Recombinant STPG1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548976
Synonyms	6; MAPO2; Sperm-tail PG-rich repeat-containing protein 1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q5TH74
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 22.13 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 22 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	148-334
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 148-334 aa (Q5TH74) 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 O(6)-methylguanine-induced apoptosis 2 (MAPO2) Fragment (148-334) is a high-quality protein product designed for advancing apoptosis research. This 187-amino acid fragment, derived from the STPG1 gene, represents a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural and biochemical studies, supporting investigations into DNA damage-induced cell death mechanisms. The full-length O(6)-methylguanine-induced apoptosis 2 (MAPO2), also known as Sperm-tail PG-rich repeat-containing protein 1, is encoded by the STPG1 gene in humans. It functions as a positive regulator in apoptosis triggered by O(6)-methylguanine, a DNA lesion that can result from alkylating agents, highlighting its role in cellular response to genotoxic stress. The protein localizes to both the cytoplasm and nucleus, suggesting involvement in intracellular signaling pathways that mediate programmed cell death. This recombinant fragment provides a focused tool for exploring these mechanisms without the complexities of the full-length protein.