Recombinant PWP2A protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545729
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96N64
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.42 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 15 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	635-755
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 635-755 aa (Q96N64) 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	Recombinant Human PWWP2A (635-755) Fragment: A high-purity protein fragment encompassing the PWWP domain, designed for studying chromatin regulation, histone modification interactions, and transcriptional control in epigenetic research. PWWP domain-containing protein 2A (PWWP2A) is a chromatin-binding adapter protein that links specific nucleosome components (H3K36me3 or H2A.Z) with chromatin-modifying complexes to regulate histone acetylation levels in actively transcribed genes. It competes with CHD4 and MBD3 for MTA1 interaction, forming a NuRD subcomplex that recruits HDACs to promoters, leading to deacetylation of H3K27 and H2A.Z. This activity facilitates transcriptional elongation, suppresses spurious transcription initiation, and is essential for proper mitosis progression. The protein is localized in the nucleus, underscoring its direct role in nuclear chromatin organization and gene expression mechanisms.