Recombinant ESPNL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549253
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6ZVH7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 36.61 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 37 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-329
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 1-329 aa (Q6ZVH7) 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 Espin-like protein (fragment 1-329) is a high-quality, soluble protein derived from human ESPNL, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment represents a stable unit essential for investigating actin-binding properties and stereocilia formation in inner ear hair cells, supporting hearing research. The full-length Espin-like protein, encoded by the ESPNL gene in Homo sapiens, binds to actin but does not cross-link it. It is critical for the development and maintenance of inner ear hair cell stereocilia and their staircase structure, playing a vital role in normal hearing function. The protein is localized to stereocilia, which are specialized cellular projections, underscoring its importance in auditory physiology.