

Product datasheet for **TP300224M**

Malignant T cell amplified sequence 1 (MCTS1) (NM_014060) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human malignant T cell amplified sequence 1 (MCTS1), transcript variant 1, 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC200224 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MFKKFDEKENVSNCIQLKTSVIKGIKNQLIEQFPGIEPWLNQIMPKKDPVKIVRCHEHIEILTVNGELLF
FRQREGPFYPTLRLLHKYPFILPHQQVDKGAIKFVLSGANIMCPGLTSPGAKLYPAAVDTIVAIMAEGKQ
HALCVGVMKMSAEDIEKVNKGIGIENIHYLNDGLWHMPTYK

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

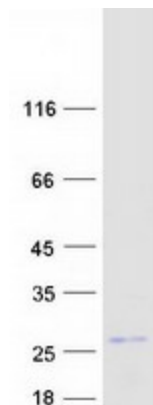
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	20.4 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_054779</u>
Locus ID:	28985
UniProt ID:	<u>Q9ULC4</u>



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RefSeq Size:	9805
Cytogenetics:	Xq24
RefSeq ORF:	543
Synonyms:	MCT-1; MCT1
Summary:	<p>Anti-oncogene that plays a role in cell cycle regulation; decreases cell doubling time and anchorage-dependent growth; shortens the duration of G1 transit time and G1/S transition. When constitutively expressed, increases CDK4 and CDK6 kinases activity and CCND1/cyclin D1 protein level, as well as G1 cyclin/CDK complex formation. Involved in translation initiation; promotes recruitment of aminoacylated initiator tRNA to P site of 40S ribosomes. Can promote release of deacylated tRNA and mRNA from recycled 40S subunits following ABCE1-mediated dissociation of post-termination ribosomal complexes into subunits. Plays a role as translation enhancer; recruits the density-regulated protein/DENR and binds to the cap complex of the 5'-terminus of mRNAs, subsequently altering the mRNA translation profile; up-regulates protein levels of BCL2L2, TFDP1, MRE11, CCND1 and E2F1, while mRNA levels remains constant. Hyperactivates DNA damage signaling pathway; increased gamma-irradiation-induced phosphorylation of histone H2AX, and induces damage foci formation. Increases the overall number of chromosomal abnormalities such as larger chromosomes formation and multiples chromosomal fusions when overexpressed in gamma-irradiated cells. May play a role in promoting lymphoid tumor development: lymphoid cell lines overexpressing MCTS1 exhibit increased growth rates and display increased protection against apoptosis. May contribute to the pathogenesis and progression of breast cancer via promotion of angiogenesis through the decline of inhibitory THBS1/thrombospondin-1, and inhibition of apoptosis. Involved in the process of proteasome degradation to down-regulate Tumor suppressor p53/TP53 in breast cancer cell; Positively regulates phosphorylation of MAPK1 and MAPK3. Involved in translation initiation; promotes aminoacylated initiator tRNA to P site of 40S ribosomes. Can promote release of deacylated tRNA and mRNA from recycled 40S subunits following ABCE1-mediated dissociation of post-termination ribosomal complexes into subunits.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified MCTS1 protein (Cat# [TP300224]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with MCTS1 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC200224]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).