

STRA6 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	Retinol-binding protein receptor STRA6; STRA6; Receptor for retinol uptake STRA6; Stimulated by retinoic acid gene 6 protein homolog
Protein Construction:	1-50 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9BX79
Molecular Weight:	34.2 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	MSSQPAGNQTSFGATEDYSYGSWYIDEPQGGEEELQPEGEVPSCHTSIPPG

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:	If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/mL. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

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

Functions as retinol transporter. Accepts all-trans retinol from the extracellular retinol-binding protein RBP4, facilitates retinol transport across the cell membrane, and then transfers retinol to the cytoplasmic retinol-binding protein RBP1. Retinol uptake is enhanced by LRAT, an enzyme that converts retinol to all-trans retinyl esters, the

storage forms of vitamin A. Contributes to the activation of a signaling cascade that depends on retinol transport and LRAT-dependent generation of retinol metabolites that then trigger activation of JAK2 and its target STAT5, and ultimately increase the expression of SOCS3 and inhibit cellular responses to insulin. Important for the homeostasis of vitamin A and its derivatives, such as retinoic acid. STRA6-mediated transport is particularly important in the eye, and under conditions of dietary vitamin A deficiency. Does not transport retinoic acid.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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