Recombinant INX3 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	532743
Synonyms	Protein opu-3
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q19746
Gene ID	180866
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.05 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	299-380
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 299-380 aa (Q19746) 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-3 (Protein opu-3) fragment (residues 299-380) from Caenorhabditis elegans, offering a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural studies and biochemical characterization of this essential gap junction protein. Innexin-3 (encoded by the inx-3 gene) is a structural component of gap junctions in C. elegans, playing a critical role in maintaining gap junction activity to facilitate pharyngeal muscle contraction. It localizes to the cell membrane as a multi-pass membrane protein and is found at gap junctions, where it partially co-localizes with F-actin in embryonic endodermal precursor cells. This recombinant fragment represents a computationally selected region optimized for experimental applications, enabling focused investigation of Innexin-3's functional domains without the complexities of the full-length membrane protein.