Recombinant PRSR1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549271
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q86XN7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 17.04 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 17 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-133
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 1-133 aa (Q86XN7) 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 Proline and serine-rich protein 1 (PROSER1) fragment (residues 1-133), a stable and soluble unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment supports research into PROSER1's role in mediating OGT interaction with TET2 and regulating O-GlcNAcylation processes. Proline and serine-rich protein 1 (PROSER1), encoded by the gene PROSER1 in Homo sapiens, plays a critical role in mediating the interaction between OGT and TET2, facilitating TET2 O-GlcNAcylation. This function is essential for controlling TET2 stabilization at enhancers and CpG islands (CGIs), as supported by evidence from PubMed:34667079. The subcellular location is not specified in the available data. The provided fragment (residues 1-133) was computationally selected to ensure stability and solubility, enabling reliable experimental analysis of this regulatory mechanism.