OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for AR09770PU-N

PTRH2 / BIT1 (64-179, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	PTRH2 / BIT1 (64-179, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MEYKMILVVR NDLKMGKGKV AAQCSHAAVS AYKQIQRRNP EMLKQWEYCG QPKVVVKAPD EETLIALLAH AKMLGLTVSL IQDAGRTQIA PGSQTVLGIG PGPADLIDKV TGHLKLY
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	14.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95%
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 8.0) containing 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human PTRH2 protein 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:	NP_001015509
Locus ID:	51651
UniProt ID:	Q9Y3E5
Cytogenetics:	17q23.1
Synonyms:	PTH2, CGI-147

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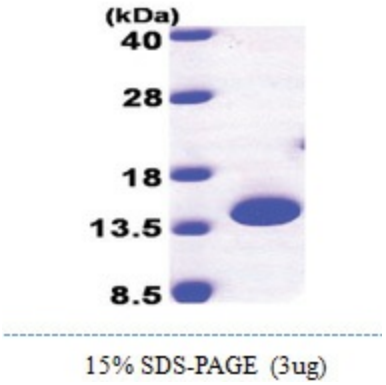
Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a mitochondrial protein with two putative domains, an N-terminal mitochondrial localization sequence, and a UPF0099 domain. In vitro assays suggest that this protein possesses peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase activity, to release the peptidyl moiety from tRNA, thereby preventing the accumulation of dissociated peptidyl-tRNA that could reduce the efficiency of translation. This protein also plays a role regulating cell survival and death. It promotes survival as part of an integrin-signaling pathway for cells attached to the extracellular matrix (ECM), but also promotes apoptosis in cells that have lost their attachment to the ECM, a process called anoikos. After loss of cell attachment to the ECM, this protein is phosphorylated, is released from the mitochondria into the cytosol, and promotes caspase-independent apoptosis through interactions with transcriptional regulators. This gene has been implicated in the development and progression of tumors, and mutations in this gene have been associated with an infantile multisystem neurologic, endocrine, and pancreatic disease (INMEPD) characterized by intellectual disability, postnatal microcephaly, progressive cerebellar atrophy, hearing impairment, polyneuropathy, failure to thrive, and organ fibrosis with exocrine pancreas insufficiency (PMID: 25574476). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2015]

Protein Families: Transmembrane

Product images:



15% SDS-PAGE (3ug)