

Recombinant Human DIM1/TXNL4A Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030841

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

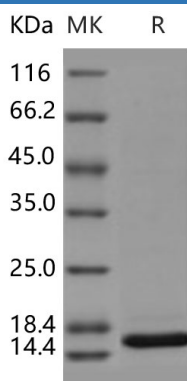
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human DIM1/TXNL4A protein Met 1-Tyr 142, with an N-terminal His
Mol_Mass	18.6 kDa
Accession	P83876
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0 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



> 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

DIM1, also known as TXNL4A, is a member of the Dim protein family. The Dim protein family is composed of two classes, DIM1 and Dim2, which share a common thioredoxin-like fold. They were originally identified for their role in cell cycle progression and have been found to interact with Prp6, an essential component of the spliceosome, which forms the bridge of U4/U6.U5-tri-snRNP. In spite of their biological and structural similarities, DIM1 and Dim2 proteins differ in many aspects. DIM1 bears distinctive structural motifs responsible for its interaction with other spliceosome components. Dim2 forms homodimers and contains specific domains required for its interactions with partners. This originality suggests that although both proteins are involved in pre-mRNA splicing, they are likely to be involved in different biological pathways. DIM1 interacts with HNRPF, HNRPH2, NEDD9/HEF1 and PQBP1/NPW38. It plays an essential role in pre-mRNA splicing.

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