Recombinant PRD protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	533856
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P06601
Gene ID	34629
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 18.47 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-152
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 1-152 aa (P06601) 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 Segmentation protein paired (prd) fragment (residues 1-152) from Drosophila melanogaster, a stable and soluble unit ideal for studying DNA-binding mechanisms and segment polarity in embryonic development. The full-length Segmentation protein paired is a pair-rule protein expressed in a segmentally repeating pattern during embryogenesis, where it defines the polarity of embryonic segments. It functions through sequence-specific DNA-binding activity and is localized to the nucleus, playing a critical role in developmental patterning and gene regulation.