Recombinant SCOC protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543840
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9UIL1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 9.71 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 10 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	90-159
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 90-159 aa (Q9UIL1) 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 Short coiled-coil protein (SCOC) fragment (residues 90-159) is a stable and soluble unit derived from human SCOC, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment supports research into autophagy regulation and protein-protein interactions. The full-length Short coiled-coil protein (SCOC) in Homo sapiens functions as a positive regulator of amino acid starvation-induced autophagy, playing a critical role in cellular stress response and nutrient sensing. It localizes primarily to the Golgi apparatus membrane, trans-Golgi network, and cytosol, where it acts as a peripheral membrane protein on the cytoplasmic side. This localization and function highlight its importance in membrane trafficking and autophagy pathways, with implications for understanding metabolic regulation and disease mechanisms.