Recombinant NRIP1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547009
Synonyms	Nuclear factor RIP140; Receptor-interacting protein 140
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P48552
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 9.07 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 9 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	235-304
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 235-304 aa (P48552) 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 Nuclear receptor-interacting protein 1 (NRIP1), encompassing amino acids 235-304. This 70-amino acid fragment has been carefully selected for its stability and solubility, making it an ideal tool for structural studies, biochemical assays, and investigating NRIP1's role in transcriptional regulation and circadian clock mechanisms. Nuclear receptor-interacting protein 1 (NRIP1), also known as RIP140, is a key modulator of transcriptional activity for steroid receptors including NR3C1, NR3C2, and ESR1. It functions as both a coactivator and corepressor for nuclear hormone receptors, influencing processes such as ovarian function and renal development. Notably, NRIP1 positively regulates circadian rhythm by enhancing the transcription of core clock genes BMAL1, CLOCK, and CRY1 through interactions with RORA and RORC. The protein is localized to the nucleus, where it forms discrete foci and redistributes upon binding to ligand-bound receptors, underscoring its dynamic role in gene expression and cellular signaling pathways.