

## Product datasheet for **AR39099PU-L**

### NAA10 / ARD1A (1-235, His-tag) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	NAA10 / ARD1A (1-235, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH</u> MNIRNARPED LMNMQHCHLL CLPENYQMKY YFYHGLSWPQ LSYIAEDENG KIVGYVLAKM EEDPDDVPHG HITS LAVKRS HRRLGLAQKL MDQASRAMIE NFNAKYVSLH VRKSNRAALH LYSNTLNFQI SEVEPKYYAD GEDAYAMKRD LTQMADELRR HLELKEKGRH VVLGAIENKV ESKGNSPPSS GEACREEKGL AAEDSGGDSK DLSEVSETTE STDVKDSSEA SDSAS
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	28.6 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 5 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, 200 mM NaCl
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human NAA10 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:	<u><a href="#">NP_001243048</a></u>
Locus ID:	8260
UniProt ID:	<u><a href="#">P41227</a></u>
Cytogenetics:	Xq28
Synonyms:	ARD1; ARD1A; ARD1P; DXS707; hARD1; MCOPS1; NATD; OGDNS; TE2



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**Summary:**

N-alpha-acetylation is among the most common post-translational protein modifications in eukaryotic cells. This process involves the transfer of an acetyl group from acetyl-coenzyme A to the alpha-amino group on a nascent polypeptide and is essential for normal cell function. This gene encodes an N-terminal acetyltransferase that functions as the catalytic subunit of the major amino-terminal acetyltransferase A complex. Mutations in this gene are the cause of Ogden syndrome. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2012]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:**

Glycerophospholipid metabolism, Limonene and pinene degradation, Phenylalanine metabolism, Tyrosine metabolism

**Product images:**