

INSIG2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Myc)

General Information

Synonyms:	INSIG2;Insulin-induced gene 2 protein;INSIG-2
Protein Construction:	1-225 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9Y5U4
Molecular Weight:	32.2 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	MAEGETESPGPKKCGPYISSVTSQSVNLMIRGVVLFFIGVFLALVLNLLQIQRNVTLPDVIASIFSSAWWVPP CCGTASAVIGLLYPCIDRHLGEPHKFKREWSSVMRCVAVFVGINHASAKVDFDNNIQLSLTLAALSIGLWWTF DRSRSGFGLGVGIAFLATVVTQLLVYNGVYQYTSPDFLYVRSWLPCIFFAGGITMGNIGRQLAMYECKVIAEKS HQE

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:	> 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized 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. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>

Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.
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Protein Background

Oxysterol-binding protein that mediates feedback control of cholesterol synthesis by controlling both endoplasmic

reticulum to Golgi transport of SCAP and degradation of HMGCR. Acts as a negative regulator of cholesterol biosynthesis by mediating the retention of the SCAP-SREBP complex in the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby blocking the processing of sterol regulatory element-binding proteins (SREBPs) SREBF1/SREBP1 and SREBF2/SREBP2. Binds oxysterol, including 22-hydroxycholesterol, 24-hydroxycholesterol, 25-hydroxycholesterol and 27-hydroxycholesterol, regulating interaction with SCAP and retention of the SCAP-SREBP complex in the endoplasmic reticulum. In presence of oxysterol, interacts with SCAP, retaining the SCAP-SREBP complex in the endoplasmic reticulum, thereby preventing SCAP from escorting SREBF1/SREBP1 and SREBF2/SREBP2 to the Golgi. Sterol deprivation or phosphorylation by PCK1 reduce oxysterol-binding, disrupting the interaction between INSIG2 and SCAP, thereby promoting Golgi transport of the SCAP-SREBP complex, followed by processing and nuclear translocation of SREBF1/SREBP1 and SREBF2/SREBP2. Also regulates cholesterol synthesis by regulating degradation of HMGCR: initiates the sterol-mediated ubiquitin-mediated endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) of HMGCR via recruitment of the reductase to the ubiquitin ligase RNF139.

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