Recombinant RIP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540630
Synonyms	hRIP
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q86UA6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 26.43 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 28 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-219
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 1-219 aa (Q86UA6) 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	Introducing the recombinant human RPA-interacting protein (hRIP) fragment (residues 1-219), a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, derived from the RPAIN gene, represents a key region involved in mediating the nuclear import of the RPA complex, offering researchers a valuable tool for investigating DNA metabolism and nuclear transport mechanisms. The full-length RPA-interacting protein (hRIP), encoded by the RPAIN gene in Homo sapiens, plays a critical role in DNA metabolism by mediating the nuclear import of the RPA complex, potentially through interactions with importin beta. Isoform 1 localizes to both the cytoplasm and nucleus, while isoform 2 is sumoylated and specifically resides in the nucleus within PML bodies, where it facilitates RPA complex localization and function. This protein's involvement in nuclear transport and DNA-related processes underscores its importance in cellular maintenance and replication, making it a significant target for research in molecular biology and genetics.