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Product datasheet for TP518122

Qrich1 (NM_001114119) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse glutamine-rich 1 (Qrich1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence from Mouse cDNA ORF Clone, MR218122, encoding Mouse full-length Qrich1.
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	87 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_001107591
Locus ID:	69232
UniProt ID:	Q3UA37
RefSeq Size:	3362
Cytogenetics:	9 F2
RefSeq ORF:	2331
Synonyms:	2610028H07Rik; b2b2404Clo

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Summary:

Transcriptional regulator that acts as a mediator of the integrated stress response (ISR) through transcriptional control of protein homeostasis under conditions of ER stress (PubMed:33384352). Controls the outcome of the unfolded protein response (UPR), an ER-stress response pathway that either promotes recovery of ER homeostasis and cell survival, or triggers the terminal UPR which elicits programmed cell death when ER stress is prolonged and unresolved (PubMed:33384352). ER stress induces QRICH1 translation by a ribosome translation re-initiation mechanism in response to EIF2S1/eIF-2-alpha phosphorylation, and stress-induced QRICH1 regulates a transcriptional program associated with protein translation, protein secretion-mediated proteotoxicity and cell death during the terminal UPR (By similarity). May cooperate with ATF4 transcription factor signaling to regulate ER homeostasis which is critical for cell viability (By similarity). Upregulates CASP3/caspase-3 activity in epithelial cells under ER stress. Central regulator of proteotoxicity associated with ER stress-mediated inflammatory diseases in the intestines and liver (PubMed:33384352). Involved in chondrocyte hypertrophy, a process required for normal longitudinal bone growth (PubMed:30281152).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]