Recombinant RERG protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540938
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96A58
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 24.26 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 26 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-199
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 1-199 aa (Q96A58) 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 Ras-related and estrogen-regulated growth inhibitor (RERG), encompassing amino acids 1-199. It represents a stable, soluble domain ideal for investigating GTPase activity, proliferation regulation, and tumorigenic mechanisms in cellular studies. RERG is a human protein that binds GDP/GTP and exhibits intrinsic GTPase activity, with a higher affinity for GDP than GTP. Overexpression in cell lines has been shown to reduce proliferation rates, colony formation, and tumorigenic potential, highlighting its role as a growth inhibitor. The protein is localized in the cytoplasm, where it likely functions in signal transduction pathways related to cell growth and cancer development.