Recombinant EI24 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539422
Synonyms	p53-induced gene 8 protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O14681
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 10.37 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 10 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-76
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 2-76 aa (O14681) 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 EI24 Protein Fragment (2-76) is a high-quality, stable fragment of the Etoposide-induced protein 2.4 homolog (p53-induced gene 8 protein), designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 75-amino acid fragment offers a soluble and functional unit ideal for investigating apoptosis regulation and autophagy mechanisms. The full-length EI24 protein, encoded by the EI24 gene in Homo sapiens, acts as a negative growth regulator through the p53-mediated apoptosis pathway and plays a key role in regulating the formation of degradative autolysosomes during autophagy. It is localized to the nucleus membrane, cytoplasm, and endoplasmic reticulum membrane, functioning as a multi-pass membrane protein. This positions EI24 as a critical component in cellular stress response and programmed cell death, with implications for cancer research and therapeutic development.