Recombinant RTN1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547377
Synonyms	Neuroendocrine-specific protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q16799
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 10.98 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	624-704
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 624-704 aa (Q16799) 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	This product is a recombinant fragment of human Reticulon-1 (RTN1), spanning residues 624-704. It represents a stable, soluble unit of the protein, ideal for structural and biochemical studies, particularly in investigating its role in inhibiting amyloid precursor protein processing. Reticulon-1, also known as Neuroendocrine-specific protein, is encoded by the RTN1 gene in humans. It functions by inhibiting amyloid precursor protein processing, likely through blocking BACE1 activity, which has implications for neurodegenerative research. The protein is localized to the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus membranes, where it acts as a multi-pass membrane protein, underscoring its involvement in intracellular membrane-associated processes.