Recombinant SRCH protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539850
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P23327
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 10.66 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	620-699
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 620-699 aa (P23327) 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 Human Sarcoplasmic Reticulum Histidine-Rich Calcium-Binding Protein (HRC) Fragment (aa 620-699) is an 80-amino acid protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment represents a stable and soluble unit of HRC, optimized for research into calcium regulation in muscle function. The full-length Sarcoplasmic Reticulum Histidine-Rich Calcium-Binding Protein (HRC), encoded by the HRC gene in humans, plays a role in regulating calcium sequestration or release within the sarcoplasmic reticulum lumen of skeletal and cardiac muscle. This function is critical for muscle contraction and relaxation cycles, highlighting HRC's importance in maintaining calcium homeostasis and its potential implications in muscle-related physiological and pathological processes.