Recombinant VRTN protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549920
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9H8Y1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 41.81 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 42 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-355
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 1-355 aa (Q9H8Y1) 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 Vertnin (VRTN) protein fragment (residues 1-355) is a high-quality, stable, and soluble preparation designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, derived from human Vertnin, retains key features for investigating its role as a transcription factor in thoracic vertebrae development, offering researchers a reliable tool for functional analyses. Vertnin, encoded by the VRTN gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a transcription factor that regulates the development of thoracic vertebrae, as supported by evidence from UniProtKB (accession Q9H8Y1). It is localized to the nucleus, indicating its direct involvement in transcriptional processes. This recombinant fragment (1-355) was selected computationally to ensure stability and solubility, enabling detailed exploration of Vertnin's molecular mechanisms in skeletal development without the complexities of the full-length protein.