

## Product datasheet for AR09755PU-S

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## HUS1 (1-280, His-tag) Human Protein

**Product data:** 

**Product Type: Recombinant Proteins** 

**Description:** HUS1 (1-280, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 10 μg

Species: Human E. coli **Expression Host:** 

**Expression cDNA Clone** 

MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MKFRAKIVDG ACLNHFTRIS NMIAKLAKTC TLRISPDKLN or AA Sequence: FILCDKLANG GVSMWCELEQ ENFFNEFQME GVSAENNEIY LELTSENLSR ALKTAQNARA

LKIKLTNKHF PCLTVSVELL SMSSSSRIVT HDIPIKVIPR KLWKDLQEPV VPDPDVSIYL PVLKTMKSVV

EKMKNISNHL VIEANLDGEL NLKIETELVC VTTHFKDLGN PPLASESTHE DRNVEHMAEV

HIDIRKLLQF LAGQQVNPTK ALCNIVNNKM VHFDLLHEDV SLQYFIPALS

Tag: His-tag

Predicted MW: 33.8 kDa Concentration: lot specific

**Purity:** >95%

**Buffer:** Presentation State: Purified

State: Liquid purified protein

Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl Buffer (pH 8.0) containing 100 mM NaCl, 40% Glycerol

Liquid purified protein Preparation:

**Protein Description:** Recombinant human HUS1 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: NP 004498

3364 Locus ID:

**UniProt ID:** 060921, A4D2F2

Cytogenetics: 7p12.3 Synonyms: hHUS1





**Summary:** 

The protein encoded by this gene is a component of an evolutionarily conserved, genotoxin-activated checkpoint complex that is involved in the cell cycle arrest in response to DNA damage. This protein forms a heterotrimeric complex with checkpoint proteins RAD9 and RAD1. In response to DNA damage, the trimeric complex interacts with another protein complex consisting of checkpoint protein RAD17 and four small subunits of the replication factor C (RFC), which loads the combined complex onto the chromatin. The DNA damage induced chromatin binding has been shown to depend on the activation of the checkpoint kinase ATM, and is thought to be an early checkpoint signaling event. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

**Protein Families:** 

Druggable Genome

## **Product images:**

