

Product datasheet for AR50587PU-S

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

XAGE-1 / G antigen family D member 2 (1-81, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: XAGE-1 / G antigen family D member 2 (1-81, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 10 μg

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMESPKKK NQQLKVGILH LGSRQKKIRI QLRSQCATWK

or AA Sequence: VICKSCISQT PGINLDLGSG VKVKIIPKEE HCKMPEAGEE QPQV

Tag:His-tagPredicted MW:11.5 kDaConcentration:lot specific

Purity: >85% by SDS - PAGE

Buffer: Presentation State: Purified

State: Liquid purified protein

Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.2M NaCl, 20% glycerol, 2 mM DTT

Preparation: Liquid purified protein

Protein Description: Recombinant human XAGE1A 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 001091073

 Locus ID:
 653067

 UniProt ID:
 Q9HD64

 Cytogenetics:
 Xp11.22

Synonyms: CT12.1; CT12.1b; CT12.1C; CT12.1D; CT12.1E; CTP9; GAGED2; XAGE-1; XAGE1; XAGE1C;

XAGE1D; XAGE1E





Summary:

This gene is a member of the XAGE subfamily, which belongs to the GAGE family. The GAGE genes are expressed in a variety of tumors and in some fetal and reproductive tissues. This gene is strongly expressed in Ewing's sarcoma, alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma and normal testis. The protein encoded by this gene contains a nuclear localization signal and shares a sequence similarity with other GAGE/PAGE proteins. Because of the expression pattern and the sequence similarity, this protein also belongs to a family of CT (cancer-testis) antigens. Alternative splicing of this gene, in addition to alternative transcription start sites, results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010]

Product images:

