Recombinant RASF6 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549804
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6ZTQ3
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 19.66 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 20 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	217-369
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 217-369 aa (Q6ZTQ3) 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 RASSF6 Fragment (aa 217-369) - A high-purity protein fragment encompassing the complete Ras-associating and SARAH domains of Ras association domain-containing protein 6, ideal for functional studies of apoptosis regulation and Ras signaling pathways. Ras association domain-containing protein 6 (RASSF6), encoded by the RASSF6 gene in Homo sapiens, plays a critical role in apoptosis induction through both caspase-dependent and caspase-independent pathways. This protein functions as a Ras effector protein and has been shown to suppress serum-induced basal levels of NF-kappa-B, positioning it as a key regulator in cell survival and death signaling mechanisms. The specific fragment (amino acids 217-369) contains the complete functional domains essential for these biological activities.