Recombinant SP9 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550602
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P0CG40
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 13.49 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	314-415
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 314-415 aa (P0CG40) 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 Transcription factor Sp9 (314-415) is a high-quality protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 102-amino acid fragment, derived from the SP9 gene, represents a stable and soluble unit ideal for investigating the role of Sp9 in limb development and transcriptional regulation. Transcription factor Sp9, encoded by the SP9 gene in Homo sapiens, is a nuclear protein crucial for embryonic limb development. It functions by positively regulating FGF8 expression in the apical ectodermal ridge, thereby promoting limb outgrowth. The full-length protein localizes to the nucleus, where it acts as a key transcriptional regulator. This recombinant fragment (residues 314-415) was selected based on computational predictions to ensure stability and solubility, enabling detailed mechanistic studies of Sp9's biological functions.