Recombinant IRF6 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544061
Synonyms	IRF-6
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O14896
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 29.73 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 30 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	222-467
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 222-467 aa (O14896) 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	Introducing the recombinant Interferon regulatory factor 6 (IRF-6) fragment (residues 222-467), a highly stable and soluble protein unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This product enables researchers to explore the functional domains of IRF-6, a key transcriptional regulator involved in epidermal and mammary epithelial development, with enhanced experimental applicability. Interferon regulatory factor 6 (IRF-6) is a probable DNA-binding transcriptional activator that serves as a critical regulator of the keratinocyte proliferation-differentiation switch, essential for proper epidermal development. It also plays a role in mammary epithelial cell proliferation and may regulate WDR65 transcription. IRF-6 localizes to both the nucleus and cytoplasm, translocating to the nucleus upon activation, underscoring its dynamic role in cellular signaling and gene expression. The provided fragment (222-467) represents a computationally optimized region selected for stability and solubility, facilitating detailed mechanistic investigations into IRF-6's functions.