Recombinant E2F4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545049
Synonyms	E2F-4
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q16254
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 23.41 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 24 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-198
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 2-198 aa (Q16254) 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 human Transcription factor E2F4 (E2F-4) fragment (amino acids 2-198), a stable and soluble protein unit ideal for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment is computationally optimized to facilitate research into cell cycle regulation and transcription mechanisms. Transcription factor E2F4 is a key transcriptional activator in Homo sapiens that binds cooperatively with DP proteins to the E2 recognition site (5'-TTTC[CG]CGC-3') in promoter regions. It plays a critical role in regulating genes involved in cell cycle progression from G1 to S phase and DNA replication, forming complexes with proteins such as RBL1 and RBL2. Additionally, E2F4 is essential for multiciliate cell differentiation, where it collaborates with MCIDAS and E2F5 to activate genes necessary for centriole biogenesis. The protein is localized in the nucleus, underscoring its direct involvement in transcriptional processes.