

Product datasheet for TP302407M

STARD5 (NM_181900) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human StAR-related lipid transfer (START) domain containing 5 (STARD5), 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC202407 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)
	<p>MDPALAAQMSEAVAEMKMLQYRRDTAGWKICREGNGVSVSWRPSVEFPGNLYRGEGIVYGTLEEVWDCVKP AVGGLRVKWDENVTFEIIQSITDTLCVSRSTPSAAMKLISPRDFVDLVLVKRYEDGTISSNATHVEHP LCPKPGFVRGFNHPCGCFCEPLPGEPTKTNLVTFFHTDLVSGYLPQNVDSFFPRSMTRFYANLQKAVKQ FHE</p> <p>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</p>
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	23.6 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_871629</u>
Locus ID:	80765

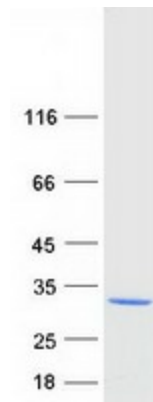


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UniProt ID: [Q9NSY2](#)
RefSeq Size: 1344
Cytogenetics: 15q25.1
RefSeq ORF: 639

Summary: Proteins containing a steroidogenic acute regulatory-related lipid transfer (START) domain are often involved in the trafficking of lipids and cholesterol between diverse intracellular membranes. This gene is a member of the StarD subfamily that encodes START-related lipid transfer proteins. The protein encoded by this gene is a cholesterol transporter and is also able to bind and transport other sterol-derived molecules related to the cholesterol/bile acid biosynthetic pathways such as 25-hydroxycholesterol. Its expression is upregulated during endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress. The protein is thought to act as a cytosolic sterol transporter that moves cholesterol between intracellular membranes such as from the cytoplasm to the ER and from the ER to the Golgi apparatus. Alternative splicing of this gene produces multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified STARD5 protein (Cat# [TP302407]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with STARD5 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC202407]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).