Recombinant RNFT2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547947
Synonyms	RING finger and transmembrane domain-containing protein 2; Transmembrane protein 118
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96EX2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 12.22 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 12 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	351-444
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 351-444 aa (Q96EX2) 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 RNFT2 (351-444) Fragment: A high-quality, stable, and soluble protein fragment derived from the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNFT2, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 94-amino acid fragment offers researchers a reliable tool to investigate the protein's functional domains and mechanisms. The full-length E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RNFT2, encoded by the RNFT2 gene in Homo sapiens, plays a critical role in regulating immune responses by negatively modulating IL3-dependent cellular processes. It functions through the ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of IL3RA, thereby exerting an anti-inflammatory effect. As a multi-pass membrane protein localized to cellular membranes, RNFT2 is integral to signaling pathways that control inflammation, making it a significant target for immunological and therapeutic research.