

## Product datasheet for TP525611

### Oxt (NM\_011025) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse oxytocin (Oxt), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR225611 representing NM_011025 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)
	MACPSLACLLGLLALTSACYIQNCPLGGKRAVLDLDMRKCLPCGPGGKGRFCGSPICCADELGCFVGTA EALRCQEENYLPSPCQSGQKPCGSGGRCAATGICCCSPDGCRTDPACDPESAFSER
	TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	13.3 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.
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:	<a href="#">NP_035155</a>
Locus ID:	18429
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P35454</a> , <a href="#">Q545V4</a>
RefSeq Size:	471
Cytogenetics:	2 63.24 cM
RefSeq ORF:	375



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**Synonyms:** OT; Ox; Oxy

**Summary:** This gene encodes a preproprotein that is processed to produce oxytocin and neurophysin 1. Oxytocin is a posterior pituitary hormone which is synthesized as an inactive precursor in the hypothalamus along with its carrier protein neurophysin 1. Together with neurophysin, it is packaged into neurosecretory vesicles and transported axonally to the nerve endings in the neurohypophysis, where it is either stored or secreted into the bloodstream. The precursor seems to be activated while it is being transported along the axon to the posterior pituitary. This hormone contracts smooth muscle during parturition and lactation. It is also involved in cognition, tolerance, adaptation, the stress response and complex sexual and maternal behavior, as well as in the regulation of water excretion, salt appetite, blood pressure and cardiovascular functions. Deletion of this gene in mouse reduces bone formation resulting in osteoporosis. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2013]