

## Product datasheet for **TP301600M**

### SSX1 (NM\_005635) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human synovial sarcoma, X breakpoint 1 (SSX1), 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC201600 protein sequence <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)  MNGDDTFAKRPRDDAKASEKRSKAFDDIATYFSKKEWKKMKYSEKISYVYMKRNYKAMTKLGFKVTLPFF MCNKQATDFQGNDFDNDHNRRIQVEHPQMTFGRLHRIIPKIMPKKPAEDENDSKGVSEASGPQNDGKQLH PPGKANISEKINKRSGPKRGKHAWTHRLRERKQLVIYEEISDPEEDDE  <b>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</b>
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	21.8 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:	<a href="#">NP_005626</a>
Locus ID:	6756
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q16384</a>
RefSeq Size:	1316



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Cytogenetics: Xp11.23

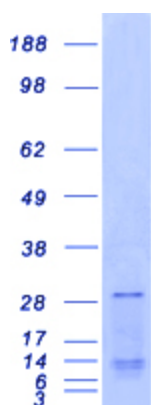
RefSeq ORF: 564

Synonyms: CT5.1; SSRC

**Summary:** The product of this gene belongs to the family of highly homologous synovial sarcoma X (SSX) breakpoint proteins. These proteins may function as transcriptional repressors. They are also capable of eliciting spontaneous humoral and cellular immune responses in cancer patients, and are potentially useful targets in cancer vaccine-based immunotherapy. This gene, and also the SSX2 and SSX4 family members, have been involved in t(X;18)(p11.2;q11.2) translocations that are characteristically found in all synovial sarcomas. This translocation results in the fusion of the synovial sarcoma translocation gene on chromosome 18 to one of the SSX genes on chromosome X. The encoded hybrid proteins are likely responsible for transforming activity. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome X. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]

**Protein Families:** Transcription Factors

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified SSX1 protein (Cat# [TP301600]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with SSX1 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC201600]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).