p53R2 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76534
Synonyms:	Ribonucleoside-diphosphate reductase subunit M2 B; p53R2; RRM2B
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q7LG56 (M1-F351)
Gene ID:	50484
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 43 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 30% Glycerol, pH 8.5. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	p53R2, a crucial player in cellular survival, operates in a p53/TP53-dependent manner to facilitate the repair of damaged DNA. It assumes a vital role by providing deoxyribonucleotides essential for DNA repair processes, particularly in cells arrested at G1 or G2 phases. The protein harbors an iron-tyrosyl free radical center, indispensable for its catalytic function. Notably, p53R2 forms an active ribonucleotide reductase (RNR) complex in conjunction with RRM1. This complex is expressed in both resting and proliferating cells, responding adeptly to DNA damage, highlighting its significance in maintaining genomic integrity.

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