Human VAMP3 / Cellubrevin Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **14481-H07E**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CEB

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human VAMP3 (Q15836) (Met1-Lys77) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human VAMP3 consists of 92 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 10.6 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 11 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 10% Glycerol, 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:

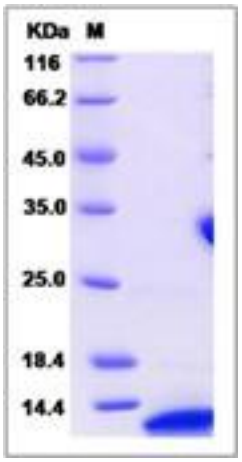
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

VAMP3, also known as cellubrevin, is a member of the vesicle-associated membrane protein (VAMP)/synaptobrevin family. Synaptobrevins/VAMPs, syntaxins, and the 25-kD synaptosomal-associated protein are the main components of a protein complex involved in the docking and/or fusion of synaptic vesicles with the presynaptic membrane. Because of VAMP3 gene's high homology to other known VAMPs, its broad tissue distribution, and its subcellular localization, VAMP3 was shown to be the human equivalent of the rodent cellubrevin. In platelets VAMP3 resides on a compartment that is not mobilized to the plasma membrane on calcium or thrombin stimulation.

References

1.Bernstein AM. et al., 1999, Blood. 93 (2): 571-9. 2.Annaert WG. et al., 1997, J Cell Biol. 139 (6): 1397-410. 3.Hager HA. et al., 2010, EMBO J. 29 (3): 532-45.