Recombinant ROGDI protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543567
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9GZN7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 33.78 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 34 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-287
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 2-287 aa (Q9GZN7) 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 Protein ROGDI Homolog (Human) Fragment (aa 2-287) is a high-purity, stable protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 286-amino acid fragment represents a soluble and well-folded unit of the full-length protein, ideal for investigating its molecular function and interactions in neuroscience and cellular biology research. The full-length Protein ROGDI Homolog, encoded by the ROGDI gene in Homo sapiens, is primarily localized to the nuclear envelope and neuronal structures. It is predominantly detected at presynaptic sites on axons, with additional presence in the soma, dendrites, and synaptic vesicles, though not at post-synaptic locations. This subcellular distribution suggests a role in neuronal communication and intracellular transport processes, making it a protein of interest for studies on synaptic function and neurological disorders.