Recombinant AP2E protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549798
Synonyms	AP2-epsilon; Activating enhancer-binding protein 2-epsilon
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6VUC0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 26.58 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 27 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	212-442
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 212-442 aa (Q6VUC0) 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	This recombinant protein represents a stable and soluble fragment (amino acids 212-442) of the human Transcription factor AP-2-epsilon (AP2-epsilon), a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein involved in transcriptional regulation. The fragment is optimized for structural and biochemical studies, offering researchers a reliable tool for investigating AP-2-epsilon's molecular mechanisms. Transcription factor AP-2-epsilon, encoded by the TFAP2E gene, is a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein that interacts with viral and cellular enhancer elements to regulate gene transcription. It binds to the consensus sequence 5'-GCCNNNGGC-3' and activates genes critical for biological processes such as eye, face, body wall, limb, and neural tube development. Additionally, it suppresses genes like MCAM/MUC18, C/EBP alpha, and MYC. AP-2-epsilon is implicated in central nervous system development and cartilage differentiation, and it localizes to the nucleus, where it exerts its transcriptional functions. This protein fragment provides a focused approach to study these roles without the complexities of the full-length protein.