

PRODUCT INFORMATION

C-Flag&Strep Tag Tag

Target MSHR

Synonyms CMM5, MSH-R, SHEP2

Human MSHR-Strep full length protein-synthetic **Description**

nanodisc **Delivery** 6~8weeks **Uniprot ID** Q01726

Expression Host HEK293

Formulation &

Storage & Shipping

Background

Protein Families GPCR, Transmembrane, Druggable Genome,

GPCRDB Class A Rhodopsin-like, Peptide **Protein Pathways**

GPCRs, Cancer,

The human full length MSHR-Strep protein has a **Molecular Weight**

MW of 34.7 kDa

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. Do not use solvents with

Reconstitution a pH below 6.5 or those containing high concentrations of divalent metal ions (greater than 5 mM) in subsequent experiments. 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 intronless gene encodes the receptor protein for melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH). The encoded protein, a seven pass transmembrane G protein coupled receptor, controls melanogenesis. Two types of melanin exist: red pheomelanin and black eumelanin. Gene mutations that lead to a loss in function are associated with increased pheomelanin production, which leads to lighter skin and hair color. Eumelanin is photoprotective

but pheomelanin may contribute to UV-induced skin damage by generating free radicals upon UV radiation. Binding of MSH to its receptor activates the receptor and stimulates eumelanin synthesis. This receptor is a major determining factor in sun sensitivity and is a génetic risk factor for melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancer. Over

30 variant alleles have been identified which correlate with skin and hair color, providing evidence that this gene is an important component in determining normal human pigment variation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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