Recombinant INX7 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	535062
Synonyms	Protein opu-7
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q21123
Gene ID	177364
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 12.97 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	331-427
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 331-427 aa (Q21123) 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-7 (Protein opu-7) Fragment (residues 331-427) from Caenorhabditis elegans, a 97-amino acid segment engineered for stability and solubility, ideal for structural and biochemical studies of gap junction components. Innexin-7 (encoded by the inx-7 gene) is a structural component of gap junctions, which are specialized intercellular channels facilitating direct communication between adjacent cells. As a multi-pass membrane protein, it localizes to the cell membrane and specifically enriches at gap junction plaques. This fragment represents a computationally optimized soluble unit that retains key structural features while enabling experimental accessibility for investigating gap junction assembly and function.