Recombinant EID2B protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545658
Synonyms	EID-2B; EID-2-like inhibitor of differentiation 3; EID-3
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96D98
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.05 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 12 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	79-161
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 79-161 aa (Q96D98) 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 EP300-interacting inhibitor of differentiation 2B (EID-2B/EID-3) Fragment (residues 79-161) is a stable, soluble protein unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, derived from the EID2B gene, retains functional relevance as a repressor of transcription and differentiation pathways, offering researchers a reliable tool for investigating molecular mechanisms in cellular regulation. The full-length EID-2B protein functions as a transcriptional repressor, specifically inhibiting MYOD-dependent transcription and glucocorticoid receptor-dependent transcription, thereby playing a critical role in suppressing muscle differentiation. It localizes to the nucleus, where it modulates gene expression and cellular differentiation processes, as supported by experimental evidence. This recombinant fragment provides a focused approach to study these regulatory functions in vitro.