Product Name: Recombinant Human MECP2 (C-6His)

Catalog #: PHH1156



Summary

Name Methyl-CpG-binding protein 2/MECP2

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Human Methyl-CpG-binding Protein 2 is produced by our

Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ser486 is

expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # P51608

Host Human Cells

Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 53.5 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Histidine-HCl, 8% Sucrose,

50mM NaCl, 0.02% Tween 80, pH 6.0.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3

months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

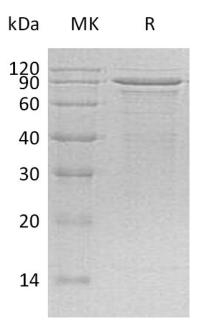
not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Methyl-CpG-binding protein 2; MECP2; MeCp-2 protein

Background

The MeCP2 helps regulate gene activity (expression) by modifying chromatin, the complex of DNA and protein that packages DNA into chromosomes. The MeCP2 protein is present in cells throughout the body, although it is particularly abundant in brain cells.In the brain, the MeCP2 protein likely plays a role in maintaining connections (synapses) between neurons, where cell-to-cell communication occurs. The alternative splicing of proteins is critical for normal communication between neurons and may also be necessary for the function of other types of brain cells.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.