Recombinant MELPH protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541163
Synonyms	Exophilin-3; Slp homolog lacking C2 domains a; SlaC2-a; Synaptotagmin-like protein 2a
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BV36
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 18.43 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 19 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-144
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 1-144 aa (Q9BV36) 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 Melanophilin Fragment (1-144) is a high-purity protein fragment encompassing the Rab-binding domain (RabBD), designed for studying melanosome transport mechanisms and Rab effector interactions in cellular models. Melanophilin, encoded by the MLPH gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a Rab effector protein that facilitates melanosome transport by linking RAB27A on melanosomes to the motor protein MYO5A. This interaction is critical for intracellular pigment granule movement. The full-length protein localizes to the cytoplasm, where it coordinates vesicular trafficking processes essential for melanocyte function.