Recombinant ANO5 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	538340
Synonyms	Gnathodiaphyseal dysplasia 1 protein; Transmembrane protein 16E
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q75V66
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 13.60 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 14 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	579-679
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 579-679 aa (Q75V66) 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 Anoctamin-5 (ANO5) Fragment (aa 579-679) is a high-purity, stable protein segment derived from the human transmembrane protein 16E. This fragment is optimized for structural and biochemical studies, offering researchers a reliable tool to investigate the protein's role in plasma membrane repair mechanisms. Anoctamin-5, encoded by the ANO5 gene, is a multi-pass transmembrane protein primarily involved in plasma membrane repair processes, working in coordination with annexins. It is localized to both the endoplasmic reticulum membrane and the cell membrane, though it does not function as a calcium-activated chloride channel. The full-length protein is associated with cellular maintenance and integrity, making it a significant target for research in membrane biology and related pathologies.