Recombinant INX1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	532054
Synonyms	Innexin-1; Protein optic ganglion reduced; Protein ogre
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P27716
Gene ID	45382
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 10.45 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 10 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	289-362
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 289-362 aa (P27716) 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 Innexin inx1 (289-362) fragment from Drosophila melanogaster offers a stable and soluble unit of the gap junction protein, ideal for structural studies and biochemical characterization of this essential neuronal development protein. Innexin inx1 (also known as Protein optic ganglion reduced or ogre) is a structural component of gap junctions in Drosophila melanogaster. This multi-pass membrane protein is critically essential for the generation and/or maintenance of postembryonic neuroblasts and normal development of the optic lobe. The protein localizes to the cell membrane, specifically accumulating in the basolateral membrane of follicle cells in oocytes and epithelial cells in embryonic salivary gland and hindgut, and is found at gap junctions in cell junctions. The selected fragment (residues 289-362) represents a computationally predicted stable domain suitable for investigating the protein's structural properties without the complexities of full-length membrane protein expression.