

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human ERp29 protein ab161218

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human ERp29 protein
Protein length	Protein fragment

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Wheat germ
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Human
Sequence	LPLDTVTFYKVIPKSKFVLVKFDTQYPYGEKQDEFKRL AENSASSDILLV AEVGISDYGDKLNMELSEKYKLDKESYPVFYLF RDGD FENPVPYTGAVKV
Amino acids	39 to 138
Tags	proprietary tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab161218** 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
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General Info

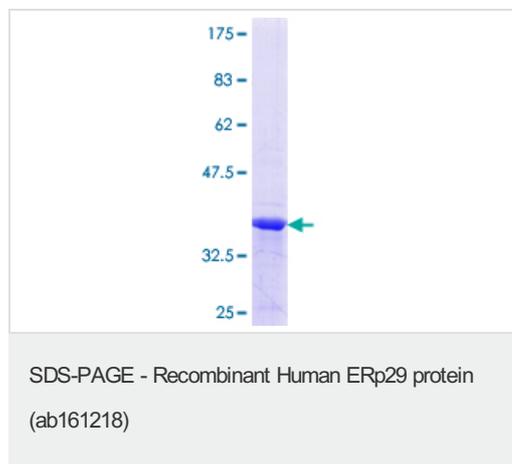
Relevance

Proper protein folding and post-translational modifications are essential for secretory protein export out of the endoplasmic reticulum. This task is accomplished by chaperone proteins such as protein disulfide isomerase (PDI), GRP94, and BiP. A recently characterized protein, designated ERp29, is closely related to these chaperone proteins and appears to be upregulated during ER stress conditions. ERp29 is a soluble 259-residue protein that is localized to the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum in all mammalian cells. Research has shown that there are two primary domains within ERp29. The first is the C-terminal region that is a novel, all helical, fold that is most likely involved with ERp29 retention to the ER. The second is the N-terminal region that resembles that of PDI's thioredoxin module. The protein shows sequence similarity to the protein disulfide isomerase family. However, it lacks the thioredoxin motif characteristic of this family, suggesting that this protein does not function as a disulfide isomerase. The protein dimerizes and is thought to play a role in the processing of secretory proteins within the ER.

Cellular localization

Endoplasmic reticulum, Cell surface.

Images



ab161218 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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