

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human ATP7b protein ab152216

[1 Image](#)

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human ATP7b protein
Expression system	Wheat germ
Accession	<u>P35670</u>
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	QLKCYKKPDLERYEAQAHGHMKPLTASQVSVHIGMDDR WRDSPRATPWDQ VSYVSQVSLSSLTSDKPSRHSAADDDGDKWSLLNGR DEEQYI
Predicted molecular weight	36 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1372 to 1465

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab152216** 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 ELISA Western blot
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	

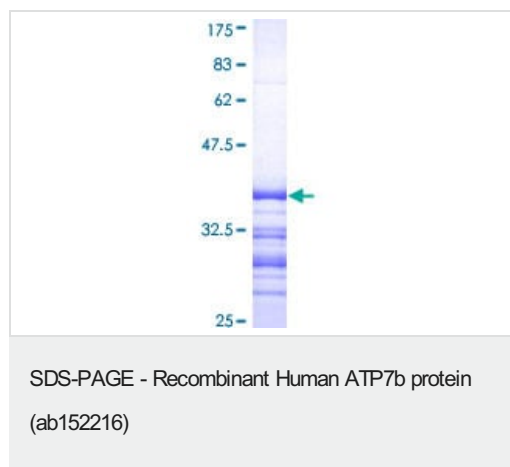
Preparation and Storage

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
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General Info

Function	Involved in the export of copper out of the cells, such as the efflux of hepatic copper into the bile.
Tissue specificity	Most abundant in liver and kidney and also found in brain. Isoform 2 is expressed in brain but not in liver. The cleaved form WND/140 kDa is found in liver cell lines and other tissues.
Involvement in disease	Defects in ATP7B are the cause of Wilson disease (WD) [MIM:277900]. WD is an autosomal recessive disorder of copper metabolism in which copper cannot be incorporated into ceruloplasmin in liver, and cannot be excreted from the liver into the bile. Copper accumulates in the liver and subsequently in the brain and kidney. The disease is characterized by neurologic manifestations and signs of cirrhosis.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the cation transport ATPase (P-type) (TC 3.A.3) family. Type IB subfamily. Contains 6 HMA domains.
Post-translational modifications	Isoform 1 may be proteolytically cleaved at the N-terminus to produce the WND/140 kDa form.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm; Mitochondrion and Golgi apparatus > trans-Golgi network membrane. Predominantly found in the trans-Golgi network (TGN). Not redistributed to the plasma membrane in response to elevated copper levels.

Images



12.5% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab152216 stained with Coomassie Blue.

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

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