

## **Product datasheet for TP506123**

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Poglut1 (NM\_172380) Mouse Recombinant Protein

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Purified recombinant protein of Mouse protein O-glucosyltransferase 1 (Poglut1), with C-

terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug

Species: Mouse

**Expression Host:** HEK293T

**Expression cDNA Clone** >MR206123 protein sequence or AA Sequence: Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MERRAGSRLRAWMLLLLLCPVQGRQKDSGSKWKVFLDQINRALENYEPCSSQNCSCYHGVIEEDLTPFRG GISRKMMAEVVRRKLGTHYQIIKNRLFREDDCMFPSRCSGVEHFILEVIHRLPDMEMVINVRDYPQVPKW MEPTIPVFSFSKTSEYHDIMYPAWTFWEGGPAVWPLYPTGLGRWDLFREDLLRSAAQWPWEKKNSTAYFR GSRTSPERDPLILLSRKNPKLVDAEYTKNQAWKSMKDTLGKPAAKDVHLIDHCKYRYLFNFRGVAASFRF KHLFLCGSLVFHVGDEWVEFFYPQLKPWVHYIPVKTDLSNVQELLQFVKANDDIAQEIAKRGSQFIINHL

QMDDITCYWENLLTDYSKFLSYNVTRRKDYYQIVPRRLKTEL

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV** 

Tag: C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW: 46.4 kDa

To TREA

Concentration:  $>0.05 \mu g/\mu L$  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:** <u>NP 759012</u>

Locus ID: 224143

UniProt ID: Q8BYB9, Q8BV60





## Poglut1 (NM\_172380) Mouse Recombinant Protein - TP506123

RefSeq Size: 2835

Cytogenetics: 16 B4
RefSeq ORF: 1179

Synonyms: 9630046K23Rik; Clp46; Ktelc; Ktelc1; Ru; Rumi; w; wsnp

Summary: This gene encodes a protein that can catalyze transfer of either UDP-glucose or UDP-xylose to

epidermal growth factor (EGF) repeats, such as those found in Notch. Loss of this gene product results in embryonic lethality. Embryos have neural plate defects, heart defects, and truncations of their posterior axis. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014]