Recombinant Human EBP1/PA2G4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030761

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

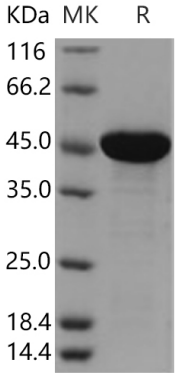
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human EBP1/PA2G4 protein Ser 2-Asp 394, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	45.2 kDa
Observed MW	32 kDa
Accession	Q9UQ80
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 92 % 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 ℃. 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, 0.5M 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



> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

EBP1, also known as PA2G4, is an RNA-binding protein which belongs to the peptidase M24 family. It can be detected n several cell lines tested, including primary and transformed cell lines. EBP1 also present in pre-ribosomal ribonucleoprotein complexes and may be involved in ribosome assembly and the regulation of intermediate and late steps of rRNA processing. This protein is a transcriptional co-repressor of androgen receptor-regulated genes and other cell cycle regulatory genes through its interactions with histone deacetylases. PA2G4 can interact with the cytoplasmic domain of the ErbB3 receptor and may contribute to transducing growth regulatory signals. EBP1 has been implicated in growth inhibition and the induction of differentiation of human cancer cells. It seems to be involved in growth regulatio n. EBP1 also mediates cap-independent translation of specific viral IRESs (internal ribosomal entry site).

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