

Product datasheet for TP504079

Tardbp (NM_001003899) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse TAR DNA binding protein (Tardbp), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR204079 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MSEYIRVTEDENDEPIEIPSEDDGTVLLSTVTAQFPGACGLRYRNPVSQCMRGVRLVEGILHAPDAGWGN LVYVNYPKDNKRKMDETDASSAVKVKRAVQKTS DLIVLGLPWKTTEQDLKDYFSTFGEVLMVQVKKDLK TGHSKGFGFVRFTEYETQVKVMSQRHMIDGRWCCKLPNSKQSPDEPLRSRKVFVGRCTEDMTAEELQQ F FCQYGEVVDVFIPKPFRAFAFVTFADDKVAQSLCGEDLIIKGISVHISNAEPKHNSNRQLERSGRFGVHL ISNVYGRSTSLKVVL TR TRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	33.3 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
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 after receiving vials.
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:	NP_001003899
Locus ID:	230908
UniProt ID:	Q921F2


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RefSeq Size: 6486
Cytogenetics: 4 E2
RefSeq ORF: 885
Synonyms: 1190002A23Rik; C85084; TDP-43; Tdp43

Summary: RNA-binding protein that is involved in various steps of RNA biogenesis and processing. Preferentially binds, via its two RNA recognition motifs RRM1 and RRM2, to GU-repeats on RNA molecules predominantly localized within long introns and in the 3' UTR of mRNAs. In turn, regulates the splicing of many non-coding and protein-coding RNAs including proteins involved in neuronal survival, as well as mRNAs that encode proteins relevant for neurodegenerative diseases. Plays a role in maintaining mitochondrial homeostasis by regulating the processing of mitochondrial transcripts. Regulates also mRNA stability by recruiting CNOT7/CAF1 deadenylase on mRNA 3' UTR leading to poly(A) tail deadenylation and thus shortening. In response to oxidative insult, associates with stalled ribosomes localized to stress granules (SGs) and contributes to cell survival. Participates also in the normal skeletal muscle formation and regeneration, forming cytoplasmic myo-granules and binding mRNAs that encode sarcomeric proteins. Plays a role in the maintenance of the circadian clock periodicity via stabilization of the CRY1 and CRY2 proteins in a FBXL3-dependent manner (PubMed:27123980).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]