Recombinant RAB6D protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549499
Synonyms	Rab6-like protein WTH3DI
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q53S08
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 21.32 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 21 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-176
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 1-176 aa (Q53S08) 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 Ras-related protein Rab-6D (EC 3.6.5.2) fragment (residues 1-176) from Homo sapiens, a stable and soluble unit ideal for studying intracellular membrane trafficking mechanisms in structural and biochemical assays. The full-length Ras-related protein Rab-6D belongs to the Rab family of small GTPases, which are essential regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking. These proteins cycle between inactive GDP-bound and active GTP-bound states, controlling processes such as transport vesicle formation, movement, tethering, and fusion by recruiting specific downstream effectors to membranes. This role highlights their significance in maintaining cellular organization and transport pathways, though subcellular localization details are not specified here.