

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Tag</b>	C-Flag Tag
<b>Target</b>	SSR1
<b>Synonyms</b>	SRIF-2, SS-1-R, SS1-R, SS1R
<b>Description</b>	Human SSR1 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
<b>Delivery</b>	6~8weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P30872
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Protein Families</b>	GPCR, Transmembrane, Druggable Genome,
<b>Protein Pathways</b>	GPCRDB Class A Rhodopsin-like, Peptide GPCRs, Cancer,
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The human full length SSR1 protein has a MW of 42.7kDa
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>	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 at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	Somatostatins are peptide hormones that regulate diverse cellular functions such as neurotransmission, cell proliferation, and endocrine signaling as well as inhibiting the release of many hormones and other secretory proteins. Somatostatin has two active forms of 14 and 28 amino acids. The biological effects of somatostatins are mediated by a family of G-protein coupled somatostatin receptors that are expressed in a tissue-specific manner. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of somatostatin receptors having seven transmembrane segments. Somatostatin receptors form homodimers and heterodimers with other members of the superfamily as well as with other G-protein coupled receptors and receptor tyrosine kinases. This somatostatin receptor has greater affinity for somatostatin-14 than -28. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated

