Recombinant ZN541 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545896
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9H0D2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 19.91 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 20 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1053-1211
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 1053-1211 aa (Q9H0D2) 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 Zinc finger protein 541 (ZNF541) fragment (aa 1053-1211) is a high-purity protein designed for studying the ELM2 and SANT domains. This product supports research on transcriptional regulation and meiosis, particularly in the context of male fertility and spermatogenesis. Zinc finger protein 541 is a transcription regulator essential for male fertility and the completion of meiotic prophase in spermatocytes. It regulates the progression of the pachytene stage during spermatogenesis by activating meiosis-related genes and maintaining the repression of pre-pachytene transcriptional programs, including genes involved in meiotic double-strand break formation. This ensures proper meiosis progression and suppresses aberrant DNA breaks after mid-pachytene. The protein is localized to the nucleus, consistent with its role in transcriptional regulation.