

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Tag	Warning: Undefined variable \$hasAttributeValueDescription in C:\wwwroot\mirror.dimabio.com\wp-content\plugins\woocommerce-print-products\public\class-woocommerce-print-products-public.php on line 2806 C-Flag Tag
Target	FXYP5
Synonyms	DYSAD, HSPC113, IWU1, KCT1, OIT2, PRO6241, RIC
Description	Human FXYP5 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
Delivery	6-8weeks
Uniprot ID	Q96DB9
Expression Host	HEK293
Protein Families	Ion Channels: Other
Protein Pathways	N/A
Molecular Weight	The human full length FXYP5 protein has a MW of 19.5kDa
Formulation & Reconstitution	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.
Storage & Shipping	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. 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 FXYP- domain containing ion transport regulator. Mouse FXYP5 has been termed RIC (Related to Ion Channel). FXYP2, also known as the gamma subunit of the Na,K-ATPase, regulates the properties of that enzyme. FXYP1 (phospholemman), FXYP2 (gamma), FXYP3 (WAI-S), FXYP4 (CHIF), and FXYP5 (RIC) have been shown to induce channel activity in experimental expression systems. Transmembrane topology has been established for two family members (FXYP1 and FXYP2), with the N-terminus extracellular and the C-terminus on the cytoplasmic side of the membrane. This gene product, FXYP5, 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 E-cadherin. It also promotes metastasis, and has been linked to a variety of cancers. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [RefSeq curation by Kathleen J. Sweadner, Ph.D., sweadner@helix.mgh.harvard.edu , Sep 2009]
Background	
Usage	Research use only
Conjugate	Unconjugated

