Recombinant TONSL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	535923
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9VSA4
Gene ID	38865
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 55.42 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 58 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-469
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 1-469 aa (Q9VSA4) 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 Tonsoku-like protein (residues 1-469) from Drosophila melanogaster is a high-purity fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This protein is involved in histone reading and DNA double-strand break repair, providing a stable and soluble tool for investigating homologous recombination mechanisms. The full-length Tonsoku-like protein functions as a histone reader that plays a critical role in homologous recombination-mediated repair of double-strand breaks (DSBs), particularly at stalled or collapsed replication forks. It specifically recognizes and binds histone H3.1, facilitating DNA damage response processes. The protein is localized to the nucleus, nucleoplasm, and chromosomes, underscoring its direct involvement in chromatin-associated repair mechanisms. This recombinant fragment enables focused analysis of its functional domains in replication-coupled DNA repair pathways.