

Product datasheet for TP510760

Vcp (NM_009503) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse valosin containing protein (Vcp), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR210760 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MASGADSKGDDLSTAILKQKNRPNRLIVDEAINEDNSVVSLSQPKMDELQFRGDTVLLKGGKRREAVCI
VLSDDTCSDEKIRMNRRVVRNLRVRLGDVISIQPCPDVKYKRIHVLPIDDTVEGITGNLFEVYLKPYFL
EAYRPIRKGDIFLVRGGMRAVEFKVETDPSPYCVAPDVTVIHCEGEPIKREDEEESLNEVGYDDIGGCR
KQLAQIKEMVELPLRHPALFKAIGVKPPRGILLYGPPGTGKTLIARAVANETGAFFFLINGPEIMSKLAG
ESENLRKAFEEAEKNAPAIIFIDELDAIAPKREKTHGEVERRIVSQLLTLMDGLKQRAHVIVMAATNRP
NSIDPALRRFGRFDREVDIGIPDATGRLEILQIHTKNMKLADDVDLEQVANETHGHVGDADLAALCSEAL
QAIRKMDLIDLEDETIDAEMNSLAVTMDDFRWALSQSNPSALRETVVEVPQVTWEDIGGLEDVKRELQ
ELVQYPVEHPDKFLKFGMTPSKGVLFYGPFGCKTLLAKAIANECQANFISIKGPELLTMWFGESANVR
EIFDKARQAAPCVLFFDELDSIAKARGGNIIGDGGGAADRVINQILTEMDGMSTKKNVFIIGATNRPDIID
PAILRPGRLDQLIYIPLPDEKSRVAILKANLRKSPVAKDVDLEFLAKMTNGFSGADLTEICQRACKLAIR
ESIESEIRRERERQTNPSAMEVEEDDPVPEIRRDHFEEAMRFARRSVSDNDIRKYEMFAQTLQQSRGFGS
FRFPSGNQGGAGPSQSGGGGTGGSVYTEDNDDDLYG

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	89.3 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.



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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_033529
Locus ID:	269523
UniProt ID:	Q01853
RefSeq Size:	3315
Cytogenetics:	4 22.95 cM
RefSeq ORF:	2421
Synonyms:	3110001E05; CDC48; p97; p97/VCP
Summary:	<p>Necessary for the fragmentation of Golgi stacks during mitosis and for their reassembly after mitosis. Involved in the formation of the transitional endoplasmic reticulum (tER). The transfer of membranes from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus occurs via 50-70 nm transition vesicles which derive from part-rough, part-smooth transitional elements of the endoplasmic reticulum (tER). Vesicle budding from the tER is an ATP-dependent process. The ternary complex containing UFD1, VCP and NPLOC4 binds ubiquitinated proteins and is necessary for the export of misfolded proteins from the ER to the cytoplasm, where they are degraded by the proteasome. The NPLOC4-UFD1-VCP complex regulates spindle disassembly at the end of mitosis and is necessary for the formation of a closed nuclear envelope. Regulates E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity of RNF19A. Component of the VCP/p97-AMFR/gp78 complex that participates in the final step of the sterol-mediated ubiquitination and endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation (ERAD) of HMGCR. Involved in endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced pre-emptive quality control, a mechanism that selectively attenuates the translocation of newly synthesized proteins into the endoplasmic reticulum and reroutes them to the cytosol for proteasomal degradation. Plays a role in the regulation of stress granules (SGs) clearance process upon arsenite-induced response (By similarity). Also involved in DNA damage response: recruited to double-strand breaks (DSBs) sites in a RNF8- and RNF168-dependent manner and promotes the recruitment of TP53BP1 at DNA damage sites. Recruited to stalled replication forks by SPRTN: may act by mediating extraction of DNA polymerase eta (POLH) to prevent excessive translesion DNA synthesis and limit the incidence of mutations induced by DNA damage. Required for cytoplasmic retrotranslocation of stressed/damaged mitochondrial outer-membrane proteins and their subsequent proteasomal degradation. Essential for the maturation of ubiquitin-containing autophagosomes and the clearance of ubiquitinated protein by autophagy. Acts as a negative regulator of type I interferon production by interacting with DDX58/RIG-I: interaction takes place when DDX58/RIG-I is ubiquitinated via 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin on its CARD domains, leading to recruit RNF125 and promote ubiquitination and degradation of DDX58/RIG-I. May play a role in the ubiquitin-dependent sorting of membrane proteins to lysosomes where they undergo degradation. May more particularly play a role in caveolins sorting in cells. By controlling the steady-state expression of the IGF1R receptor, indirectly regulates the insulin-like growth factor receptor signaling pathway.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>