Recombinant I2BPL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541225
Synonyms	Enhanced at puberty protein 1; Interferon regulatory factor 2-binding protein-like
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9H1B7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 20.84 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 22 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	338-507
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 338-507 aa (Q9H1B7) 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 IRF2BPL Fragment (338-507) is a high-quality protein product designed for structural and biochemical research. This fragment represents a stable and soluble region of the Probable E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase IRF2BPL, optimized for experimental applications in studying ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation and Wnt signaling pathways. The full-length Probable E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase IRF2BPL (encoded by the IRF2BPL gene) is involved in proteasome-mediated ubiquitin-dependent protein degradation, particularly targeting proteins like CTNNB1 to negatively regulate the Wnt signaling pathway downstream of FOXF2. It plays critical roles in central nervous system development and neuronal maintenance, and also functions as a transcriptional regulator influencing genes related to female reproductive function, such as transactivating the GNRH1 promoter and repressing the PENK promoter. The protein is localized to the nucleus, where it exerts its regulatory functions in protein degradation and gene expression.