

Product datasheet for **AR50518PU-N**

OAZ1 (1-228, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	OAZ1 (1-228, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.25 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMVKSSLQ RILNSHCFAR EKEGDKPSAT IHASRTMPLL SLHSRGGSSS ESSRVSLHCC SNPGPGPRWC SDAPHPPLKI PGGRGNSQRD HNLSANLFYS DDRLNVTEEL TSNDKTRILN VQSRLTDAKR INWRTLVS GG SLYIEIPGGA LPEGSKDSFA VLLEFAEEQL RADHVFICFH KNREDRAALL RTFSFLGFEI VRPGHPLVPK RPDACFMAYT FERESSGEEE E
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	27.8 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 0.15M NaCl, 30% glycerol, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human OAZ1 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 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:	NP_001287949
Locus ID:	4946
UniProt ID:	J3QQY4
Cytogenetics:	19p13.3
Synonyms:	AZ1; AZI; OAZ



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the ornithine decarboxylase antizyme family, which plays a role in cell growth and proliferation by regulating intracellular polyamine levels. Expression of antizymes requires +1 ribosomal frameshifting, which is enhanced by high levels of polyamines. Antizymes in turn bind to and inhibit ornithine decarboxylase (ODC), the key enzyme in polyamine biosynthesis; thus, completing the auto-regulatory circuit. This gene encodes antizyme 1, the first member of the antizyme family, that has broad tissue distribution, and negatively regulates intracellular polyamine levels by binding to and targeting ODC for degradation, as well as inhibiting polyamine uptake. Antizyme 1 mRNA contains two potential in-frame AUGs; and studies in rat suggest that alternative use of the two translation initiation sites results in N-terminally distinct protein isoforms with different subcellular localization. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have also been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014]

Product images: