Recombinant CPSF2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	534708
Synonyms	Cleavage and polyadenylation specificity factor 100 kDa subunit; CPSF 100 kDa subunit
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O17403
Gene ID	179103
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 50.67 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 52 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-429
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 1-429 aa (O17403) 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 Probable Cleavage and Polyadenylation Specificity Factor Subunit 2 (CPSF 100 kDa subunit) fragment from Caenorhabditis elegans, representing amino acids 1-429. This stable, soluble protein fragment is ideal for structural studies and biochemical analysis of 3'-end mRNA processing mechanisms. The full-length CPSF protein plays a critical role in pre-mRNA 3'-end formation, where it recognizes the AAUAAA signal sequence and interacts with poly(A) polymerase and other factors to facilitate cleavage and poly(A) addition. This essential process ensures proper mRNA maturation and stability. The protein is localized to the nucleus, consistent with its function in nuclear mRNA processing. The provided fragment (1-429) was computationally selected to represent a stable, soluble unit suitable for detailed structural and functional investigations into CPSF's molecular mechanisms.