Recombinant FCHO2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547227
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q0JRZ9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 32.90 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 35 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-273
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 1-273 aa (Q0JRZ9) 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 F-BAR domain only protein 2 (FCHO2) fragment (amino acids 1-273) from Homo sapiens, encompassing the complete F-BAR functional domain. This high-purity protein is an essential tool for investigating clathrin-mediated endocytosis, membrane binding, and protein recruitment in cellular trafficking studies. F-BAR domain only protein 2 (FCHO2) plays a critical role in the early stages of clathrin-mediated endocytosis, exhibiting both membrane binding/bending capabilities and the recruitment of proteins necessary for functional clathrin-coated pit formation. It preferentially binds to phosphatidylserine- and phosphoinositide-enriched membranes, such as the plasma membrane, and is involved in both AP-2-dependent (e.g., transferrin receptor) and AP-2-independent (e.g., LDL receptor) endocytosis pathways. The protein localizes to clathrin-coated pits as a peripheral membrane protein on the cytoplasmic side, associating with forming but not mature vesicles, where its membrane-bending activity supports subsequent clathrin and adaptor functions in vesicle formation.