Recombinant DR4L2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549247
Synonyms	Short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 25C member 3; Protein SDR25C3
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6PKH6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 24.31 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 24 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	20-232
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 20-232 aa (Q6PKH6) 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 Human DHRS4L2 Protein Fragment (20-232) is a high-quality, soluble protein designed for structural and functional studies. This fragment, derived from Dehydrogenase/reductase SDR family member 4-like 2, retains key domains and is optimized for biochemical assays, offering researchers a reliable tool to investigate oxidoreductase activity. The full-length DHRS4L2 protein, encoded by the DHRS4L2 gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a probable oxidoreductase, playing a role in redox reactions critical for cellular metabolism. It is secreted, indicating potential extracellular involvement in signaling or metabolic pathways. This recombinant fragment encompasses the stable core domain (residues 20-232), enabling focused analysis of its enzymatic properties without interference from unstable regions.