

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human RNF169 protein ab166030

1 Image

Overview

Product name Recombinant Human RNF169 protein

Protein length Protein fragment

Description

Nature Recombinant

Source Wheat germ

Amino Acid Sequence

Species Human

Sequence SLSEEPLPSLRGRKRHCKTKHLEQNGSLKKLRQTSGEVGLAPDVLRE
MEQKLQEEEEDRQLALQLQRMFDNERRTVSRRKGSVDQYLLRSSNMAGAK

Amino acids 643 to 742

Tags proprietary tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab166030** 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

Form Liquid

Additional notes Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

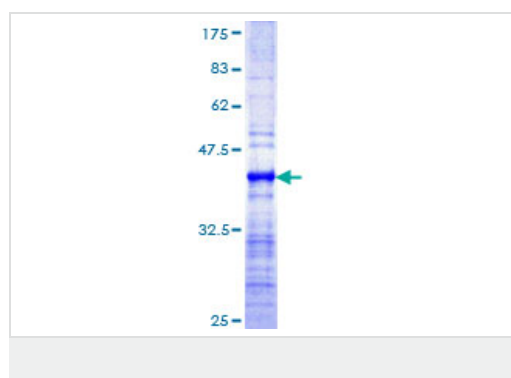
pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

General Info

Function	Probable E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that acts as a negative regulator of double-strand breaks (DSBs) repair following DNA damage. Recruited to DSB repair sites by recognizing and binding ubiquitin catalyzed by RNF168 and competes with TP53BP1 and BRCA1 for association with RNF168-modified chromatin, thereby acting as a negative regulator of DSBs repair. E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity is not required for regulation of DSBs repair.
Pathway	Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the RNF169 family. Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.
Domain	The MIU motif (motif interacting with ubiquitin) mediates the interaction with both 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin chains (PubMed:22733822 and PubMed:22492721). The UMI motif also mediates interaction with ubiquitin. The specificity for different types of ubiquitin is mediated by juxtaposition of ubiquitin-binding motifs (MIU and UMI motifs) with LR motifs (LRMs) (PubMed:22742833).
Cellular localization	Nucleus > nucleoplasm. Localizes to sites of double-strand breaks (DSBs) following DNA damage. Recruited to DSBs via recognition of RNF168-dependent ubiquitin products.

Images



ab166030 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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