scaffold protein (MSP) Nanodisc on the market, our synthetic Nanodisc can be prepared directly from the cells. The polymers used during this process have a dual function. It dissolves the cell membranes, like the detergent, and uses cellular phospholipids to form Nanodisc around the membrane proteins. The target protein embedded Nanodiscs can then be purified. |

Target Details

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Target: | PTAFR |
| Alternative Name: | PTAFR (PTAFR Products) |
| Background: | This gene encodes a seven-transmembrane G-protein-coupled receptor for platelet-activating factor (PAF) that localizes to lipid rafts and/or caveolae in the cell membrane. PAF (1-0-alkyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine) is a phospholipid that plays a significant role in oncogenic transformation, tumor growth, angiogenesis, metastasis, and pro-inflammatory processes. Binding of PAF to the PAF-receptor (PAFR) stimulates numerous signal |

Target Details

transduction pathways including phospholipase C, D, A2, mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs), and the phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Following PAFR activation, cells become rapidly desensitized and this refractory state is dependent on PAFR phosphorylation, internalization, and down-regulation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]

Molecular Weight: The human full length PTAFR protein has a MW of 39.2kDa

UniProt: [P25105](#)

Pathways: [Activation of Innate immune Response](#), [Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin](#)

Application Details

Comment: Advantages of Synthetic Nanodiscs:

- Highly purified membrane proteins
- High solubility in aqueous solutions
- High stability
- Proteins are in a native membrane environment and remain biologically active
- No detergent and can be used for cell-based assays
- No MSP backbone proteins

Limitations of Synthetic Nanodiscs:

- Intolerant to acids and high concentrations of divalent metal ions

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Buffer: Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0).
Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization.

Storage: -20 °C, -80 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing).
Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.

Expiry Date: 12 months