Recombinant FRMD8 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541191
Synonyms	Band4.1 inhibitor LRP interactor; Bili; iRhom tail-associated protein; iTAP
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BZ67
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 40.44 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 43 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	31-375
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 31-375 aa (Q9BZ67) 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 FRMD8 Protein Fragment (aa 31-375) - A highly stable and soluble protein fragment ideal for investigating the regulatory functions of FERM domain-containing protein 8 in Wnt signaling and ADAM17-mediated cytokine shedding pathways. FERM domain-containing protein 8 (FRMD8) is a crucial regulatory protein that promotes the cell surface stability of iRhom1 and iRhom2, thereby preventing their degradation through the endolysosomal pathway. This function positions FRMD8 as a key modulator in ADAM17-mediated shedding of important signaling molecules including TNF, amphiregulin, HBEGF, and TGFA from the cell surface. Additionally, FRMD8 negatively regulates Wnt signaling, potentially by antagonizing the recruitment of AXIN1 to LRP6. The protein localizes to both the cytoplasm/cytosol and cell membrane, reflecting its dynamic role in cellular signaling pathways. The selected fragment (aa 31-375) represents a stable, soluble unit optimized for structural and functional studies.