Recombinant KCD19 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550083
Synonyms	Potassium channel tetramerization domain-containing protein 19
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q17RG1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 39.09 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 39 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	172-498
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 172-498 aa (Q17RG1) 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	Discover our high-quality recombinant protein fragment of BTB/POZ domain-containing protein KCTD19 (KCTD19), designed to encompass the critical BTB 2 domain (residues 398-485). This 327-amino acid fragment (residues 172-498) is an essential tool for investigating the protein's role in transcription regulation and male fertility, offering researchers a targeted approach to study domain-specific functions in spermatogenesis. BTB/POZ domain-containing protein KCTD19, encoded by the KCTD19 gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a transcription regulator vital for male fertility and the completion of meiotic prophase in spermatocytes. It regulates progression through the pachytene stage of meiotic prophase, promotes the transcriptional activation activity of ZNF541, and is required for proper chromosome organization during metaphase I. The protein is localized to the nucleus, underscoring its role in nuclear processes essential for spermatogenesis and genetic stability.