Recombinant BAZ1B protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548478
Synonyms	Bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain protein 1B; Williams syndrome transcription factor; Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosomal region 10 protein; Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosomal region 9 protein; hWALp2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9UIG0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 40.90 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 48 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	470-805
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 470-805 aa (Q9UIG0) 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 BAZ1B Fragment (470-805) is a high-purity protein designed for chromatin remodeling and DNA damage response studies. This fragment encompasses the essential DDT domain, making it an ideal tool for investigating domain-specific functions in transcription regulation and histone phosphorylation. Tyrosine-protein kinase BAZ1B is an atypical kinase central to chromatin remodeling and transcription regulation. It phosphorylates histone H2AX at Tyr-142, a critical mark in DNA damage response that determines repair versus apoptotic pathways. As a regulatory subunit of WICH-1 and WICH-5 ISWI chromatin remodeling complexes, BAZ1B facilitates nucleosome spacing and sliding, enabling DNA access for replication, transcription, and repair. It localizes to the nucleus, accumulating at replication foci during S phase and sites of DNA damage, and also participates in RNA polymerase I and III transcription. The provided fragment (470-805) includes the DDT domain, allowing focused study of its role in these complex regulatory processes.