Recombinant ANTRL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	551077
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	A6NF34
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 33.26 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 33 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	70-353
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 70-353 aa (A6NF34) 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 Anthrax toxin receptor-like protein (ANTXRL) fragment (residues 70-353), encompassing the VWFA domain, designed for targeted functional studies of domain-specific interactions and mechanisms in human cellular processes. The full-length Anthrax toxin receptor-like protein is a single-pass type I membrane protein localized to the cell membrane in humans. While a detailed function summary is not provided, its membrane association and domain structure suggest a role in extracellular signaling or receptor-mediated processes, with the VWFA domain typically involved in protein-protein interactions and adhesion functions.