

Product datasheet for TP504392

Ntan1 (NM_010946) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse N-terminal Asn amidase (Ntan1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR204392 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MPLLVDGQVRVLRPSAVELVRAHPPLEERARLLRGQSVQQVGPQGLLYVQQRELAVTSPKDGSISILGSD DATTCHIVLRHTGNGATCLTHCDGSDTKAEVPLIMSSIKSFSEHAECGRLEVHLVGGFSDDRQLSQKLT HQLLSEFDKQDDDIHLVTLCTELNDREENENHFPIYGIAVNIKTAEIYRASFDGRGPPEQLRAARALA GGPMISYDAKTEQLRIGPCSWTPFPQVDFWLQQDDKQILESLSPLAEPHFVEHIRSTLMFLKKFPS PENILFPGNKALLYKKNDGLWEKISSPGS TR TRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	34.6 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_035076
Locus ID:	18203
UniProt ID:	Q64311


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RefSeq Size:	1175
Cytogenetics:	16 9.64 cM
RefSeq ORF:	930
Synonyms:	PNAA; PNAD
Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene functions in a step-wise protein degradation process through the N-end rule pathway. This protein acts as a tertiary destabilizing enzyme that deamidates N-terminal L-Asparagine residues on proteins to produce N-terminal L-Aspartate. L-Aspartate substrates are subsequently conjugated to L-Arginine, which is recognized by specific E3 ubiquitin ligases and targeted to the proteasome. Mice with a knock-out of this gene are viable, fertile, and outwardly normal, but show impairments in spontaneous activity and spatial memory, relative to their wild-type counterparts. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016]</p>