

**Product Name: Recombinant Human TXLNA (N, C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PEH1750**



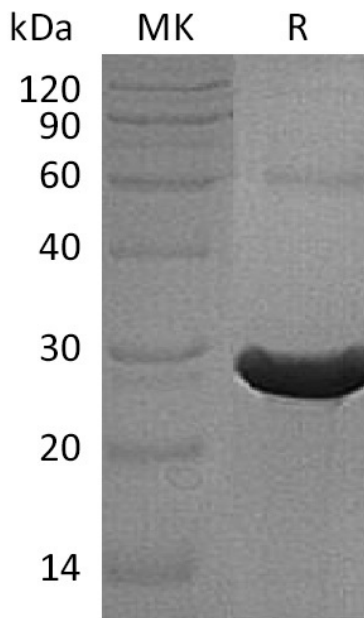
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## Summary

<b>Name</b>	TXLNA/ $\alpha$ -taxilin
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/ $\mu$ g as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Alpha-Taxilin is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Lys162 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus, 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P40222
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	20.4 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 months.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu$ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image

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### Alternative Names

Alpha-Taxilin; TXLNA; TXLN

### Background

$\alpha$ -Taxilin belongs to the taxilin family.  $\alpha$ -Taxilin exists in almost all tissues, with higher expression levels observed in the heart, kidney, liver, and pancreas.  $\alpha$ -Taxilin binds to the C-terminal coiled coil region of syntaxin family members STX1A, STX3A, and STX4A, but not when these proteins are complexed with SNAP25, VAMP2 or STXBP1, suggesting that it interacts with syntaxins that do not form the SNARE complex. It is shown that  $\alpha$ -Taxilin plays multiple roles in the generation and maintenance of neurons through modulation of the NAC-mediated translational machinery and/or the syntaxin-mediated vesicle traffic in the soma. In addition,  $\alpha$ -Taxilin may be involved in intracellular vesicle traffic and potentially in calcium-dependent exocytosis in neuroendocrine cells.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.