

Product datasheet for **AR09383PU-N**

ASPH (75-270, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	ASPH (75-270, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH</u> MFDLVDYEEV LGKLGIDYDAD GDGDFDVDDA KVLLGLKERS TSEPAVPPEE AEPHTEPEEQ VPVEAEPQNI EDEAKEQIQS LLHEMVHAEH ETEHSYHVEE TVSQDCNQDM EEMMSEQENP DSSEPVEDE RLHHD TDDVT YQVYEEQAVY EPLENEGIEI TEVTAPPEDN PVEDSQVIVE EVSIFPVEEQ QEVPPDT
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	24.5 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human ASPH protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001158222</u>
Locus ID:	444
UniProt ID:	<u>Q12797</u>
Cytogenetics:	8q12.3
Synonyms:	AAH; BAH; CASQ2BP1; FDLAB; HAAH; JCTN; junctin



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Summary:

This gene is thought to play an important role in calcium homeostasis. The gene is expressed from two promoters and undergoes extensive alternative splicing. The encoded set of proteins share varying amounts of overlap near their N-termini but have substantial variations in their C-terminal domains resulting in distinct functional properties. The longest isoforms (a and f) include a C-terminal Aspartyl/Asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase domain that hydroxylates aspartic acid or asparagine residues in the epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains of some proteins, including protein C, coagulation factors VII, IX, and X, and the complement factors C1R and C1S. Other isoforms differ primarily in the C-terminal sequence and lack the hydroxylase domain, and some have been localized to the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some of these isoforms are found in complexes with calsequestrin, triadin, and the ryanodine receptor, and have been shown to regulate calcium release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some isoforms have been implicated in metastasis. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Product images: