Recombinant EID2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545442
Synonyms	EID-2; CREBBP/EP300 inhibitor 2; EID-1-like inhibitor of differentiation 2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8N6I1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.81 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	152-236
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 152-236 aa (Q8N6I1) 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 EP300-interacting inhibitor of differentiation 2 (EID-2) fragment (residues 152-236) is a high-purity protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 85-amino acid fragment, selected for its stability and solubility, enables researchers to investigate the mechanisms by which EID-2 modulates transcription and cellular differentiation pathways. EID-2, encoded by the EID2 gene, is a nuclear protein that interacts with EP300 and functions as a transcriptional repressor. It inhibits MYOD-dependent transcription and muscle differentiation by suppressing EP300 histone acetyltransferase activity. Additionally, EID-2 represses TGFB/SMAD transcriptional responses, potentially through selective disruption of TGFB-induced SMAD3-SMAD4 complex formation. These roles position EID-2 as a key regulator in differentiation and signaling pathways, with implications for understanding cellular development and disease mechanisms.