

VTI1A Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Vti1-rp2;MVti1;vesicle transport through interaction with t-SNAREs 1A;VTI1RP2;MMDS3
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human VTI1A (Q96AJ9-2) (Met1-Arg187) was expressed with an N-terminal polyhistidine tag. Predicted N terminal: His
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q96AJ9-2
Molecular Weight:	24.2 kDa (predicted); 29, 27, 18, 15 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

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:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. 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

Evolutionarily conserved SNARE (soluble N-ethylmaleimide sensitive factor attachment protein receptors) proteins form a complex that drives membrane fusion in eukaryotes. VTI1A and VTI1B are the only members of their SNARE subclass and the yeast homolog Vti1p is essential for cell survival. VTI1A is involved in regulating insulin-stimulated trafficking of secretory vesicles enriched with both GLUT4 (glucose transporter) and Acrp30 in adipocytes; it also plays key roles in neuronal development and in selectively maintaining spontaneous

neurotransmitter release.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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