Recombinant SHSA2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550143
Synonyms	Transmembrane protein 46
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6UWI4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 9.79 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 10 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	34-110
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 34-110 aa (Q6UWI4) 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 Protein shisa-2 homolog (Transmembrane protein 46) fragment (amino acids 34-110) is a high-quality, stable protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment captures a soluble and functionally relevant region of SHISA2, enabling detailed investigation into its role in modulating FGF and WNT signaling pathways during cellular maturation. Protein shisa-2 homolog, encoded by the SHISA2 gene, plays an essential role in the maturation of presomitic mesoderm cells by individually attenuating both FGF and WNT signaling pathways. This regulatory function is critical for proper embryonic development and cellular differentiation. The full-length protein is localized to the endoplasmic reticulum membrane as a single-pass type I membrane protein, where it likely participates in signal transduction and protein processing. The provided fragment (residues 34-110) represents a stable, soluble unit optimized for experimental applications, allowing researchers to explore the structural and mechanistic aspects of SHISA2 without the complexities of the transmembrane domain.