Recombinant SNPC1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	538116
Synonyms	SNAPc subunit 1; Proximal sequence element-binding transcription factor subunit gamma; PSE-binding factor subunit gamma; PTF subunit gamma; Small nuclear RNA-activating complex polypeptide 1; snRNA-activating protein complex 43 kDa subunit; SNAPc 43 kDa subunit
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q16533
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 33.70 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 36 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-271
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 1-271 aa (Q16533) 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 SNAPC1 protein fragment (residues 1-271) from Homo sapiens, representing a stable and soluble unit of the snRNA-activating protein complex subunit 1. This fragment is ideal for structural studies and biochemical assays investigating the mechanisms of small nuclear RNA transcription. The full-length SNAPC1 protein is a component of the SNAPc complex, which is essential for transcription of both RNA polymerase II and III small-nuclear RNA genes. It functions by binding to the proximal sequence element (PSE), a basal promoter element common to these genes, and recruits TBP and BRF2 to the U6 snRNA TATA box to facilitate transcription initiation. SNAPC1 is localized to the nucleus, where it participates in transcriptional regulation of small nuclear RNAs critical for splicing and other RNA processing functions.