Recombinant CED6 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	533127
Synonyms	Candidate adapter protein ced-6
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O76337
Gene ID	175773
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 23.15 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	46-233
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 46-233 aa (O76337) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Cell death protein 6 (ced-6) fragment (residues 46-233) from Caenorhabditis elegans, encompassing the complete PID domain. This high-purity protein is an essential tool for investigating apoptotic cell clearance mechanisms, actin reorganization, and neuroprotective pathways in developmental and oxidative stress contexts. Cell death protein 6 (ced-6) functions as an adapter protein critical for recognizing and phagocytosing apoptotic cells during normal development. It promotes engulfment at both early and late stages of apoptosis and is required for actin reorganization around dying cells. Additionally, ced-6 plays a neuroprotective role by safeguarding dopaminergic neurons from oxidative stress-induced degeneration and mediates the recruitment of E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase trim-21 to the apoptotic cell surface, facilitating ubiquitination and degradation of ced-1. The protein is localized to the cytoplasm, where it coordinates these essential cellular processes.