Recombinant PRIO protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546674
Synonyms	PrP; ASCR; PrP27-30; PrP33-35C; CD antigen CD230
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P04156
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 14.17 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 14 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	127-230
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 127-230 aa (P04156) 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 Major Prion Protein (PrP) Fragment (residues 127-230) is a high-purity, stable protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical research. This 104-amino acid fragment, derived from the human PRNP gene, offers a soluble and well-characterized unit ideal for studying prion protein behavior without the complexities of the full-length membrane-anchored protein. The full-length Major Prion Protein (PrP) is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored membrane protein primarily found in lipid rafts, with additional localization in the Golgi apparatus. While its primary physiological role remains incompletely defined, evidence suggests involvement in neuronal development, synaptic plasticity, and myelin sheath maintenance. The protein may function as an agonist for ADGRG6 receptor to promote myelin homeostasis and appears to play a role in cellular iron uptake and homeostasis. Notably, soluble oligomers of PrP demonstrate toxicity to cultured neuroblastoma cells and can induce apoptosis in vitro. The protein associates with glypican-1 (GPC1) via heparan sulfate chains, which targets it to lipid rafts and facilitates copper or zinc-dependent modulation of heparan sulfate degradation.