

Product datasheet for **AR09673PU-N**

SEPX1 / MSRB1 (1-116, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

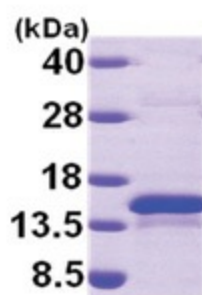
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	SEPX1 / MSRB1 (1-116, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 50 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH SSSLVPRGSH</u> MSFCSFFGGE VFQNHFEPCV YVCAKCGYEL FSSRSKYAHS SPWPAFTETI HADSVAKRPE HNRSEALKVS CGKCGNGLGH EFLNDGPKPG QSRFCIFSSS LKFVPGKGT SASQGH
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	14.8 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90%
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl Buffer (pH 7.5) containing 1 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, 2 mM EDTA, 10% Glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human SEPX1 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography.
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_057416</u>
Locus ID:	51734
UniProt ID:	<u>Q9NZV6</u>
Cytogenetics:	16p13.3
Synonyms:	HSPC270; SELENOR; SELENOX; SELR; SELX; SepR; SEPX1



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the methionine-R-sulfoxide reductase B (MsrB) family. Members of this family function as repair enzymes that protect proteins from oxidative stress by catalyzing the reduction of methionine-R-sulfoxides to methionines. This protein is highly expressed in liver and kidney, and is localized to the nucleus and cytosol. It is the only member of the MsrB family that is a selenoprotein, containing a selenocysteine (Sec) residue at its active site. It also has the highest methionine-R-sulfoxide reductase activity compared to other members containing cysteine in place of Sec. Sec is encoded by the UGA codon, which normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTRs of selenoprotein mRNAs contain a conserved stem-loop structure, designated the Sec insertion sequence (SECIS) element, that is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon, rather than as a stop signal. A pseudogene of this locus has been identified on chromosome 19. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]

Product images:

15% SDS-PAGE (3ug)