Recombinant Human P63/TP63/Tumor protein p63 Protein (His &GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030689

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

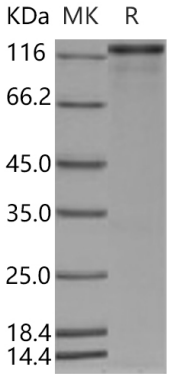
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human P63/TP63/Tumor protein Met 1-Glu 680, with an N-terminal His & GST
Mol_Mass	105 kDa
Accession	Q9H3D4-1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 0.3mM DTT, 20% glycerol Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Tumor protein p63 is a protein also known as transformation-related protein 63, TP63, and p63. Tumor protein p63 / p63 is a member of the p53 family of transcription factors whose members P53, p63, and p73 have similar features in their gene structures and functions. An animal model, p63-/- mice has been useful in difining the role p63 plays in the development and maintenance of stratified epithelial tissues. This p63 encoding protein p63 has a dramatic impact on replenishment of cutaneous epithelial stem cells and on ovarian germ cell survival. Although these two fundamental roles of p63 attest to its powerful place in development, its other functions, specifically the apparent capacity of p63, is to supervise the emergence of new cell populations in the breast, prostate, cervix, and upper reproductive tract. P63-/- mice have several development defects which include the lack of limbs and other tissues, such as teeth and mammary glands, which develop as a result of interactions between mesenchyme and epithelium. Mutations in this protein are associated with ectodermal dysplasia, and cleft lip / palate syndrome 3, ADULT syndrome (acro-dermato-ungual-lacrimal-tooth), limb-mammary syndrome, et al.

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