Human STX3 / Syntaxin 3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **14625-H07E**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

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.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % 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 STX3 consists of 278 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 32.4 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 37 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0.

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:

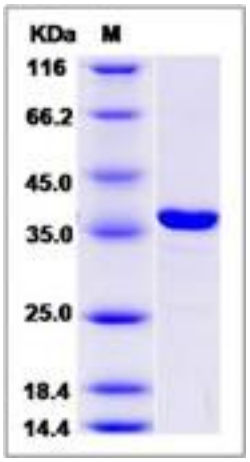
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

STX3, also known as syntaxin 3, belongs to the syntaxin family. STX3 is a target membrane protein (t-SNARE) which 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.

References

1.Ibaraki K. et al., 1995, Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 211 (3): 997-1005 2.Martín-Martín B. et al., 1999, J Leukoc Biol. 65 (3): 397-406. 3.Darios F. et al., 2006, Nature. 440 (7085): 813-7.