Recombinant EMB protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547518
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6PCB8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 25.24 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	54-260
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 54-260 aa (Q6PCB8) 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 Embigin (EMB) Fragment (aa 54-260) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the functional roles of its Ig-like V-type domains. This 207-amino acid fragment encompasses key domains critical for Embigin's involvement in motoneuron outgrowth, neuromuscular junction formation, and membrane transporter targeting, making it an essential tool for neuroscience and cell biology research. Embigin, encoded by the EMB gene in Homo sapiens, plays a pivotal role in the outgrowth of motoneurons and the formation of neuromuscular junctions. It promotes nerve terminal sprouting and acetylcholine receptor clustering following muscle denervation, while delaying retraction of terminal sprouts upon re-innervation. Additionally, Embigin facilitates the membrane targeting of monocarboxylate transporters SLC16A1, SLC16A6, and SLC16A7. Located at the cell membrane as a single-pass type I membrane protein, it specifically localizes to neuromuscular junctions, underscoring its importance in synaptic structure and function.