Recombinant WAPL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545308
Synonyms	Friend of EBNA2 protein; WAPL cohesin release factor
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q7Z5K2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 52.62 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 57 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	609-1059
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 609-1059 aa (Q7Z5K2) 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	This product is a recombinant fragment of the human Wings apart-like protein homolog (WAPL), spanning residues 609-1059. It is designed for researchers studying sister chromatid cohesion and cohesin regulation, offering a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural and biochemical investigations. WAPL, encoded by the gene WAPL in Homo sapiens, functions as a key regulator of sister chromatid cohesion during mitosis by negatively controlling cohesin association with chromatin. It plays essential roles in ensuring accurate chromosome partitioning in both mitotic and meiotic cells and contributes to DNA repair processes. The protein localizes primarily to the nucleus and associates with chromatin through the cohesin complex during interphase, transitioning to the cytoplasm from nuclear envelope breakdown until anaphase before reaccumulating in the nucleus at telophase. This fragment was selected computationally for its stability and solubility, enabling focused studies on WAPL's mechanistic roles.