Recombinant ERIC3 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542831
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q5RHP9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.73 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	283-405
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 283-405 aa (Q5RHP9) 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 Glutamate-rich protein 3 (ERICH3) fragment (283-405) is a highly stable and soluble human protein unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment supports research into ciliary function, neuronal vesicle biogenesis, and retrograde intraflagellar transport mechanisms. Glutamate-rich protein 3, encoded by the ERICH3 gene in humans, is a multifunctional protein critical for primary cilium formation and length regulation. It operates within retrograde intraflagellar transport (IFT) pathways to remove signaling proteins from cilia and is also involved in neuronal vesicle biogenesis and neurotransmitter vesicular function. The protein localizes to primary cilia along the ciliary axoneme and is found in the cytoplasm of neurons, where it associates with vesicles, underscoring its roles in cellular signaling and neuronal processes.