Recombinant RS16 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540102
Synonyms	40S ribosomal protein S16
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P62249
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 17.97 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-146
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 2-146 aa (P62249) 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 Small Ribosomal Subunit Protein uS9 (40S Ribosomal Protein S16) Fragment (aa 2-146) is a high-quality, stable protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This product represents a soluble and functional domain of the RPS16 gene product, ideal for investigating ribosome assembly and protein synthesis mechanisms. The full-length Small Ribosomal Subunit Protein uS9 (RPS16) is an essential component of the small ribosomal subunit, playing a critical role in protein synthesis within the cell. As part of the small subunit (SSU) processome, it contributes to ribosome biogenesis in the nucleolus, associating with pre-ribosomal RNA and various biogenesis factors to facilitate RNA folding, modifications, and cleavage. The protein localizes to both the cytoplasm, where it functions in mature ribosomes, and the nucleolus, where it participates in ribosomal subunit assembly. This recombinant fragment (aa 2-146) encompasses the core structural domain and has been selected for optimal solubility and stability to support research on ribosomal structure and function.