Recombinant BNIP2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	537997
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q12982
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 25.02 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	116-314
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 116-314 aa (Q12982) 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 BCL2/adenovirus E1B 19 kDa protein-interacting protein 2 (BNIP2) fragment (amino acids 116-314) from Homo sapiens. This high-purity protein encompasses the CRAL-TRIO functional domain, providing an essential tool for investigating apoptosis regulation and protein interactions in cellular pathways. BNIP2 is implicated in the suppression of cell death and interacts with key regulatory proteins such as BCL-2 and adenovirus E1B 19 kDa. It localizes primarily to the cytoplasm, including the perinuclear region and nuclear envelope, suggesting roles in intracellular signaling and structural organization. The full-length protein contributes to cellular survival mechanisms, and this fragment enables focused study of domain-specific functions.