Recombinant MAZ protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	537852
Synonyms	MAZI; Pur-1; Purine-binding transcription factor; Serum amyloid A-activating factor-1; SAF-1; Transcription factor Zif87; ZF87; Zinc finger protein 801
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P56270
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 17.68 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	278-414
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 278-414 aa (P56270) 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 MAZ Protein Fragment (278-414) is a high-quality, stable, and soluble protein product designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, derived from the Myc-associated zinc finger protein (MAZ), represents a computationally optimized region that retains key functional characteristics, making it an ideal tool for investigating transcriptional regulation mechanisms. The full-length MAZ protein (UniProt ID: P56270) is a transcriptional regulator with dual roles in transcription initiation and termination. It binds to G/A-rich and G/C-rich DNA sequences, functioning as a transcriptional activator for genes such as MYC and the Sp1 family transcription factors. Multiple isoforms exhibit distinct regulatory activities, with isoform 2 notably inhibiting isoform 1-mediated transcription. MAZ is primarily localized to the nucleus, though in Alzheimer's disease patients, it has been observed in plaque-like structures, suggesting potential pathological relevance. This recombinant fragment provides a focused approach to study MAZ's molecular interactions without domain complexities.