Recombinant RN122 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548268
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9H9V4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 12.35 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 12 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	61-155
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 61-155 aa (Q9H9V4) 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 RING finger protein 122 (RNF122) fragment (amino acids 61-155), derived from Homo sapiens, is a highly stable and soluble protein unit ideal for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, computationally optimized for experimental applications, supports research into cellular viability mechanisms, necrosis, and apoptosis. The full-length RING finger protein 122, encoded by the RNF122 gene, is implicated in inducing necrosis and apoptosis, playing a critical role in regulating cell viability. It localizes to the Golgi apparatus, endoplasmic reticulum, and cellular membranes as a single-pass membrane protein, suggesting involvement in intracellular signaling and organelle-specific functions. These characteristics highlight its importance in cellular stress responses and potential therapeutic targeting.