

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Dhh protein ab78682

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human Dhh protein
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab78682 is purified using conventional chromatography techniques.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MGSSHHHHHH SSSLVPRGSH MCGPGRGPVG RRRYARKQLV PLYKQFVPG VPERTLGASG PAEGRVARGS ERFRDLVPNY NPDIIKDEE NSGADRLMTE RCKERNALA IAVMNMWPGV RLRVTEGWDE DGHHAQDSLH YEGRALDITT SDRDRNKYGL LARLAVEAGF DWVYYESRNH VHVSVKADNS LAVRAGG
Amino acids	23 to 198

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab78682** 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
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 5.50 Constituents: 0.39% MES, 0.0077% DTT, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
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General Info

Function	Intercellular signal essential for a variety of patterning events during development. May function as a spermatocyte survival factor in the testes. Essential for testes development.
Involvement in disease	<p>Defects in DHH may be the cause of partial gonadal dysgenesis with minifascicular neuropathy 46,XY (PGD) [MIM:607080]. PGD is characterized by the presence of a testis on one side and a streak or an absent gonad at the other, persistence of Mullerian duct structures, and a variable degree of genital ambiguity.</p> <p>Defects in DHH may be the cause of complete pure gonadal dysgenesis 46,XY type (GDXYM) [MIM:233420]; also known as male-limited gonadal dysgenesis 46,XY. GDXYM is a type of hypogonadism in which no functional gonads are present to induce puberty in an externally female person whose karyotype is then found to be XY. The gonads are found to be non-functional streaks.</p>
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the hedgehog family.
Post-translational modifications	The C-terminal domain displays an autoproteolysis activity and a cholesterol transferase activity. Both activities result in the cleavage of the full-length protein and covalent attachment of a cholesterol moiety to the C-terminal of the newly generated N-terminal fragment (N-product). This covalent modification appears to play an essential role in restricting the spatial distribution of the protein activity to the cell surface. The N-product is the active species in both local and long-range signaling, whereas the C-product has no signaling activity.
Cellular localization	Secreted > extracellular space. The C-terminal peptide diffuses from the cell and Cell membrane. The N-terminal peptide remains associated with the cell surface.

Images



15% SDS-PAGE showing ab78682 at approximately 22kDa (3µg).

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