Recombinant NUCL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542168
Synonyms	Protein C23
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P19338
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 39.66 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 46 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	305-646
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 305-646 aa (P19338) 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 Nucleolin (Protein C23) Fragment (aa 305-646) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the RNA-binding capabilities and ribonucleoprotein functions of Nucleolin. This fragment encompasses the three critical RNA recognition motifs (RRM 1, 2, and 3), making it an ideal tool for investigating domain-specific interactions in pre-rRNA processing, transcriptional elongation, and telomeric repeat binding. Nucleolin (NCL) is the major nucleolar protein in growing eukaryotic cells and plays a central role in ribosome biogenesis. It associates with intranucleolar chromatin and pre-ribosomal particles, where it facilitates chromatin decondensation by binding histone H1 and contributes to pre-rRNA transcription and ribosome assembly. Nucleolin also participates in transcriptional elongation and exhibits a stronger binding affinity for RNA oligonucleotides with 5'-UUAGGG-3' repeats compared to telomeric DNA repeats. It is primarily localized in the nucleus and nucleolus but is also found in cytoplasmic mRNA granules containing untranslated mRNAs, highlighting its involvement in RNA metabolism and storage.