Recombinant A16L2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549582
Synonyms	APG16-like 2; Autophagy-related protein 16-2; WD repeat-containing protein 80
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8NAA4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 34.41 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 34 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	321-619
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 321-619 aa (Q8NAA4) 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 ATG16L2 Protein Fragment (321-619) - A high-quality, stable protein fragment of the autophagy-related Protein Atg16l2, specifically engineered for structural and biochemical research applications. This 299-amino acid fragment represents a soluble and stable domain ideal for investigating the molecular mechanisms of autophagy regulation. Protein Atg16l2 (APG16-like 2) is an autophagy-related protein that plays a crucial role in regulating epithelial homeostasis in an ATG16L1-dependent manner. This protein is primarily localized in the cytoplasm and cytosol, where it functions as part of the autophagy machinery. Additionally, ATG16L2 localizes to discrete punctae along the ciliary axoneme, suggesting potential roles in ciliary function and cellular trafficking processes. The full-length protein is involved in the complex regulatory network of autophagy, a fundamental cellular process for degradation and recycling of cellular components, with implications for cellular homeostasis, development, and various disease pathways.