Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-00914)

TargetMol

YY1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	NF-E1;Transcriptional repressor protein YY1;Yin and yang 1;INO80 complex subunit S;Delta transcription factor;INO80S;δ transcription factor
Protein Construction:	Val221-Gly321
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P25490
Molecular Weight:	19 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Val221-Gly321

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Transcriptional repressor protein YY1 (YY1) contains 4 C2H2-type zinc fingers and belongs to the YY transcription factor family. Multifunctional transcription factor exhibits positive and negative control on a large number of cellular and viral genes by binding to sites overlapping the transcription start site. The effect on transcription regulation of the protein is depending upon the context in which it binds and diverse mechanisms of action include direct activation or repression, indirect activation or repression via cofactor recruitment, or activation or

repression by disruption of binding sites or conformational DNA changes. Its activity is regulated by transcription factors and cytoplasmic proteins that have been shown to abrogate or completely inhibit YY1-mediated activation or repression.

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