Recombinant PRI2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	536282
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O02334
Gene ID	173122
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 55.49 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 59 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	41-503
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 41-503 aa (O02334) 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	This recombinant protein product features a stable and soluble fragment (residues 41-503) of the DNA primase large subunit (Pri-2) from Caenorhabditis elegans, designed for structural and biochemical studies. It supports research into DNA replication mechanisms by providing a functional unit essential for synthesizing RNA primers during discontinuous DNA synthesis. The full-length DNA primase large subunit, encoded by the pri-2 gene in Caenorhabditis elegans, functions as a key polymerase in DNA replication. It synthesizes small RNA primers necessary for the formation of Okazaki fragments during discontinuous DNA replication, a critical process for accurate genetic duplication. This role underscores its importance in cellular division and genomic stability, making it a valuable target for replication studies.