

Product datasheet for TP523741

Katnb1 (NM_028805) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse katanin p80 (WD40-containing) subunit B 1 (Katnb1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR223741 representing NM_028805 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MATPVVTKTAWKLQEIVAHASNVSSLVLGKASGRLLATGGDDCRVNLWSINKPNCIMSLTGHTSPVESVR
LNTPEELIVAGSQSGSIRVWDLEAAKILRTLGMGHKANICSLDFHPYGEFVASGSQDTNIKLWDIRRKGCV
FRYRGHSQAVRCLRFSPDGKWLASAADDHTVKLWDLTAGKMMSEFFGHTGPNVVEFHPNEYLLASGSSD
RTIRFDWLEKFQVWSCIEGEPGPVRSVLFNPDGCCLYSGCQDSLRYGWEPERCFDVLVNWGKVADLAI
CNDQLIGVAFSQSNVSSYVDLTRVTRTGVTQDPVQANQPLTQQTPNPGVSLRRIYERPSTTCSKPQRV
KHNSESERRSPSEDDRRDERESRAEIQNAEDYNEIFQPKNSISRTPPRRSEFPAPPEDDAATVKEVSKP
SPAMDVQLPQLPVPNLEVPARPSVMTSTPAPKGEPIIPATRNEPIGLKASDFLPAVKVPQQAELVDEDA
MSQIRKGHDTMFVWLTSRHKNLDTVRAVWTTGDIKTSVDSAVAINDLSSVVDLLNIVNQKASLWKLDLCT
TVLPQIEKLLQSKYESYVQTGCTSLKLILQRFLPLITDILAAPPSVGVDISREERLHKRCLCFKQLKSIS
GLVKS KSGLSGRHGSAFRELHLLMASLD

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	72.6 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.



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RefSeq: [NP_083081](#)

Locus ID: 74187

UniProt ID: [Q8BG40](#)

RefSeq Size: 3425

Cytogenetics: 8 C5

RefSeq ORF: 1974

Synonyms: 2410003J24Rik; KAT

Summary: Participates in a complex which severs microtubules in an ATP-dependent manner. May act to target the enzymatic subunit of this complex to sites of action such as the centrosome. Microtubule severing may promote rapid reorganization of cellular microtubule arrays and the release of microtubules from the centrosome following nucleation. Microtubule release from the mitotic spindle poles may allow depolymerization of the microtubule end proximal to the spindle pole, leading to poleward microtubule flux and poleward motion of chromosome. The function in regulating microtubule dynamics at spindle poles seems to depend on the association of the katanin KATNA1:KATNB1 complex with ASPM which recruits it to microtubules. Reversely KATNA1:KATNB1 can enhance ASPM blocking activity on microtubule minus-end growth. Microtubule release within the cell body of neurons may be required for their transport into neuronal processes by microtubule-dependent motor proteins. This transport is required for axonal growth.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]