Recombinant BTBD7 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549665
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9P203
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 10.05 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 10 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	647-718
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 647-718 aa (Q9P203) 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 BTB/POZ domain-containing protein 7 (BTBD7) fragment (residues 647-718) from Homo sapiens, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 72-amino acid fragment, computationally optimized for stability and solubility, enables researchers to investigate mechanisms of epithelial dynamics and organ branching. The full-length BTBD7 protein, encoded by the BTBD7 gene in humans, functions as a key mediator of epithelial dynamics and organ branching. It promotes cleft progression by responding to fibronectin accumulation, inducing SNAIL2 expression to suppress E-cadherin levels. This reduces cell-cell adhesion, stimulates cell separation through intercellular gap formation, and drives cleft advancement. BTBD7 is localized to the nucleus, underscoring its regulatory role in cellular morphology and developmental processes.