

Recombinant Human HERC5 protein - BSA and Azide free ab180352

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human HERC5 protein - BSA and Azide free		
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE.		
Expression system	Escherichia coli		
Accession	<u>Q9UII4</u>		
Protein length	Protein fragment		
Animal free	No		
Carrier free	Yes		
Nature	Recombinant		
Species	Human		
Sequence	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSFDLTVRRNHLIEDVLNQLSQFENEDLRKELWVSFSG EIGYDLGGVKK EFFYCLFAEMIQPEYGMFMYPEGASCMWFPVKPKFEKKR YFFFGVLCGLS LFNCNVANLPFPLALFKLLDQMPSLEDLKELSPDLGKNL QTLDDDEGDN FEEVFYIHFNVHWRNDTNLIPNGSSITVNQTNKRDYVSKYI NYIFNDSV KAVYEEFRRGFYKMCDEDIIKLFHPEELKDVIVGNTDYDW KTFEKNARYE PGYNSSHPTVMFWKAFHKLTLEEKKKFLVFLTGTDRLQM KDLNNMKITF CCPESWNERDPIRALTCFSVLFLPKYSTMETVEEALQEAI NNNRGFG		
Predicted molecular weight	43 kDa including tags		
Amino acids	681 to 1024		
Tags	His tag N-Terminus		
Additional sequence information	NP_057407		
Description	Recombinant Human HERC5 protein (BSA and azide free)		

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab180352** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Protein previously labeled as HECT E3 ubiquitin ligase.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.32% Tris HCl, 2.4% Urea, 10% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
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General Info

Function	Major E3 ligase for ISG15 conjugation. Acts as a positive regulator of innate antiviral response in cells induced by interferon. Makes part of the ISGylation machinery that recognizes target proteins in a broad and relatively non-specific manner. Catalyzes ISGylation of IRF3 which results in sustained activation, it attenuates IRF3-PIN1 interaction, which antagonizes IRF3 ubiquitination and degradation, and boosts the antiviral response. Catalyzes ISGylation of influenza A viral NS1 which attenuates virulence; ISGylated NS1 fails to form homodimers and thus to interact with its RNA targets. Catalyzes ISGylation of papillomavirus type 16 L1 protein which results in dominant-negative effect on virus infectivity. Physically associated with polyribosomes, broadly modifies newly synthesized proteins in a cotranslational manner. In an interferon-stimulated cell, newly translated viral proteins are primary targets of ISG15.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in testis and to a lesser degree in brain, ovary and placenta. Found in most tissues at low levels.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 HECT (E6AP-type E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase) domain. Contains 5 RCC1 repeats.
Post-translational modifications	ISGylated.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm > perinuclear region. Associated with the polyribosomes, probably via the 60S subunit.

Images



15% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab180352 (3 µg)

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