Recombinant NRBF2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543369
Synonyms	NRBF-2; Comodulator of PPAR and RXR
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96F24
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 12.37 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-92
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 1-92 aa (Q96F24) 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 Nuclear receptor-binding factor 2 (NRBF-2) fragment (amino acids 1-92) is a high-quality, stable protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This soluble fragment, derived from the comodulator of PPAR and RXR, supports research into nuclear receptor signaling and autophagy pathways. Nuclear receptor-binding factor 2 (NRBF-2), encoded by the NRBF2 gene in Homo sapiens, modulates transcriptional activation by target nuclear receptors and can act as a transcriptional activator in vitro. It plays a critical role in starvation-induced autophagy through its association with the PI3K complex I (PI3KC3-C1), where it stabilizes complex assembly and enhances ATG14-linked lipid kinase activity of PIK3C3, though some studies suggest it may negatively regulate basal autophagy. Additionally, NRBF-2 is implicated in autophagosome biogenesis and neural progenitor cell survival. The protein localizes to the nucleus, cytoplasm, cytoplasmic vesicles, and autophagosomes, reflecting its diverse functional roles in cellular processes.