

## Product datasheet for **TP311817M**

### Aspartate beta hydroxylase (ASPH) (NM\_032466) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human aspartate beta-hydroxylase (ASPH), transcript variant 3, 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>Peptide sequence encoded by RC211817 Blue=ORF Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)  MAQRKNAKSSGNSSSSGSGSGSTSAGSSSPGARRETKHGGHKNGRKGGLSGTSFFTWFMVIALLGWVTS VAVVWFDLVDYEEVLGKLGIIYDADGDGDFDVEDDAKVLGLKERSTSEPAVPPEEAEPHTEPEEQVPVEA EPQNIEDAQEIQSLLHEMVHAEHVEGEDLQQEDGPTGEPQEDDEFLMATDVDDRFTLEPEVSHEE TEHSYHVEETVSQDCNQDMEEMMSEQENPDSSEPVEDERLHHDTDDVTYQVYEEQAVYEPLENEGIEI TEVTAPPEDNPVEDSQVIVEEVSIFPVEEQVEVPPDT TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	Recombinant protein using RC211817 also available, <a href="#">TP311817</a> C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	34.5 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_115855</a>



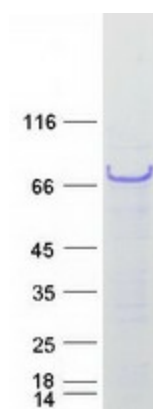
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Locus ID:	444
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q12797</a>
RefSeq Size:	2680
Cytogenetics:	8q12.3
RefSeq ORF:	939
Synonyms:	AAH; BAH; CASQ2BP1; FDLAB; HAAH; JCTN; junctin

**Summary:** This gene is thought to play an important role in calcium homeostasis. The gene is expressed from two promoters and undergoes extensive alternative splicing. The encoded set of proteins share varying amounts of overlap near their N-termini but have substantial variations in their C-terminal domains resulting in distinct functional properties. The longest isoforms (a and f) include a C-terminal Aspartyl/Asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase domain that hydroxylates aspartic acid or asparagine residues in the epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains of some proteins, including protein C, coagulation factors VII, IX, and X, and the complement factors C1R and C1S. Other isoforms differ primarily in the C-terminal sequence and lack the hydroxylase domain, and some have been localized to the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some of these isoforms are found in complexes with calsequestrin, triadin, and the ryanodine receptor, and have been shown to regulate calcium release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some isoforms have been implicated in metastasis. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified ASPH protein (Cat# [TP311817]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with ASPH cDNA clone (Cat# [RC211817]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).