Recombinant RAB42 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550183
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8N4Z0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 25.79 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 26 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-218
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 1-218 aa (Q8N4Z0) 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 Ras-related protein Rab-42 (EC 3.6.5.2), encompassing amino acids 1-218, is a high-purity fragment designed for structural and functional studies. This product offers a stable and soluble unit ideal for investigating the role of Rab GTPases in intracellular membrane trafficking. The small GTPases Rab are essential regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking, controlling processes from transport vesicle formation to membrane fusion. They function by cycling between inactive GDP-bound and active GTP-bound states, recruiting downstream effectors that mediate vesicle dynamics. While the precise physiological role of RAB42 remains to be fully elucidated, it is predicted to share these fundamental characteristics, localizing to membranes via lipid anchors. This recombinant fragment supports research into its potential involvement in cellular transport mechanisms.