

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human TRF1 protein ab116406

[1 Image](#)

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human TRF1 protein
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	<u>P54274-2</u>
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Predicted molecular weight	77 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 419

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab116406** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Western blot ELISA SDS-PAGE Mass Spectrometry
Mass spectrometry	MALDI-TOF-TOF
Form	Liquid

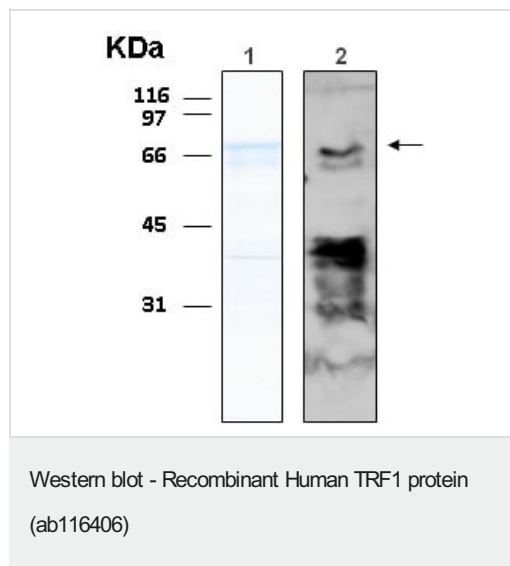
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 7.40 Constituent: 99% PBS
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General Info

Function	Binds the telomeric double-stranded TTAGGG repeat and negatively regulates telomere length. Involved in the regulation of the mitotic spindle. Component of the shelterin complex (telosome) that is involved in the regulation of telomere length and protection. Shelterin associates with arrays of double-stranded TTAGGG repeats added by telomerase and protects chromosome ends; without its protective activity, telomeres are no longer hidden from the DNA damage surveillance and chromosome ends are inappropriately processed by DNA repair pathways.
Tissue specificity	Highly expressed and ubiquitous. Isoform Pin2 predominates.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 HTH myb-type DNA-binding domain.
Domain	The acidic N-terminal domain binds to the ankyrin repeats of TNKS1 and TNKS2. The C-terminal domain binds microtubules. The TRFH dimerization region mediates the interaction with TINF2.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated preferentially on Ser-219 in an ATM-dependent manner in response to ionizing DNA damage. ADP-ribosylation by TNKS1 or TNKS2 diminishes its ability to bind to telomeric DNA. Ubiquitinated by RLIM/RNF12, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitinated by a SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein) ubiquitin-protein ligase complex, leading to its degradation by the proteasome.
Cellular localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > spindle. Chromosome > telomere. Colocalizes with telomeric DNA in interphase and metaphase cells and is located at chromosome ends during metaphase. Associates with the mitotic spindle.

Images



10% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue (Lane 1),
immunoblotting with anti-6xHis (Lane 2)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery

- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
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