Recombinant BOLL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547762
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8N9W6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 18.15 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-149
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 1-149 aa (Q8N9W6) 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 Protein boule-like (BOLL) fragment (amino acids 1-149) is a high-quality protein tool designed for studying the RNA-binding capabilities and spermatogenesis-related functions of the RRM domain. This fragment provides researchers with a focused and functional segment ideal for domain-specific investigations. Protein boule-like, encoded by the BOLL gene in Homo sapiens, is a probable RNA-binding protein believed to play a critical role during spermatogenesis. It may function by binding to the 3'-UTR of target mRNAs and regulating their translation, contributing to germ cell development. The protein is localized in the cytoplasm, as supported by multiple experimental evidences, indicating its involvement in post-transcriptional regulatory processes within this cellular compartment.