Recombinant PPIH protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539480
Synonyms	PPIase H; Rotamase H; Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein particle-specific cyclophilin H; CypH; U-snRNP-associated cyclophilin SnuCyp-20; USA-CYP
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O43447
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 20.73 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 21 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-177
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 2-177 aa (O43447) 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 Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase H (PPIase H) fragment (residues 2-177) is a high-purity protein designed for studying proline isomerization and pre-mRNA splicing mechanisms. This fragment fully retains the functional PPIase cyclophilin-type domain, making it an ideal reagent for investigating protein folding, spliceosome assembly, and chaperone activity in controlled experimental settings. Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase H (PPIase H) is a cyclophilin-type enzyme that catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds, facilitating proper protein folding. It plays a critical role in pre-mRNA splicing, particularly in the assembly of the U4/U5/U6 tri-snRNP complex—a key component of the spliceosome. Evidence suggests it may also function as a chaperone. The protein is predominantly localized in nuclear speckles, where it colocalizes with spliceosomal snRNPs, with a minor fraction present in the cytoplasm, reflecting its involvement in nuclear splicing processes.