Recombinant RETNB protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549075
Synonyms	Colon and small intestine-specific cysteine-rich protein; Colon carcinoma-related gene protein; Cysteine-rich secreted protein A12-alpha-like 1; Cysteine-rich secreted protein FIZZ2; RELMbeta
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BQ08
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.01 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	24-111
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 24-111 aa (Q9BQ08) 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	This product is a recombinant fragment of human Resistin-like beta (RELMbeta), spanning residues 24-111, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This stable, soluble fragment represents a key functional region of the protein, which is implicated as a probable hormone, offering researchers a reliable tool for investigating its biological roles. Resistin-like beta, encoded by the RETNLB gene in Homo sapiens, is classified as a probable hormone, suggesting its involvement in signaling pathways and physiological regulation. As a secreted protein, it functions extracellularly, potentially influencing cell communication and tissue-specific processes. Its association with colon carcinoma and expression in the colon and small intestine highlights its relevance in gastrointestinal biology and disease research, though detailed mechanistic insights require further investigation.