Recombinant EMARD protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549509
Synonyms	ER membrane-associated RNA degradation protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q5T6L9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 45.76 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 46 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-389
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 1-389 aa (Q5T6L9) 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 ERMARD (Endoplasmic reticulum membrane-associated RNA degradation protein) fragment (residues 1-389) is a high-purity protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This stable and soluble fragment retains key features of the full-length protein, making it ideal for investigating its role in neuronal migration and endoplasmic reticulum function. The full-length ERMARD protein is a multi-pass membrane protein localized to the endoplasmic reticulum membrane in human cells. Based on research evidence, it plays a critical role in neuronal migration during embryonic development, suggesting its importance in proper brain formation and neural circuit establishment. As an endoplasmic reticulum membrane-associated protein, it is implicated in RNA degradation pathways at the ER interface, potentially linking RNA metabolism to developmental processes.