Recombinant S26A6 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548153
Synonyms	Anion exchange transporter; Pendrin-like protein 1; Pendrin-L1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BXS9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 14.81 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 15 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-115
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 1-115 aa (Q9BXS9) 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 SLC26A6 (Solute carrier family 26 member 6) Fragment (residues 1-115) is a highly purified protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment represents a stable, soluble unit of the versatile anion exchanger, enabling research into its role in pH regulation, ion transport, and acid-base homeostasis. SLC26A6 is an apical membrane anion exchanger in humans, essential for maintaining acid-base balance through the transport of monovalent and divalent anions, including chloride, bicarbonate, formate, sulfate, and oxalate. It functions in multiple exchange modes, such as chloride-bicarbonate and chloride-oxalate exchange, and is critical in the small intestine for chloride absorption and bicarbonate secretion, as well as in the kidney and pancreas for fluid and bicarbonate secretion. Additionally, it prevents hyperoxaluria and calcium oxalate urolithiasis by mediating oxalate secretion and plays a role in sperm capacitation. The protein localizes to the apical membrane of epithelial cells in the kidney, intestine, and pancreatic ducts, and its activity can be modulated by PKC. The provided fragment (residues 1-115) is a computationally selected region optimized for experimental analysis, reflecting the protein's functional relevance without containing specific domains.