

Product datasheet for AR09975PU-N

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

DYNLT1 (1-113, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: DYNLT1 (1-113, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

e <u>MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH</u> MEDYQAAEET AFVVDEVSNI VKEAIESAIG GNAYQHSKVN QWTTNVVEQT LSQLTKLGKP FKYIVTCVIM QKNGAGLHTA SSCFWDSSTD GSCTVRWENK

TMYCIVSAFG LSI

Tag: His-tag

Predicted MW: 14.6 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 1 mM DTT, 30% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl

Preparation: Liquid purified protein

Protein Description: Recombinant human DYNLT1 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: NP 001278531

Locus ID: 6993 **Cytogenetics:** 6q25.3

Synonyms: CW-1; TCTEL1; tctex-1; TCTEX1





Summary:

This gene encodes a component of the motor complex, cytoplasmic dynein, which transports cellular cargo along microtubules in the cell. The encoded protein regulates the length of primary cilia which are sensory organelles found on the surface of cells. The protein encoded by this gene interacts with viral proteins, like the minor capsid protein L2 of human papillomavirus, and is required for dynein-mediated delivery of the viral nucleic acid to the host nucleus. This protein interacts with oncogenic nucleoporins to disrupt gene regulation and cause leukemic transformation. Pseudogenes of this gene are present on chromosomes 4 and 17. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014]

Product images:

