

Syntaxin 3 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	syntaxin 3;STX3A
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human STX3 (NP_004168.1) (Met1-Asn289) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: His
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q13277-1
Molecular Weight:	32.4 kDa (predicted); 37 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing 50 mM Tris, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

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:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

STX3, also known as syntaxin 3, belongs to the syntaxin family. STX3 is a target membrane protein (t-SNARE) that is needed for membrane fusion. Membrane fusion requires the formation of a complex between a vesicle protein (v-SNARE) and t-SNAREs. STX3, together with syntaxin 2, are predominantly localized at the plasma membrane. Syntaxin 2 cycles between the plasma membrane and the perinuclear compartment whereas syntaxin 3 cycles between the plasma membrane and the trans-Golgi network. It is possible that this cycling has an important role

in the regulation of t-SNARE function.

Reference

Ibaraki K. et al., 1995, Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 211 (3): 997-1005.

Martín-Martín B. et al., 1999, J Leukoc Biol. 65 (3): 397-406.

Darios F. et al., 2006, Nature. 440 (7085): 813-7.

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