Recombinant INX4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	531859
Synonyms	Innexin-4; Protein zero population growth
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9VRX6
Gene ID	251414
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 10.76 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	290-367
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 290-367 aa (Q9VRX6) 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 Innexin inx4 (Innexin-4) Fragment (residues 290-367) from Drosophila melanogaster, a stable and soluble protein unit ideal for structural and biochemical studies of germline gap junction communication. Innexin inx4, encoded by the zpg gene, is a structural component of gap junctions in Drosophila melanogaster germline cells. It is essential for the differentiation and survival of germline cysts in females and spermatogonia in males, with gap junctional communication between spermatogonia and somatic cyst cells playing a critical role in these processes. The protein localizes to the cell membrane as a multi-pass membrane protein and is concentrated at gap junctions, particularly at the interface between germline and somatic support cells in spermatogonia, early spermatocytes, and ovarian germ cells.