Recombinant BTBD3 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546282
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9Y2F9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 49.32 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 50 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	97-522
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 97-522 aa (Q9Y2F9) 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 BTB/POZ domain-containing protein 3 (BTBD3) fragment (amino acids 97-522) is a high-purity tool designed for studying the specific roles of the BTB and BACK domains in neuronal development and dendritic orientation. BTB/POZ domain-containing protein 3, encoded by the BTBD3 gene in Homo sapiens, acts as a key regulator of dendritic field orientation during sensory cortex development. It directs dendrites toward active axon terminals and translocates from the cytosol to the nucleus in response to neuronal activity, highlighting its importance in neural circuit formation and plasticity.