

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human CSN1 protein ab158574

1 Image

Overview

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<b>Product name</b>	Recombinant Human CSN1 protein
<b>Protein length</b>	Protein fragment

Description

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<b>Nature</b>	Recombinant
<b>Source</b>	Wheat germ

Amino Acid Sequence

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Sequence</b>	AAAFNTTVAALEDELTLQLILEGLISARVDSHSHKILYARDVDQRSTTFEKS LLMGKEFQRRRAKAMMLRAAVLRNQIHVKSPPREGSQGELTPANSQSRMST NM
<b>Amino acids</b>	390 to 491
<b>Tags</b>	proprietary tag N-Terminus

Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab158574** in the following tested applications.

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

<b>Applications</b>	ELISA Western blot
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Additional notes</b>	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml.

Preparation and Storage

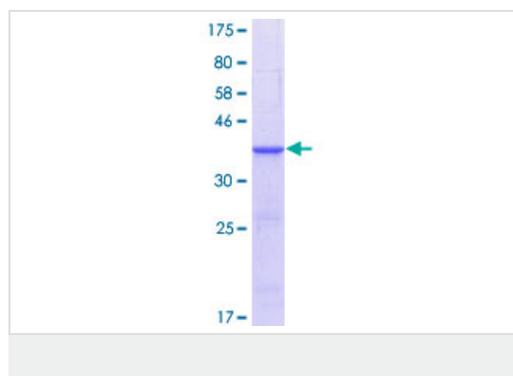
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<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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## General Info

<b>Function</b>	Essential component of the COP9 signalosome complex (CSN), a complex involved in various cellular and developmental processes. The CSN complex is an essential regulator of the ubiquitin (Ubl) conjugation pathway by mediating the deneddylation of the cullin subunits of SCF-type E3 ligase complexes, leading to decrease the Ubl ligase activity of SCF-type complexes such as SCF, CSA or DDB2. The complex is also involved in phosphorylation of p53/TP53, c-jun/JUN, I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ /NF $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ , ITPK1 and IRF8/ICSBP, possibly via its association with CK2 and PKD kinases. CSN-dependent phosphorylation of TP53 and JUN promotes and protects degradation by the Ubl system, respectively. Suppresses G-protein- and mitogen-activated protein kinase-mediated signal transduction.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Widely expressed.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the CSN1 family. Contains 1 PCI domain.
<b>Domain</b>	The PCI domain is necessary and sufficient for the interactions with other CSN subunits of the complex. Mediates the interaction with CAPN8. The N-terminal part (1-216), which is not required for deneddylating activity and CSN complex formation, is nevertheless essential for other aspects of CSN complex function, such as repression of c-fos/FOS expression.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

## Images



ab158574 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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