

Product datasheet for **AR51023PU-N**

DPPA4 (1-304, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	DPPA4 (1-304, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMLRGSAS STSM EKAKGK EWTST EKSRE EDQQASNQPN SIALPGTSAK RTKEKMSIKG SKVLCPPKKA EHTDNPRPQK KIPPLPSK LPPVNLHRD ILRAWCQQLK LSSKGQK LDA YKRLCAFAYP NQKDFPSTAK EAKIRKSLQK KLVKVEKGETS LQSSETHPPE VALPPVGEPP ALENSTALLE GVNTVWVTTT APEALLASWA RISARARTPE AVESPQEASG VRWCVVHGKS LPADTDGWVH LQFHAGQAWV PEKQEGRVSA LFLLPASNFP PPHLEDNMLC PKCVHRNKVL IKSLQWE
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	35.9 kDa
Concentration:	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 0.15M NaCl, 20% glycerol, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human DPPA4 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.
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_001335857
Locus ID:	55211
Cytogenetics:	3q13.13
Synonyms:	2410091M23Rik



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Summary:

This gene encodes a nuclear factor that is involved in the maintenance of pluripotency in stem cells and essential for embryogenesis. The encoded protein has a scaffold-attachment factor A/B, acinus and PIAS (SAP) domain that binds DNA and is thought to modify chromatin. Mice with a homozygous knockout of the orthologous gene die during late embryonic development or within hours after birth. Knockout embryos are normal in size at embryonic day 18.5 but exhibit skeletal and lung tissue abnormalities. This gene, when mutated, is highly expressed in embryonal carcinomas, pluripotent germ cell tumors, and other cancers and is thought to play an important role in tumor progression. Multiple pseudogenes of this gene have been identified. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2017]

Product images: