Recombinant XPF protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547882
Synonyms	DNA excision repair protein ERCC-4; DNA repair protein complementing XP-F cells; Xeroderma pigmentosum group F-complementing protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q92889
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 42.81 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 44 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	551-916
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 551-916 aa (Q92889) 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 DNA repair endonuclease XPF (ERCC4) fragment (aa 551-916) - a high-purity protein tool specifically designed for studying the functional ERCC4 domain involved in DNA damage repair mechanisms. DNA repair endonuclease XPF (ERCC4) serves as the catalytic component of a structure-specific DNA repair endonuclease that performs the 5-prime incision during DNA repair processes. This protein is essential for both nucleotide excision repair (NER) and interstrand cross-link (ICL) repair pathways, playing a critical role in maintaining genomic integrity. The full-length protein localizes to the nucleus and chromosomes, specifically accumulating at sites of DNA damage, highlighting its direct involvement in DNA repair complexes. The provided fragment encompasses the key functional ERCC4 domain, making it an ideal reagent for investigating domain-specific functions in DNA repair mechanisms.