Recombinant GLRA2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	537628
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P23416
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 26.32 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 27 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	43-256
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 43-256 aa (P23416) 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 Glycine Receptor Subunit Alpha-2 (GLRA2) Fragment (residues 43-256) is a high-purity protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 214-amino acid fragment was computationally optimized for stability and solubility, enabling reliable investigation of glycine-gated chloride channel function and synaptic regulation. The full-length Glycine Receptor Subunit Alpha-2 (GLRA2), encoded by the GLRA2 gene in Homo sapiens (UniProt ID: P23416), functions as a subunit of heteromeric glycine-gated chloride channels. It contributes to inhibitory postsynaptic currents, down-regulates neuronal excitability, and plays roles in synaptic plasticity and cellular responses to ethanol. The protein localizes primarily to the postsynaptic cell membrane and synapse as a multi-pass membrane protein, where it facilitates critical neurotransmission processes.