Recombinant CC136 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541019
Synonyms	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma-associated gene 6 protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96JN2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.94 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 19 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	850-969
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 850-969 aa (Q96JN2) 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 Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 136 (CCDC136) fragment (residues 850-969), a highly soluble and stable protein unit ideal for investigating its role in acrosome formation and spermatogenesis. This fragment is optimized for structural and biochemical studies, offering researchers a reliable tool to explore fertilization-related mechanisms. Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 136, also known as Nasopharyngeal carcinoma-associated gene 6 protein, is implicated in acrosome formation during spermatogenesis and fertilization processes. The full-length protein localizes to cytoplasmic vesicles, secretory vesicles, and the acrosome membrane, functioning as a single-pass membrane protein. It exhibits dynamic subcellular localization, initially appearing on the peripheral acrosome membrane during the Golgi phase and later concentrating on the equatorial segment in the maturation phase, underscoring its critical role in sperm development and function.