Recombinant KCTD9 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545286
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q7L273
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 44.22 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 45 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-389
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 1-389 aa (Q7L273) 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 KCTD9 (BTB/POZ domain-containing protein KCTD9) fragment (amino acids 1-389), encompassing the complete KHA, BTB, and pentapeptide repeat domains. This high-quality protein serves as an essential tool for investigating ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation pathways and domain-specific functions in cellular regulation. BTB/POZ domain-containing protein KCTD9 functions as a substrate-specific adapter of the BCR (BTB-CUL3-RBX1) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex. This critical role involves mediating the ubiquitination of target proteins, which subsequently leads to their degradation via the proteasome pathway. As an adapter protein, KCTD9 contributes to the specificity of the ubiquitination process, playing a fundamental role in protein turnover and cellular homeostasis regulation.