

Product datasheet for TP762540

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Antizyme inhibitor 1 (AZIN1) (NM_015878) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human antizyme inhibitor 1 (AZIN1), transcript variant 1,

50ug

Species: Human Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

A DNA sequence encoding the region full length of AZIN1

Tag: N-GST and C-HIS

Predicted MW: 49.5 kDa

Concentration: >0.05 μg/μL as determined by microplate BCA method

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

Buffer: 50mM Tris, pH8.0, 8M Urea

Storage: Store at -80°C after receiving vials.

Stability: Stable for at least 1 year from receipt of products under proper storage and handling

conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

RefSeq: NP 056962

Locus ID: 51582

UniProt ID: <u>O14977</u>, <u>A0A024R9C7</u>

RefSeq Size: 4385 Cytogenetics: 8q22.3 RefSeq ORF: 1344

Synonyms: AZI; AZIA1; OAZI; OAZIN; ODC1L





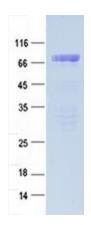
Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the antizyme inhibitor family, which plays a role in cell growth and proliferation by maintaining polyamine homeostasis within the cell. Antizyme inhibitors are homologs of ornithine decarboxylase (ODC, the key enzyme in polyamine biosynthesis) that have lost the ability to decarboxylase ornithine; however, retain the ability to bind to antizymes. Antizymes negatively regulate intracellular polyamine levels by binding to ODC and targeting it for degradation, as well as by inhibiting polyamine uptake. Antizyme inhibitors function as positive regulators of polyamine levels by sequestering antizymes and neutralizing their effect. This gene encodes antizyme inhibitor 1, the first member of this gene family that is ubiquitously expressed, and is localized in the nucleus and cytoplasm. Overexpression of antizyme inhibitor 1 gene has been associated with increased proliferation, cellular transformation and tumorigenesis. Gene knockout studies showed that homozygous mutant mice lacking functional antizyme inhibitor 1 gene died at birth with abnormal liver morphology. RNA editing of this gene, predominantly in the liver tissue, has been linked to the progression of hepatocellular carcinoma. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified AZIN1 protein (Cat #TP762540). The protein was produced from E.coli.