

Product datasheet for **TP505710**

Adprhl2 (NM_133883) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse ADP-ribosylhydrolase like 2 (Adprhl2), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR205710 representing NM_133883 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)
	<p>MAVAAAAAATAMSAAGGGGASAARSISRFRGCLAGALLGDCVGAHYEAHDTVSLASVLSHVESLEPDPGT PGSARTETLYYDDTAMTRALVQSLLAKEAFDEVDMAHRFAQEYKKDPDRGYGAGVITVFKLLNPKCRD VYEPARAQFNGKGSYGNNGAMRVAGISLAYSSVQDVQKFARLSAQLTHASSLGYNAILQALAVHLALQG VSSSEHFLEQLLGHMEELEGDAQSVLDAKELGMEERPYSRLKKGELLDQDVVSREEVSELGNGIAAF ESVPTAIYCFLRCMEPHPEIPSTFNSLQRTLIIYSISLGGDDTIATMAGAIAGAYYGMEQVPESWQQSCE GFEETDVLAQSLHRVFEQSS</p> <p>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</p>
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	39.9 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_598644
Locus ID:	100206
UniProt ID:	Q8CG72



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RefSeq Size:	1368
Cytogenetics:	4 D2.2
RefSeq ORF:	1110
Synonyms:	AI836109; Arh3
Summary:	<p>ADP-ribose glycohydrolase that preferentially hydrolyzes the scissile alpha-O-linkage attached to the anomeric C1" position of ADP-ribose and acts on different substrates, such as proteins ADP-ribosylated on serine, free poly(ADP-ribose) and O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose (By similarity). Specifically acts as a serine mono-ADP-ribosylhydrolase by mediating the removal of mono-ADP-ribose attached to serine residues on proteins, thereby playing a key role in DNA damage response (By similarity). Serine ADP-ribosylation of proteins constitutes the primary form of ADP-ribosylation of proteins in response to DNA damage (By similarity). Does not hydrolyze ADP-ribosyl-arginine, -cysteine, -diphthamide, or -asparagine bonds (By similarity). Also able to degrade protein free poly(ADP-ribose), which is synthesized in response to DNA damage: free poly(ADP-ribose) acts as a potent cell death signal and its degradation by ADPRHL2 protects cells from poly(ADP-ribose)-dependent cell death, a process named parthanatos (PubMed:24191052). Also hydrolyzes free poly(ADP-ribose) in mitochondria (By similarity). Specifically digests O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose, a product of deacetylation reactions catalyzed by sirtuins (By similarity). Specifically degrades 1"-O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose isomer, rather than 2"-O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose or 3"-O-acetyl-ADP-D-ribose isomers (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>