Recombinant UTF1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540470
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q5T230
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.84 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 12 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	61-147
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 61-147 aa (Q5T230) 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 UTF1 (Undifferentiated embryonic cell transcription factor 1) Fragment (aa 61-147) is a highly stable and soluble protein unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 87-amino acid fragment retains key functional characteristics, making it an ideal tool for investigating transcriptional regulation mechanisms. Undifferentiated embryonic cell transcription factor 1 (UTF1), encoded by the UTF1 gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a transcriptional coactivator of ATF2, playing a crucial role in gene regulation processes. The protein is localized to the nucleus, where it participates in transcriptional activation pathways. This specific fragment (amino acids 61-147) represents a computationally optimized region that maintains structural integrity while offering enhanced solubility for experimental applications.