Recombinant SPT16 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548148
Synonyms	Testis development protein NYD-SP12
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9BXB7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 47.44 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 47 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	173-569
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 173-569 aa (Q9BXB7) 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 SPATA16 Protein Fragment (aa 173-569) – A high-quality, stable, and soluble fragment of Spermatogenesis-associated protein 16, essential for studying spermiogenesis and acrosome formation in male fertility research. Spermatogenesis-associated protein 16 (SPATA16), also known as Testis development protein NYD-SP12, is critical for spermiogenesis and male fertility. It plays a key role in the formation of the sperm acrosome during spermatogenesis, a process vital for successful fertilization. The protein localizes to the Golgi apparatus and transitions to cytoplasmic vesicles, secretory vesicles, and the acrosome, reflecting its involvement in acrosomal development. This recombinant fragment (amino acids 173-569) has been selected for its stability and solubility, enabling reliable use in structural and biochemical studies to further elucidate SPATA16's functional mechanisms.