Recombinant ARRC protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546944
Synonyms	Cone arrestin; C-arrestin; cArr; Retinal cone arrestin-3; X-arrestin
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P36575
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 44.44 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 46 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-388
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 1-388 aa (P36575) 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 Arrestin-C (ARR3) Fragment (1-388) is a stable, soluble protein unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment captures the essential functional domain of cone arrestin, a key regulator in retinal signal transduction, making it an ideal tool for investigating photoreceptor function and visual processing mechanisms. Arrestin-C, encoded by the ARR3 gene, is a retina-specific protein believed to play a critical role in visual signal transduction. Based on functional annotations, it may bind to photoactivated and phosphorylated red/green opsins, suggesting involvement in the termination or modulation of phototransduction cascades in cone photoreceptors. The protein localizes to photoreceptor inner segments and outer segment cilia, indicating its specialized role in maintaining retinal photoreceptor function and visual processing integrity.