Recombinant LRBA protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540014
Synonyms	Beige-like protein; CDC4-like protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P50851
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.88 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 12 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1310-1400
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 1310-1400 aa (P50851) 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 LRBA Protein Fragment (residues 1310-1400) is a highly stable and soluble 91-amino acid segment of the Lipopolysaccharide-responsive and beige-like anchor protein. This fragment is optimized for structural and biochemical studies, offering researchers a reliable tool to investigate the molecular mechanisms of this key immune and autophagy regulator. The full-length Lipopolysaccharide-responsive and beige-like anchor protein (LRBA), encoded by the LRBA gene in humans, plays crucial roles in coupling signal transduction with vesicle trafficking to enable polarized secretion and membrane deposition of immune effector molecules. Recent research has also demonstrated its involvement in phagophore growth during mitophagy through regulation of ATG9A trafficking to mitochondria. LRBA is a single-pass membrane protein localized to multiple cellular compartments including the cell membrane, endoplasmic reticulum membrane, trans-Golgi network, and lysosome membrane, highlighting its dynamic role in intracellular trafficking pathways. This widespread subcellular distribution underscores its importance in maintaining cellular homeostasis and immune function.