

## Product datasheet for **AR50322PU-S**

### ADRM1 / GP110 (1-407, His-tag) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	ADRM1 / GP110 (1-407, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 50 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHTTSGA LFPSLVPGSR GASNKYLVEF RAGKMSLKGTVTPDKRKGL VYIQQTDDSL IHFCWKDRTS GNVEDDLIIF PDDCEFKRVP QCPSGRVYVL KFKAGSKRLF FWMQEPKTDQ DEEHCRCVNE YLNNPPMPGA LGASGSSGHE LSALGGEGGL QSLLGNMSHS QLMQLIGPAG LGGLGGLGAL TGPGLASLLG SSGPPGSSSS SSSRSQSAAV TPSSTTSSTR ATPAPSAPAA ASATSPSPAP SSGNGASTAA SPTQPIQLSD LQSILATMNV PAGPAGGQV DLASVLTPEI MAPILANADV QERLLPYLPS GESLPQTADE IQNTLTSPQF QQALGMFSAA LASGQLGPLM CQFGLPAEAV EAANKGDVEA FAKAMQNNAK PEQKEGDTKD KKDEEEDMSL D
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	44.7 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 20% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human ADRM1 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 one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_001268366</a>
Locus ID:	11047
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q16186</a> , <a href="#">A0A087WX59</a>



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Cytogenetics: 20q13.33

Synonyms: ARM-1; ARM1; GP110; PSMD16

**Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the adhesion regulating molecule 1 protein family. The encoded protein is a component of the proteasome where it acts as a ubiquitin receptor and recruits the deubiquitinating enzyme, ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase L5. Increased levels of the encoded protein are associated with increased cell adhesion, which is likely an indirect effect of this intracellular protein. Dysregulation of this gene has been implicated in carcinogenesis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]

### Product images:

