Recombinant BAZ2A protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539182
Synonyms	Transcription termination factor I-interacting protein 5; TTF-I-interacting protein 5; Tip5; hWALp3
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9UIF9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 27.14 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 27 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	799-1025
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 799-1025 aa (Q9UIF9) 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 BAZ2A protein fragment (amino acids 799-1025) encompassing the DDT domain, designed for investigating chromatin remodeling and transcriptional regulation mechanisms. This high-purity fragment serves as an essential tool for studying domain-specific interactions in epigenetic research. BAZ2A (Bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain protein 2A) functions as a regulatory subunit in ATP-dependent NoRC ISWI chromatin remodeling complexes, which organize nucleosome arrays and facilitate DNA access during replication, transcription, and repair processes. The full-length protein localizes to the nucleus and nucleolus, where it plays a central role in ribosomal DNA silencing by recruiting histone-modifying enzymes and DNA methyltransferases. BAZ2A recognizes acetylated histone H4 and binds promoter-associated RNAs, establishing heterochromatin formation and repressing RNA polymerase I transcription. The provided fragment containing the DDT domain enables focused study of these chromatin remodeling functions without interference from other protein regions.