Recombinant BD1L2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550690
Synonyms	Biorientation of chromosomes in cell division protein 1 pseudogene; Protein FAM44C
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8IYS8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 19.73 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 20 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-172
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 1-172 aa (Q8IYS8) 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 BOD1L2 (1-172) is a high-quality protein fragment derived from human Biorientation of chromosomes in cell division protein 1-like 2. This product is designed for studying the protein's role in mitotic spindle regulation and chromosome biorientation, offering a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural and biochemical research applications. The full-length BOD1L2 protein, also known as FAM44C, is implicated in ensuring proper chromosome segregation during cell division. It functions in the detection or correction of syntelic attachments in mitotic spindles, a critical process for accurate chromosome biorientation. The protein localizes to the centrosome within the microtubule organizing center and the kinetochore region of chromosomes, underscoring its importance in maintaining genomic stability. This recombinant fragment enables focused investigation into these essential cellular mechanisms.