

KDEL2 Protein, Mouse (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702352
Synonyms:	ER lumen protein-retaining receptor 2; KDEL endoplasmic reticulum protein retention receptor 2; KDEL receptor 2
Species:	Mouse
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	Q9CQM2 (M1-A212)
Gene ID:	66913
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 24 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<p>M N I F R L T G D L S H L A A I V I L L L K I W K T R S C A G I S G K S Q L L F</p> <p>A L V F T T R Y L D L F T S F I S L Y N T S M K L I Y I A C S Y A T V Y L I Y M</p> <p>K F K A T Y D G N H D T F R V E F L V V P V G G L S F L V N H D F S P L E I L W</p> <p>T F S I Y L E S V A I L P Q L F M I S K T G E A E T I T T H Y L F F L G L Y R A</p> <p>L Y L V N W I W R F Y F E G F F D L I A V V A G V V Q T I L Y C D F F Y L Y I T</p> <p>K V L K G K K L S L P A</p>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, 0.05% Brij-78, 6%Trehalose, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>KDEL2 Protein, a membrane receptor, functions as a crucial participant in the maintenance of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) resident proteins' localization. The receptor binds to the K-D-E-L sequence motif located in the C-terminal region of these proteins, facilitating their retention within the ER. This interaction is pivotal for the vesicle-mediated recycling process that ensures the return of ER-resident proteins from the Golgi apparatus to the ER, contributing to their proper subcellular localization. Notably, the binding affinity of KDEL2 is pH-dependent, with optimal binding occurring at a slightly acidic pH</p>
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range of 5-5.4, underscoring the regulatory role of pH in this vital cellular process.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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