

Recombinant Human ORAI3 Protein

For Research Use Only

1. Basic Product Information

Catalog No.: REP50754

Size: 10ug, 100ug

Protein Name: Protein orai-3 (Transmembrane protein 142C)

Synonym: ORAI3, TMEM142C

UniProt ID: Q9BRQ5

UniProt Link: www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q9BRQ5/entry

Species Source: Human

Expression System: HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system Sequence

Length: 295 AA

Molecular Weight: 31 KD

Protein Tag: C-terminal His6

2. Amino Acid Sequence

MKGGEGDAGEQAPLNPEGESPAQSATYREFVHRGYLDLMGASQHSRLRSLWRRLYLSRAKLKASS
RTSALLSGFAMVAMVEVQLESDEYPPGILLVAFSACTTVLVAVHLFALMVSTCLLPHIEAVSNIHNLN
SVHQSPHQRLHRYVELAWGFSTALGTFLFLAEVVLVGWVKFVPIGAPLDTPTPMVPTSRVPGTLAPV
ATSLSPASNLPRSSASAAPSQAEPACPPRQACGGGGGAHGPGWQAAMASTAIMVPVGLVFVAFALH
FYRSLVAHKTDYKQEEELNRLQGELQAV

3. Buffer Composition

Liquid format: PBS-based buffer containing 50% glycerol. Glycerol concentration can be customized upon customer request; please state special requirements when placing your order.

Lyophilized format: Buffer before lyophilization is PBS supplemented with 6% trehalose.

4. Storage Conditions



Upon receipt, store the product at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot the product for on-demand use to preserve protein activity and prevent denaturation and inactivation caused by repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

5. Product Description

This product is recombinant Protein orai-3 (Transmembrane protein 142C) produced using the HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system. It is suitable for in-vitro functional assays, protein-protein interaction studies, antibody preparation and other biomedical research applications.

Protein Function: Pore-forming subunit of two major inward rectifying Ca(2+) channels at the plasma membrane: Ca(2+) release-activated Ca(2+) (CRAC) channels and arachidonate-regulated Ca(2+)-selective (ARC) channels (PubMed:16807233, PubMed:17442569, PubMed:19182790, PubMed:19622606, PubMed:19706554, PubMed:20354224, PubMed:32415068). Assembles with ORAI1 and ORAI2 to form hexameric CRAC channels that mediate Ca(2+) influx upon depletion of endoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+) store and channel activation by Ca(2+) sensor STIM1, a process known as store-operated Ca(2+) entry (SOCE). Various pore subunit combinations may account for distinct CRAC channel spatiotemporal and cell-type specific dynamics. ORAI1 mainly contributes to the generation of Ca(2+) plateaus involved in sustained Ca(2+) entry and is dispensable for cytosolic Ca(2+) oscillations, whereas ORAI2 and ORAI3 generate oscillatory patterns. CRAC channels assemble in Ca(2+) signaling microdomains where Ca(2+) influx is coupled to calmodulin and calcineurin signaling and activation of NFAT transcription factors recruited to ORAI1 via AKAP5. CRAC channels are the main pathway for Ca(2+) influx in T cells and promote the immune response to pathogens by activating NFAT-dependent cytokine and chemokine transcription (PubMed:16807233, PubMed:17442569, PubMed:19182790, PubMed:19706554, PubMed:20354224, PubMed:32415068). Assembles with ORAI1 to form channels that mediate store-independent Ca(2+) influx in response to inflammatory metabolites arachidonate or its derivative leukotriene C4, termed ARC and LRC channels respectively (PubMed:19622606, PubMed:32415068).

Subcellular Localization: Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Note=Colocalizes with STIM1 upon store depletion.

6. Notes

- Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles to maintain protein stability and biological activity.
- Please specify special buffer-composition requirements at the time of order placement.
- For research use only. Not intended for clinical diagnosis, therapeutic use or commercial manufacturing.