Recombinant SRPRB protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549409
Synonyms	SR-beta; Protein APMCF1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9Y5M8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 25.27 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	58-271
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 58-271 aa (Q9Y5M8) 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	This product features a recombinant fragment of the human Signal recognition particle receptor subunit beta (SR-beta), also known as Protein APMCF1, corresponding to residues 58-271. This fragment is engineered for high stability and solubility, making it an ideal tool for structural studies, biochemical assays, and functional investigations into SRP-mediated protein targeting mechanisms. The full-length Signal recognition particle receptor subunit beta (SR-beta), encoded by the SRPRB gene, is a key component of the SRP receptor complex. It functions in concert with the signal recognition particle to ensure the accurate targeting of nascent secretory proteins to the endoplasmic reticulum membrane, a critical step in protein secretion and membrane integration. SR-beta is localized to the endoplasmic reticulum membrane as a single-pass membrane protein, where it helps mediate the membrane association of the SRP receptor complex, facilitating the proper localization and processing of secretory and membrane proteins in eukaryotic cells.