Recombinant ACHE protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540182
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q04844
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 26.69 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 29 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	21-239
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 21-239 aa (Q04844) 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 Acetylcholine Receptor Subunit Epsilon (CHRNE) Fragment (aa 21-239) is a high-purity, stable protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 219-amino acid soluble unit retains key properties of the native protein, enabling research into acetylcholine receptor function and ion channel mechanisms. The full-length Acetylcholine Receptor Subunit Epsilon (CHRNE) plays a critical role in neurotransmission by forming ligand-gated ion channels at the postsynaptic membrane. Upon binding acetylcholine, the receptor undergoes extensive conformational changes that open an ion-conducting pathway across the plasma membrane, facilitating rapid signal transmission in the nervous system. This protein is localized to the postsynaptic cell membrane as a multi-pass membrane protein, where it contributes to the assembly and function of acetylcholine receptor complexes. The provided fragment represents a computationally optimized stable region suitable for experimental applications without transmembrane domains.