

Product datasheet for **TP761593**

CXXC4 (NM_025212) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human CXXC finger protein 4 (CXXC4), full length, with N-terminal GST and C-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-GST and C-His
Predicted MW:	48.8 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, 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:	J9JIF5
RefSeq Size:	5578
Cytogenetics:	4q24
RefSeq ORF:	594
Synonyms:	IDAX



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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: