Recombinant KCD16 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549519
Synonyms	Potassium channel tetramerization domain-containing protein 16
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q68DU8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 16.00 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-123
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 1-123 aa (Q68DU8) 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 KCTD16 (BTB/POZ domain-containing protein KCTD16) Fragment (aa 1-123) – a high-purity protein fragment encompassing the full BTB domain, designed for functional studies of GABA-B receptor modulation, signaling kinetics, and desensitization mechanisms. KCTD16 is an auxiliary subunit of GABA-B receptors that critically influences receptor pharmacology and response dynamics. It enhances agonist potency and significantly modifies G-protein signaling by accelerating response onset and promoting desensitization. The protein is localized to both presynaptic and postsynaptic cell membranes, underscoring its role in regulating synaptic transmission and neuronal excitability.