Recombinant DTX2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540637
Synonyms	Protein deltex-2; Deltex2; hDTX2; RING finger protein 58; RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase DTX2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q86UW9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 22.28 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 22 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-185
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-185 aa (Q86UW9) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human DTX2 Fragment (1-185) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the WWE domains of Probable E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX2. This fragment encompasses both WWE 1 and WWE 2 domains, providing an essential tool for investigating domain-specific functions in Notch signaling regulation and ubiquitin ligase activity. The full-length Probable E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase DTX2 is a key regulator of Notch signaling, a pathway critical for cell-cell communication and cell-fate determination. It functions as both a positive and negative regulator of Notch, depending on developmental and cellular contexts, and exhibits ubiquitin ligase activity in vitro, suggesting its role in modulating the Notch pathway through ubiquitination. DTX2 is predominantly localized in the cytoplasm but is also partially nuclear, reflecting its involvement in diverse cellular processes. This recombinant fragment enables focused research on the WWE domains' contributions to DTX2's regulatory mechanisms.