Recombinant AIDA protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540948
Synonyms	Axin interaction partner and dorsalization antagonist
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96BJ3
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 19.41 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 19 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	153-306
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 153-306 aa (Q96BJ3) 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 AIDA Protein Fragment (153-306): A high-purity, functionally relevant fragment encompassing the C2 Aida-type domain, designed for targeted studies of Axin-mediated signaling and ventralization pathways in embryogenesis. The full-length Axin interactor, dorsalization-associated protein (AIDA) functions as a ventralizing factor during embryonic development. It inhibits axin-mediated JNK activation by binding to axin and disrupting its homodimerization, thereby antagonizing the Wnt/β-catenin-independent dorsalization pathway activated by AXIN/JNK signaling. This positions AIDA as a key regulator in developmental biology and signaling cascades.