Recombinant CNOT4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539628
Synonyms	CCR4-associated factor 4; E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase CNOT4; Potential transcriptional repressor NOT4Hp; RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase CNOT4
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O95628
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 30.15 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 31 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-248
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 1-248 aa (O95628) 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 Human CNOT4 (1-248) Fragment is a high-purity protein product encompassing the RRM domain (residues 109-189) of the CCR4-NOT transcription complex subunit 4. This fragment serves as an essential tool for investigating the specific molecular interactions and functional roles of the RRM domain in RNA binding and protein regulation, facilitating targeted research in ubiquitination pathways and transcriptional control. The full-length CNOT4 protein, encoded by the CNOT4 gene in Homo sapiens, functions as an E3 ubiquitin ligase (EC 2.3.2.27) that promotes ubiquitination and degradation of target proteins, such as methylated RBM15. It is involved in activating the JAK/STAT signaling pathway and plays a critical role in mitochondrial quality control by ubiquitinating ABCE1 to initiate mitophagy upon mitochondrial damage. CNOT4 localizes to both the cytoplasm and nucleus, underscoring its versatility in cellular processes including translation regulation and transcriptional repression as part of the CCR4-NOT complex.