

## Product datasheet for **AR50807PU-N**

### KCTD11 (1-232, His-tag) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	KCTD11 (1-232, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.25 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MLGAMFRAGT PMPPNLSQGG GHYFIDRDG KAFRHILNFL RLGRLDLPRG YGETALLRAE ADFYQIRPLL DALRELEASQ GTPAPTAALL HADVDVSPRL VHFSARRGPH HYELSSVQVD TFRANLFCTD SECLGALRAR FGVASGDRAE GSPHFHLEWA PRPVELPEVE YGRLGLQPLW TGGPGERREV VGTPSFLEEV LRVALEHGFR LDSVFPDPED LLNSRSLRFV RH
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	28 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 0.4M Urea, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human KCTD11 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli.
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_001002914</a>
Locus ID:	147040
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q693B1</a> , <a href="#">A0A158RFT7</a>
Cytogenetics:	17p13.1
Synonyms:	C17orf36; KCASH1; REN; REN/KCTD11



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**Summary:**

Plays a role as a marker and a regulator of neuronal differentiation; Up-regulated by a variety of neurogenic signals, such as retinoic acid, epidermal growth factor/EGF and NGFB/nerve growth factor. Induces apoptosis, growth arrest and the expression of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor CDKN1B. Plays a role as a tumor repressor and inhibits cell growth and tumorigenicity of medulloblastoma (MDB). Acts as probable substrate-specific adapter for a BCR (BTB-CUL3-RBX1) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex towards HDAC1. Functions as antagonist of the Hedgehog pathway on cell proliferation and differentiation by affecting the nuclear transfer of transcription factor GLI1, thus maintaining cerebellar granule cells in undifferentiated state, this effect probably occurs via HDAC1 down-regulation, keeping GLI1 acetylated and inactive. When knock-down, Hedgehog antagonism is impaired and proliferation of granule cells is sustained. Activates the caspase cascade.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

**Protein Families:**

Ion Channels: Other

**Product images:**