Recombinant CHD6 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	538580
Synonyms	CHD-6; ATP-dependent helicase CHD6; Radiation-induced gene B protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8TD26
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.25 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 17 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1203-1320
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 1203-1320 aa (Q8TD26) 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 CHD-6 (Chromodomain-helicase-DNA-binding protein 6) fragment (residues 1203-1320), derived from human source, offers a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural and biochemical studies of this ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling factor. CHD-6 is an ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling factor that regulates transcription by disrupting nucleosomes, enhancing chromatin accessibility in an ATP-dependent manner. It activates specific genes in response to oxidative stress through interaction with NFE2L2 and also functions as a transcriptional repressor of viruses such as influenza and papillomavirus. During viral infections, it localizes to inactive chromatin. The full-length protein is primarily located in the nucleus and nucleoplasm, enriched at mRNA synthesis sites, underscoring its role in chromatin dynamics and gene expression regulation.