Recombinant NCOR2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546340
Synonyms	N-CoR2; CTG repeat protein 26; SMAP270; Silencing mediator of retinoic acid and thyroid hormone receptor; SMRT; T3 receptor-associating factor; TRAC; Thyroid-, retinoic-acid-receptor-associated corepressor
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9Y618
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 28.06 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 31 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	169-388
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 169-388 aa (Q9Y618) 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 Nuclear receptor corepressor 2 (N-CoR2) fragment (residues 169-388) is a highly stable and soluble protein unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment supports research into transcriptional repression mechanisms and chromatin remodeling, offering a reliable tool for investigating nuclear receptor signaling pathways. Nuclear receptor corepressor 2 (N-CoR2), also known as SMRT, is a key transcriptional corepressor in human cells that mediates repression by certain nuclear receptors. It functions by recruiting chromatin-modifying enzymes, including histone deacetylases HDAC1, HDAC2, and HDAC3, to promote chromatin condensation and limit access to basal transcription machinery. This protein is involved in regulating germinal center B-cell proliferation and survival, as well as modulating androgen receptor signaling to control cell proliferation. N-CoR2 is localized to the nucleus, where it interacts with nuclear receptors and other transcriptional regulators to fine-tune gene expression. The provided fragment (residues 169-388) represents a computationally selected region optimized for experimental applications, enabling focused studies on its functional domains and interactions.