Recombinant STRN3 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544896
Synonyms	Cell cycle autoantigen SG2NA; S/G2 antigen
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q13033
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 37.79 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 38 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	468-797
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 468-797 aa (Q13033) 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 Striatin-3 (Cell cycle autoantigen SG2NA) fragment (residues 468-797) is a high-quality protein product designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 330-amino acid fragment was computationally selected to ensure stability and solubility, making it an ideal tool for investigating the scaffolding functions of Striatin-3 in cellular signaling complexes. Striatin-3, encoded by the STRN3 gene in humans, is a calmodulin-binding scaffolding protein that serves as the central component of striatin-interacting phosphatase and kinase (STRIPAK) complexes. These complexes play critical roles in protein (de)phosphorylation and regulate multiple signaling pathways, including Hippo, MAPK, nuclear receptor, and cytoskeleton remodeling. STRIPAK complexes are involved in diverse biological processes such as cell growth, differentiation, apoptosis, metabolism, and immune regulation. The full-length protein is localized to the cytoplasm and functions as a peripheral membrane protein, highlighting its importance in membrane-associated signaling events.