Recombinant BEND2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549586
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8NDZ0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 17.58 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	658-799
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 658-799 aa (Q8NDZ0) 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 BEND2 BEN Domain Fragment (aa 658-799) - A precisely engineered protein fragment containing the complete BEN 2 functional domain, providing researchers with a targeted tool for studying domain-specific functions of the BEN domain-containing protein 2. BEN domain-containing protein 2 (BEND2) is a nuclear protein localized to the nucleus, as evidenced by experimental data. While specific functional details are still being characterized, its nuclear localization suggests potential roles in nuclear processes such as gene regulation, chromatin organization, or transcriptional control. The BEN domain represents a conserved functional module that may be involved in DNA binding or protein-protein interactions within the nuclear compartment.