Recombinant CC85A protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550216
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96PX6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 18.31 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 22 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	37-176
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 37-176 aa (Q96PX6) 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 Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 85A (CCDC85A) Fragment (aa 37-176) - A highly stable and soluble protein fragment ideal for structural biology studies and functional investigations of cell adhesion mechanisms. The full-length Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 85A (CCDC85A) plays a significant role in cell-cell adhesion and epithelium development through its interaction with proteins of the beta-catenin family. This protein is localized specifically at cell junctions, particularly adherens junctions, where it contributes to the maintenance of epithelial tissue integrity and cellular organization. The selected fragment (amino acids 37-176) represents a computationally optimized stable domain that maintains key structural features while offering enhanced solubility for experimental applications in biochemical and structural studies.