Recombinant NCAS2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	551541
Synonyms	Hypoxia-induced angiogenesis regulator; NCBP2 antisense gene protein 2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q69YL0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 12.54 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-99
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 1-99 aa (Q69YL0) 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 product is a high-quality recombinant protein fragment of human NCBP2AS2 (Hypoxia-induced angiogenesis regulator), encompassing residues 1-99. This fragment was computationally designed for optimal stability and solubility, making it an ideal reagent for structural biology studies and in vitro biochemical assays aimed at understanding angiogenesis regulation. The full-length NCBP2AS2 protein, also known as the Hypoxia-induced angiogenesis regulator, is encoded by the NCBP2AS2 gene in Homo sapiens. As an antisense gene product, it is implicated in the regulation of angiogenesis—the formation of new blood vessels—a critical process in development, wound healing, and disease pathologies such as cancer. While specific functional details and subcellular localization for the full-length protein are not fully characterized in the provided data, its association with hypoxia-induced pathways highlights its potential significance in cellular responses to low oxygen conditions.