

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Brachyury / Bry protein ab114235

1 Image

Description	
Product name	Recombinant Human Brachyury / Bry protein
Expression system	Wheat germ
Accession	<b><u>O15178</u></b>
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MSSPGTESAGKSLQYRVDHLLSAVENELQAGSEKGDPTRELRVGLLEESE LWLRFKELTNEMIVTKNGRRMFPVLKVVNSGLDPNAMYSFLLDFAADNHRWKYVNGEWVPGGKPEPQAPSCVYHPDSPNFGAHWMKAPVSFSKVKL TNKLNGGGQIMLNSLHKYEPRIHVRVGDPQRMITSHCFPETQFIAVTAYQNEEITALKIKYNPFAKAFLDAKERSDHKEMMEEPGDSQQPGYSQSYSDNSPACLSMLQSHDNWSSLGMPAHPMSMLPVSHNASPPTSSSQYPSLWS VSNGAVTPGSQAAAVSNGLGAQFFRGSPAHYTPLTHPVSAPSSSGSPL YEGAAAATDIVDSQYDAAAQGRLIASWTPVSPP SM
Predicted molecular weight	68 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 377

Specifications	
Our <b><u>Abpromise guarantee</u></b> covers the use of <b>ab114235</b> in the following tested applications.	
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.	
Applications	ELISA SDS-PAGE 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: 0.3% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

## General Info

### Function

Involved in the transcriptional regulation of genes required for mesoderm formation and differentiation. Binds to a palindromic site (called T site) and activates gene transcription when bound to such a site.

### Involvement in disease

Genetic variations in T are associated with susceptibility to neural tube defects (NTD) [MIM:182940]. NTD are common congenital malformations. Spina bifida, which results from malformations in the caudal region of the neural tube, is compatible with life but associated with significant morbidity, including lower limb paralysis.

T is involved in susceptibility to the development of chordoma (CHDM) [MIM:215400]. Chordomas are rare, clinically malignant tumors derived from notochordal remnants. They occur along the length of the spinal axis, predominantly in the sphenoccipital, vertebral and sacrococcygeal regions. They are characterized by slow growth, local destruction of bone, extension into adjacent soft tissues and rarely, distant metastatic spread. Note=Susceptibility to development of chordomas is due to a T gene duplication.

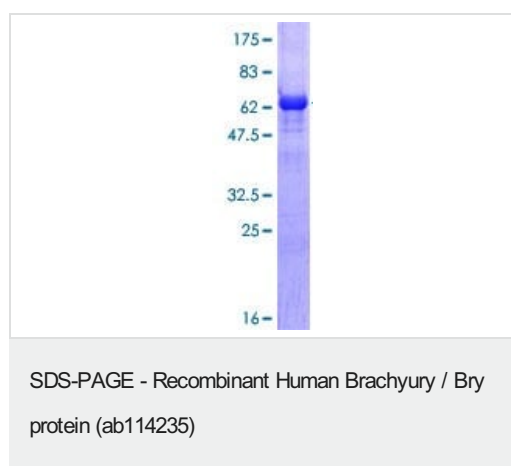
### Sequence similarities

Contains 1 T-box DNA-binding domain.

### Cellular localization

Nucleus.

## Images



12.5% SDS-PAGE showing ab114235 at approximately 67.54kDa stained with Coomassie Blue.

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

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