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Product datasheet for TP506141

Trp63 (NM_001127263) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse transformation related protein 63 (Trp63), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR206141 representing NM_001127263 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MLYLENNAQTQFSEPQYTNLGLLNSMDQQIQNGSSSTSPYNTDHAQNSVTAPSPYAQPSSTFDALSPSPA IPSNTDYPGPHSFDVSFQQSSTAKSATWTYSTELKKLYCQIAKTCPIQIKVMTPPPQGAVIRAMPVYKKA EHVTEVVKRCPNHELSREFNEGQIAPPSHLIRVEGNSHAQYVEDPITGRQSVLVPYEPPQVGTEFTTVLY NFMCNSSCVGGMNRRPILIIVTLETRDGQVLGRRCFEARICACPGRDRKADEDSIRKQQVSDSAKNGDGT KRPFRQNTHGIQMTSIKKRRSPDDELLYLPVRGRETYEMLLKIKESLELMQYLPQHTIETYRQQQQQQHQ HLLQKHLLSACFRNELVEPRGEAPTQSDVFFRHSNPPNHSVYP TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	44.9 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_001120735
Locus ID:	22061
UniProt ID:	Q569E5

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RefSeq Size:	1729
Cytogenetics:	16 17.37 cM
RefSeq ORF:	1179
Synonyms:	AI462811; delta; Ket; p6; p7; p51/p; P51/P63; P63; P73l; TAp; Tp63; Trp5; Trp53rp1
Summary:	This gene encodes tumor protein p63, a member of the p53 family of transcription factors involved in cellular responses to stress and development. The family members include tumor proteins p53, p63, and p73, which have high sequence similarity to one another. This similarity allows p63 and p73 to transactivate p53-responsive genes causing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. The family members can interact with each other in many ways, including direct and indirect protein interactions. This results in mutual regulation of target gene promoters. Tumor protein p63 -/- mice have several developmental defects which include the lack of limbs and other tissues, such as teeth and mammary glands, which develop as a result of interactions between mesenchyme and epithelium. Both alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters result in multiple transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009]