Recombinant NPM2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545320
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q86SE8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.51 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-125
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 1-125 aa (Q86SE8) 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 Nucleoplasmin-2 (NPM2) Fragment (1-125) is a high-quality, soluble protein product designed for chromatin reprogramming and histone chaperone studies. This 125-amino acid fragment, derived from the full-length NPM2 protein, offers exceptional stability and purity, making it ideal for structural biology, biochemical assays, and early embryonic development research. Nucleoplasmin-2, encoded by the NPM2 gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a core histone chaperone critical for chromatin reprogramming during fertilization and early embryonic development. It plays a key role in sperm DNA decondensation, facilitating epigenetic remodeling post-fertilization. The protein is primarily localized in the nucleus, with dynamic redistribution to the cytoplasm following nuclear membrane breakdown in oocytes, underscoring its importance in gametogenesis and zygotic chromatin organization.