Recombinant SPAT4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549301
Synonyms	Testis and spermatogenesis cell-related protein 2; Testis spermatocyte apoptosis-related gene 2 protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8NEY3
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 24.30 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 24 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	50-242
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 50-242 aa (Q8NEY3) 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 SPATA4 Fragment (aa 50-242) is a high-quality protein product derived from the spermatogenesis-associated protein 4, designed for structural and biochemical research. This 193-amino acid fragment has been computationally optimized for stability and solubility, enabling reliable use in studies of apoptosis regulation and spermatogenesis-related pathways. Spermatogenesis-associated protein 4 (SPATA4), encoded by the SPATA4 gene in humans, is implicated in the regulation of apoptosis, as supported by experimental evidence. It is localized to the nucleus, suggesting a potential role in nuclear processes related to cell death or spermatocyte development. The full-length protein's involvement in testis and spermatogenesis cell functions highlights its significance in reproductive biology and cellular homeostasis, making it a valuable target for investigating apoptotic mechanisms in research contexts.