

Product datasheet for TP760237

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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CXXC4 (NM_025212) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Recombinant protein of human CXXC finger protein 4 (CXXC4), with N-terminal HIS tag,

expressed in E.Coli, 50ug

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

A DNA sequence encoding human full-length CXXC4

Tag: N-His

Predicted MW: 20.8 kDa

Concentration: $>0.05 \mu g/\mu L$ as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 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.

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 079488

Locus ID: 80319
UniProt ID: 19|1F5
RefSeq Size: 5578
Cytogenetics: 4q24
RefSeq ORF: 594
Synonyms: IDAX





Summary:

This gene encodes a CXXC-type zinc finger domain-containing protein that functions as an antagonist of the canonical wingless/integrated signaling pathway. The encoded protein negatively regulates wingless/integrated signaling through interaction with the post synaptic density protein/ Drosophila disc large tumor suppressor/ zonula occludens-1 protein domain of Dishevelled, a scaffolding protein required for the stabilization of the transcriptional co-activator beta-catenin. In addition, the CXXC domain of this protein has been shown to bind unmethylated CpG dinucleotides, localize to promoters and CpG islands, and interact with the catalytic domain of methylcytosine dioxygenase ten-eleven-translocation 2, an iron and alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase that modifies the methylation status of DNA. In humans, a mutation in this gene has been associated with development of malignant renal cell carcinoma. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways: Wnt signaling pathway

Product images:

