Recombinant CSR2B protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548261
Synonyms	CSRP2-binding protein; ADA2A-containing complex subunit 2; ATAC2; CRP2-binding partner; CRP2BP; Lysine acetyltransferase 14
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9H8E8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 39.04 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 39 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	462-782
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 462-782 aa (Q9H8E8) 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 is a fragment of the human Cysteine-rich protein 2-binding protein (also known as KAT14 or ATAC2), spanning residues 462-782. It includes the critical N-acetyltransferase domain, making it an ideal tool for investigating histone acetyltransferase activity and domain-specific functions in chromatin regulation and cell cycle progression. The full-length KAT14 protein is a component of the ATAC complex, which possesses histone acetyltransferase activity targeting histones H3 and H4. It functions as a scaffold to stabilize the ATAC complex and plays a role in normal progression through G1 and G2/M phases of the cell cycle. KAT14 is primarily localized in the nucleus, with some presence in the cytoplasm, underscoring its involvement in nuclear processes such as chromatin modification and cell cycle regulation.