Recombinant SPRR4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550746
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96PI1
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	1-79
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 1-79 aa (Q96PI1) 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 Small proline-rich protein 4 (SPRR4) fragment (amino acids 1-79) from Homo sapiens, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment represents a stable, soluble unit of the protein involved in keratinocyte cornification and UV-induced cellular responses. Small proline-rich protein 4 (SPRR4), encoded by the SPRR4 gene in humans, functions as a cross-linked envelope protein in keratinocytes and plays a key role in UV-induced cornification. It is primarily localized in the cytoplasm and translocates to the cell periphery, where it integrates into both rigid and fragile cornified envelopes, contributing to skin barrier formation and cellular protection.