Human STX8 / Syntaxin 8 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **14243-H07H**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CARB

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human STX8 (Q9UNK0) (Met1-Gly215) was expressed with an N-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human STX8 comprises 235 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 27 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 34 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, PH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

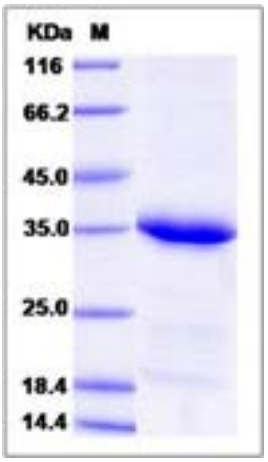
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

STX8, also known as syntaxin 8, directly interacts with HECTd3. STX8 forms the SNARE complex with syntaxin 7, vti1b and endobrevin. STX8 belongs to the syntaxin family. Members of this family are key molecules implicated in diverse vesicle docking and membrane fusion events. STX8 physically interacts with cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR): recombinant syntaxin 8 binds CFTR in vitro and both proteins co-immunoprecipitate in HT29 cells. Syntaxin 8 regulates CFTR-mediated currents in chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells stably expressing CFTR and syntaxin 8. STX8 contributes to the regulation of CFTR trafficking and chloride channel activity by the SNARE machinery.

References

1.Steegmaier M. et al., 1999, J Biol Chem. 273 (51): 34171-9. 2.Thoreau V. et al., 1999, Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 257 (2): 577-83. 3.Zhang L. et al., 2009, Cell Mol Neurobiol. 29 (1): 115-21.