

Product datasheet for **AR51671PU-N**

HERPUD1 (1-263, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	HERPUD1 (1-263, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.25 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMESETEP EPVTLVKSP NQRHRDLELS GDRGWSVGHL KAHLRVYPE RRPEDQRLI YSGKLLLDHQ CLRDLLPKQE KRHVLHLVCN VKSPSKMPEI NAKVAESTEE PAGSNRGQYP EDSSSDGLRQ REVLRLSSP GWENISRPEA AQQAFQGLGP GFSGYTPYGW LQLSWFQQIY ARQYYMQYLA ATAASGAFVP PPSAQEIPVW SAPAPAPIHN QFPAENQPAN QNAAPQVVVN PGANQNLRMN AQGGPIVEED DEINRD
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	31.6 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>85% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: Phosphate buffer saline (pH 7.4) containing 10% glycerol.
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human HERPUD1 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_001010989
Locus ID:	9709
UniProt ID:	Q15011
Cytogenetics:	16q13
Synonyms:	HERP; Mif1; SUP



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Summary:

The accumulation of unfolded proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) triggers the ER stress response. This response includes the inhibition of translation to prevent further accumulation of unfolded proteins, the increased expression of proteins involved in polypeptide folding, known as the unfolded protein response (UPR), and the destruction of misfolded proteins by the ER-associated protein degradation (ERAD) system. This gene may play a role in both UPR and ERAD. Its expression is induced by UPR and it has an ER stress response element in its promoter region while the encoded protein has an N-terminal ubiquitin-like domain which may interact with the ERAD system. This protein has been shown to interact with presenilin proteins and to increase the level of amyloid-beta protein following its overexpression. Alternative splicing of this gene produces multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. The full-length nature of all transcript variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome

Product images: