Recombinant AT133 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548259
Synonyms	ATPase family homolog up-regulated in senescence cells 1; Putrescine transporting ATPase
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9H7F0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 37.85 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 39 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	470-792
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 470-792 aa (Q9H7F0) 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 ATP13A3 (470-792) Fragment is a high-quality protein product designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 323-amino acid fragment of Polyamine-transporting ATPase 13A3 represents a stable, soluble unit computationally selected for optimal experimental performance, enabling researchers to investigate polyamine transport mechanisms with enhanced reliability. ATP13A3 is an ATP-driven pump that plays a crucial role in endocytosis-dependent polyamine transport. Using ATP as an energy source, it facilitates the transfer of the polyamine precursor putrescine from endosomal compartments to the cytosol. The protein localizes primarily to recycling endosome membranes, with additional presence in early and late endosomes, functioning as a multi-pass membrane protein integral to cellular polyamine homeostasis and transport processes.