

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Tag C-Flag Tag FXYD5 **Target**

DYSAD, HSPC113, IWU1, KCT1, OIT2, PRO6241, **Synonyms**

Human FXYD5 full length protein-synthetic Description

nanodisc **Delivery** 6~8weeks **Uniprot ID** Q96DB9

Protein Families Ion Channels: Other

Protein Pathways

Expression Host

The human full length FXYD5 protein has a MW of **Molecular Weight**

19.5kDa

HFK293

Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5% Formulation & - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before Reconstitution lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis

for specific instructions of reconstitution. Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not

intended for use within a month, aliquot and store Storage & Shipping at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient

temperature.

This gene encodes a member of a family of small membrane proteins that share a 35-amino acid signature sequence domain, beginning with the sequence PFXYD and containing 7 invariant and 6 highly conserved amino acids. The approved human gene nomenclature for the family is FXYDhuman gene nomenclature for the family is FXYD-domain containing ion transport regulator. Mouse FXYD5 has been termed RIC (Related to Ion Channel). FXYD2, also known as the gamma subunit of the Na,K-ATPase, regulates the properties of that enzyme. FXYD1 (phospholemman), FXYD2 (gamma), FXYD3 (MAT-8), FXYD4 (CHIF), and FXYD5 (RIC) have been shown to induce channel activity in experimental expression systems

Background experimental expression systems.

Transmembrane topology has been established for two family members (FXYD1 and FXYD2), with the N-terminus extracellular and the C-terminus on the cytoplasmic side of the membrane. This gene product, FXYD5, is a glycoprotein that functions in the up-regulation of chemokine production, and it is involved in the reduction of cell adhesion via its ability to down-regulate Ecadherin. It also promotes metastasis, and has been linked to a variety of cancers. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [RefSeg curation by Kathleen J. Sweadner, Ph.D., sweadner@helix.mgh.harvard.edu., Sep 2009]

> Email: info@dimabio.com Website: www.dimabio.com

Usage Research use only Conjugate Unconjugated

Address: Wuhan institute of Biotechnology B7, Biolake No.666 Gaoxin Road, Wuhan, Hubei, China Telephone: +1 2409940618(USA) /+86-18062749453(China)

/+86-400-006-0995(China)

