Recombinant Human Dim2/TXNL4B Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030617

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

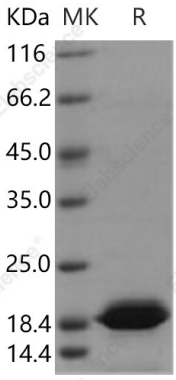
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human Dim2/TXNL4B protein Met 1-Ile 149, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	19.0 kDa
Accession	Q9NX01
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/ gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as sterile PBS, 20% glycerol, 0.1% Tween20, 50mM Arg, pH 7.5

Data



> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Dim2, also known as TXNL4B, is a member of the DIM1 family. The Dim protein family is composed of two classes, Dim1and Dim2, which share a common thioredoxin-like fold. They were originally identified for their role in cell cycle progression and have been found to interact with Prp6, an essential component of the spliceosome, which forms the bridge of U4/U6.U5-tri-snRNP. In spite of their biological and structural similarities, Dim1 and Dim2 proteins differ in many aspects. Dim1 bears distinctive structural motifs responsible for its interaction with other spliceosome components. Dim2 forms homodimers and contains specific domains required for its interactions with partners. This originality suggests that although both proteins are involved in pre-mRNA splicing, they are likely to be involved in different biological pathways. Dim2 roduced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 185 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 21.1kDa. It is fused to a 36 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques. Dim2 has a vital role in pro-mRNA splicing. Dim2 is required in cell cycle progression for S/G2 transition and interacts with PRPF6 subunit of the spliceosome.

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