Recombinant SNPC2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547266
Synonyms	SNAPc subunit 2; Proximal sequence element-binding transcription factor subunit delta; PSE-binding factor subunit delta; PTF subunit delta; Small nuclear RNA-activating complex polypeptide 2; snRNA-activating protein complex 45 kDa subunit; SNAPc 45 kDa subunit
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q13487
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 16.08 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-130
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 1-130 aa (Q13487) 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 SNAPC2 Fragment (1-130) is a high-quality protein product designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment represents a stable and soluble unit of the SNAPc subunit 2, essential for transcription of small-nuclear RNA genes, offering researchers a reliable tool for investigating promoter binding mechanisms and complex assembly. The full-length SNAPC2 protein is a critical component of the SNAPc complex in humans, which is required 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 plays a key role in recruiting TBP and BRF2 to the U6 snRNA TATA box to initiate transcription. Located in the nucleus, SNAPC2 is fundamental to gene expression regulation, making it significant for research in transcription mechanisms and nucleic acid metabolism.