Recombinant HELLS protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546050
Synonyms	Proliferation-associated SNF2-like protein; SWI/SNF2-related matrix-associated actin-dependent regulator of chromatin subfamily A member 6
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9NRZ9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 25.35 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 25 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	210-412
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 210-412 aa (Q9NRZ9) 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 Lymphoid-specific helicase (HELLS) fragment (residues 210-412), a meticulously designed protein tool that encompasses the essential Helicase ATP-binding domain. This high-quality fragment enables researchers to investigate the specific ATP-dependent helicase activity and chromatin remodeling functions of HELLS, supporting advanced studies in epigenetic regulation and lymphoid cell development. Lymphoid-specific helicase (HELLS), encoded by the HELLS gene in humans, plays an essential role in normal development and cellular survival. It is critically involved in regulating the expansion and survival of lymphoid cells and is required for both de novo and maintenance DNA methylation processes. HELLS may control silencing of imprinted genes such as CDKN1C through DNA methylation mechanisms and appears to function in heterochromatin formation and organization, suggesting important roles in transcriptional regulation and mitotic control. The protein localizes to the nucleus where it is closely associated with pericentric heterochromatin, positioning it as a key regulator of chromatin structure and epigenetic inheritance.