

## Product datasheet for **AR39061PU-L**

### Septin-5 (SEPT5) (1-369, His-tag) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Septin-5 (SEPT5) (1-369, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH</u> MGSMSSTGLRY KSKLATPEDK QDIDKQYVGF ATLPNQVHRK SVKKGFDFTL MVAGESGLGK STLVHSLFLT DLYKDRKLLS AEERISQTVE ILKHTVDIEE KGVKCLKTIV DTPGFGDAVN NTECWKPITD YVDQQFEQYF RDESGLNRNK IQDNRVHCCCL YFISPFHGHL RPVDVGMFKA LHEKVNIVPL IAKADCLVPS EIRKLERIR EEIDKFGIHV YQFPECDSDE DEDFKQQDRE LKESAPFAVI GSNTVVEAKG QVRGRLYPW GIVEVENQAH CDFVKLRNML IRTMHDLKD VTCDVHYENY RAHCIQMTS KLTQDSRMES PIPILPLPT DAETEKLRM KDEELRRMQE MLQRMKQQMQ DQ
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	45.2 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90%
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 40% glycerol, 0.3M NaCl, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human SEPT5 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_001009939</u>
Locus ID:	5413
UniProt ID:	<u>Q99719</u>
Cytogenetics:	22q11.21



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**Synonyms:** CDCREL; CDCREL-1; CDCREL1; H5; HCDCREL-1; PNUTL1; SEPT5

**Summary:** This gene is a member of the septin gene family of nucleotide binding proteins, originally described in yeast as cell division cycle regulatory proteins. Septins are highly conserved in yeast, *Drosophila*, and mouse and appear to regulate cytoskeletal organization. Disruption of septin function disturbs cytokinesis and results in large multinucleate or polyploid cells. This gene is mapped to 22q11, the region frequently deleted in DiGeorge and velocardiofacial syndromes. A translocation involving the MLL gene and this gene has also been reported in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The presence of a non-consensus polyA signal (AACAAAT) in this gene also results in read-through transcription into the downstream neighboring gene (GP1BB; platelet glycoprotein Ib), whereby larger, non-coding transcripts are produced. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:** Parkinson's disease

**Product images:**

