Rhesus macaque FAM171A2 Protein, His Tag, low endotoxin

Catalog # FA2-R52H3

Synonyms

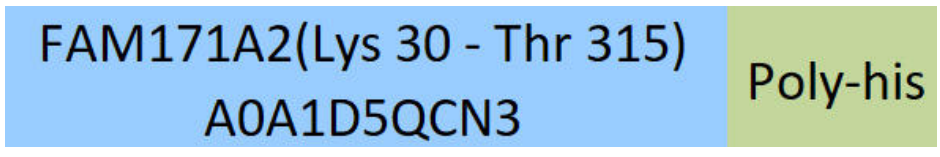
FAM171A2

Source

Rhesus macaque FAM171A2 Protein, His Tag (FA2-R52H3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Lys 30 - Thr 315 (Accession # A0A1D5QCN3).

Predicted N-terminus: Lys 30

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 32.7 kDa. The protein migrates as 38-45 kDa when calibrated against Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 0.01 EU per μg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Shipping and Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature.

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

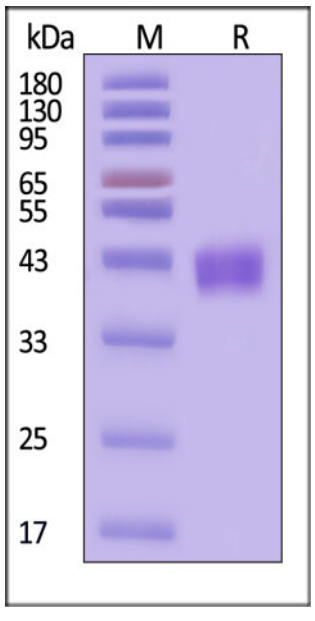
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

ACRO Quality Management System

- QMS(ISO, GMP)
- Quality Advantages
- Quality Control Process

SDS-PAGE



Rhesus macaque FAM171A2 Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

Background

FAM1712A is a neuronal membrane receptor identified as a critical therapeutic target for Parkinson's disease (PD) . It acts as a neuronal receptor that selectively binds pathological α-synuclein, facilitating its neuron-to-neuron transmission—a key process in PD progression . Inhibiting FAM171A2 effectively blocks this propagation, offering a promising strategy to slow disease advancement