

## BCAS2 Human

**Description:** BCAS2 Human Recombinant fused with a 36 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 261 amino acids (1-225 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 30.3kDa. The BCAS2 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** PRPS-123

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** Pre-mRNA-splicing factor SPF27, Breast carcinoma-amplified sequence 2, DNA amplified in mammary carcinoma 1 protein, Spliceosome-associated protein SPF 27, BCAS2, DAM1, SPF27, Snt309.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MRGSHHHHHH GMASMTGGQQ MGRDLYDDDD KDRWGSMAGT  
GLVAGEVVVD ALPYFDQGYE APGVREAAAA LVEEETRRYR PTKNYLSYLT APDYSAFETD  
IMRNEFERLA ARQPIELLSM KRYELPAPSS GQKNDITAWQ ECVNNSMAQL EHQAVRIENL  
ELMSQHGCNA WKVYNENLVH MIEHAQKELQ KLRKHIQDLN WQRKNMQLTA GSKLREMESN  
WVSLVSKNYE IE

**Purity:** Greater than 85.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The BCAS2 solution (0.25 mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 20% glycerol, 5mM DTT and 0.2M NaCl.

**Stability:**

BCAS2 should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Introduction:**

Pre-mRNA-splicing factor SPF27 (BCAS2) is a ubiquitously expressed nuclear protein that was initially identified as being overexpressed in various breast cancer cell lines. BCAS2 is currently as a component of the spliceosome, participating in the exclusion of introns from mRNA precursors. BCAS2 interacts in a ligand-independent manner particularly with Thyroid Hormone Receptor (TR), Estrogen Receptor (ER), ER, Progesterone Receptor (PR) and Peroxisome Proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR). BCAS2 acts as an ER co-activator and is capable of boosting ER-mediated transcription, suggesting that BCAS2 is involved in the development of breast cancer.

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