

SSR2 Human

Description: SSR2 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 155 amino acids (18-149a.a) and having a molecular mass of 16.8kDa. SSR2 is fused to a 23 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-1387

For research use only.

Synonyms: HSD25, TLAP, TRAP-BETA, TRAPB, Translocon-associated protein subunit beta, Signal sequence receptor subunit beta, SSR-beta.

Source: E.coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSEEGARLL ASKSLNRYA
VEGRDLTLQY NIYNVGSSAA LDVELSDDSF PPEDFGIVSG MLNVKWDRIA PASNVSHTVV
LRPLKAGYFN FTSATITYLA QEDGPVVIGS TSAPGQGGIL AQREFDRRFS PHFLD.

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

SSR2 protein solution (0.5mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 10% glycerol and 0.1M NaCl.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

The signal sequence receptor (SSR) is a glycosylated endoplasmic reticulum membrane receptor related with protein translocation across the ER membrane. The SSR consists of 2 subunits, a 34-kD glycoprotein (alpha-SSR or SSR1) and a 22-kD glycoprotein (beta-SSR or SSR2). The human beta-signal sequence receptor gene (SSR2) maps to chromosome bands 1q21-q23. Diseases correlated with SSR2 include calcaneonavicular coalition, and osteosarcoma, and among its related super-pathways are Viral mRNA Translation and Generic Transcription Pathway.

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