Recombinant LIN9 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545165
Synonyms	HuLin-9; hLin-9; Beta subunit-associated regulator of apoptosis; TUDOR gene similar protein; Type I interferon receptor beta chain-associated protein; pRB-associated protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q5TKA1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 25.09 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 26 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	337-542
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 337-542 aa (Q5TKA1) 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 LIN9 Protein Fragment (residues 337-542) is a highly stable and soluble protein unit derived from the tumor suppressor HuLin-9. This fragment is ideal for structural studies, biochemical assays, and investigating mechanisms of cell cycle regulation and oncogenic transformation. Protein lin-9 homolog (HuLin-9) is a critical tumor suppressor in humans that inhibits DNA synthesis and oncogenic transformation, primarily through its association with RB1. It plays a key role in regulating gene expression required for the G1/S transition of the cell cycle. HuLin-9 is localized in the nucleus and nucleoplasm, often found in perinucleolar structures and associated with chromatin, underscoring its involvement in transcriptional regulation and chromatin organization.