Recombinant LEG9B protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548691
Synonyms	Gal-9B; Galectin-9-like protein A
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q3B8N2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 18.30 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-150
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 1-150 aa (Q3B8N2) 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 Galectin-9B Fragment (1-150) is a high-purity protein designed for studying galactoside-binding activity. This fragment fully encompasses the Galectin 1 domain, providing an ideal tool for domain-specific functional research. Galectin-9B (Gal-9B), also known as Galectin-9-like protein A, is encoded by the LGALS9B gene in Homo sapiens. The protein functions as a galactoside-binding lectin, mediating important biological interactions through carbohydrate recognition. While subcellular localization data is unavailable, its binding capability suggests roles in cellular recognition and signaling pathways. The recombinant fragment (residues 1-150) preserves the core functional domain (residues 17-148), enabling focused investigation of galactoside-binding mechanisms.