Recombinant APBA2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545776
Synonyms	Adapter protein X11beta; Neuron-specific X11L protein; Neuronal Munc18-1-interacting protein 2; Mint-2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q99767
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 21.56 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 22 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	563-749
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 563-749 aa (Q99767) 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 recombinant protein product features a specific fragment (residues 563-749) of the human Amyloid-beta A4 precursor protein-binding family A member 2 (APBA2), also known as Adapter protein X11beta or Mint-2. The fragment is engineered to contain the complete PDZ 1 and PDZ 2 domains, making it an ideal tool for investigating synaptic vesicle exocytosis and amyloid-beta precursor protein modulation in neurological research. The full-length Amyloid-beta A4 precursor protein-binding family A member 2 (APBA2) is a human protein that plays a putative role in synaptic vesicle exocytosis by binding to STXBP1, a key component of the synaptic vesicle exocytotic machinery. This interaction is essential for neurotransmitter release and neuronal communication. Additionally, APBA2 may modulate the processing of the amyloid-beta precursor protein (APP), thereby influencing the formation of APP-beta, which is relevant in the context of Alzheimer's disease research. The protein's involvement in these critical pathways highlights its significance in understanding synaptic function and neurodegenerative mechanisms.