Recombinant RERE protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543796
Synonyms	Atrophin-1-like protein; Atrophin-1-related protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9P2R6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 32.29 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 34 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	179-445
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 179-445 aa (Q9P2R6) 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 Arginine-glutamic acid dipeptide repeats protein (RERE) fragment (residues 179-445) is a high-purity protein designed for studying transcriptional regulation and cell survival mechanisms. This fragment includes the complete ELM2 and SANT domains, making it an ideal tool for domain-specific functional assays and protein interaction studies. The full-length RERE protein (UniProt ID: Q9P2R6) functions as a transcriptional repressor during development and plays a role in controlling cell survival. Research demonstrates that RERE overexpression recruits BAX to the nucleus, particularly to PODs (PML oncogenic domains), and activates caspase-3, leading to programmed cell death. The protein is localized in the nucleus, specifically within nuclear bodies of variable size, where it colocalizes with PML and BAX in nuclear PODs, highlighting its significance in nuclear organization and apoptosis regulation.