Recombinant BACH2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543547
Synonyms	BTB and CNC homolog 2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BYV9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 17.18 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 17 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-135
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 1-135 aa (Q9BYV9) 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 BACH2 (BTB and CNC homolog 2) Fragment (aa 1-135) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the BTB domain's role in transcriptional regulation, immune function, and apoptosis. This fragment serves as an essential tool for domain-specific functional assays and mechanistic investigations. Transcription regulator protein BACH2, encoded by the BACH2 gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a transcriptional repressor or activator that binds to Maf recognition elements (MARE). It coordinates transcription with MAFK, induces apoptosis under oxidative stress by repressing HMOX1, and facilitates nuclear import of actin. BACH2 is a key regulator of adaptive immunity, critical for maintaining regulatory T-cell function and B-cell maturation. The protein localizes to both the cytoplasm and nucleus, with nucleocytoplasmic shuttling regulated by phosphorylation, highlighting its dynamic role in cellular signaling and immune responses.