Recombinant SRF protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	532218
Synonyms	dSRF; Protein blistered
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q24535
Gene ID	37890
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.91 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 12 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	159-249
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 159-249 aa (Q24535) 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	Explore the Drosophila melanogaster Serum Response Factor Homolog (dSRF), also known as Protein blistered, with our recombinant protein fragment (amino acids 159-249). This 91-amino acid fragment fully encompasses the conserved MADS-box domain, making it an ideal tool for studying the molecular mechanisms of wing intervein tissue formation and tracheal development in a dosage-dependent manner. The full-length Serum Response Factor Homolog (dSRF) in Drosophila melanogaster is a nuclear protein essential for proper wing morphogenesis, where it suppresses wing vein formation and promotes intervein cell development in a dosage-dependent manner. It also contributes to tracheal system formation and maintenance. This protein's function has been characterized through genetic studies demonstrating its requirement for intervein tissue specification and tracheal integrity, with localization to the nucleus enabling its role as a transcriptional regulator.