Recombinant TX264 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541657
Synonyms	Putative secreted protein Zsig11
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9Y6I9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 22.11 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 22 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	32-211
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 32-211 aa (Q9Y6I9) 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 TEX264 (32-211) is a highly stable and soluble fragment of Testis-expressed protein 264, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment enables researchers to investigate the protein's critical roles in reticulophagy and DNA-protein cross-link repair, offering a reliable tool for exploring endoplasmic reticulum dynamics and genome stability mechanisms. TEX264 is a major reticulophagy (ER-phagy) receptor that independently remodels endoplasmic reticulum subdomains into autophagosomes under nutrient stress, facilitating ER turnover via interactions with ATG8 proteins. Additionally, it plays a key role in DNA damage response by bridging VCP/p97 to covalent DNA-protein cross-links (DPCs) and initiating their resolution through SPRTN during DNA synthesis. The protein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum membrane, autophagosomes, cytosol, nucleus, and chromosomes, highlighting its multifunctional nature in cellular quality control and genome maintenance.