

Product datasheet for **AR51338PU-N**

RAMP1 (27-117, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	RAMP1 (27-117, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.25 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSCQEANYG ALLRELCLTQ FQVDMEAVGE TLWCDWGRTI RSYRELADCT WHMAEKLKGF WPNAEVDVDRFF LAVHGRYFRS CPISGRAVRD PPGS
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	12.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>80% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: This purified protein is available in a denatured form, making it less suitable for functional studies. Denatured proteins are better suited for applications like Western Blot (WB) or imaging assays. 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 RAMP1 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:	NP_001295282
Locus ID:	10267
UniProt ID:	E9PC20
Cytogenetics:	2q37.3
Synonyms:	RAMP-1



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the RAMP family of single-transmembrane-domain proteins, called receptor (calcitonin) activity modifying proteins (RAMPs). RAMPs are type I transmembrane proteins with an extracellular N terminus and a cytoplasmic C terminus. RAMPs are required to transport calcitonin-receptor-like receptor (CRLR) to the plasma membrane. CRLR, a receptor with seven transmembrane domains, can function as either a calcitonin-gene-related peptide (CGRP) receptor or an adrenomedullin receptor, depending on which members of the RAMP family are expressed. In the presence of this (RAMP1) protein, CRLR functions as a CGRP receptor. The RAMP1 protein is involved in the terminal glycosylation, maturation, and presentation of the CGRP receptor to the cell surface. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2015]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Vascular smooth muscle contraction

Product images: