

EMC4 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	EMC4;Cell proliferation-inducing gene 17 protein;ER membrane protein complex subunit 4; TMEM85;Transmembrane protein 85
Protein Construction:	2-183 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q5J8M3
Molecular Weight:	26.0 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	TAQGGLVANRGRFRKWAIELSGPGGSRGRSDRGSGQGDSLYPVGYLDKQVPDTSVQETDRILVEKRCWDI ALGPLKQIPMNLFIMYMAGNTISIFPTMMVCMMAWRPIQALMAISATFKMLESSSQKFLQGLVYLIGNLMGLA LAVYKCQSMGLLPHTASDWLAFIEPPERMEFSGGGLL

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months.

Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Part of the endoplasmic reticulum membrane protein complex (EMC) that enables the energy-independent insertion into endoplasmic reticulum membranes of newly synthesized membrane proteins. Preferentially accommodates proteins with transmembrane domains that are weakly hydrophobic or contain destabilizing features such as charged and aromatic residues. Involved in the cotranslational insertion of multi-pass membrane

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proteins in which stop-transfer membrane-anchor sequences become ER membrane spanning helices. It is also required for the post-translational insertion of tail-anchored/TA proteins in endoplasmic reticulum membranes. By mediating the proper cotranslational insertion of N-terminal transmembrane domains in an N-exo topology, with translocated N-terminus in the lumen of the ER, controls the topology of multi-pass membrane proteins like the G protein-coupled receptors. By regulating the insertion of various proteins in membranes, it is indirectly involved in many cellular processes (Probable).

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