Recombinant VIR protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547482
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q69YN4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 27.83 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 28 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	342-577
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 342-577 aa (Q69YN4) 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 Protein virilizer homolog (VIRMA) fragment (residues 342-577) is a highly stable and soluble unit designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment enables researchers to investigate the critical role of VIRMA in RNA methylation and processing, offering a reliable tool for advancing epigenetic and post-transcriptional regulation research. Protein virilizer homolog (VIRMA), encoded by the VIRMA gene in Homo sapiens, is an essential component of the WMM complex that mediates N6-methyladenosine (m6A) methylation of RNAs. This modification influences mRNA splicing efficiency and RNA processing. VIRMA acts as a key regulator by recruiting catalytic core components METTL3 and METTL14 to guide m6A methylation at specific sites, particularly in the 3'-UTR near the stop codon, which correlates with alternative polyadenylation (APA) and mRNA polyadenylation. The protein is primarily localized in nuclear speckles and the nucleoplasm, with some cytoplasmic presence, and its nuclear anchoring is dependent on ZC3H13. These functions underscore VIRMA's significance in epigenetic mechanisms and RNA metabolism.