abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human PMS1 protein ab159148

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human PMS1 protein
Protein length	Protein fragment

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Wheat germ
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Human
Sequence	KELIENSLDAGATSVDVKLENYGFDKIEVRDNGEGIKA VDAPVMAMKYYT SKINSHEDLENLTTYGFRGEALGSICCIAEVLITTRTAAD NFSTQYVLDG SGHILSQKPS
Amino acids	26 to 135
Tags	GST tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab159148** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	ELISA Western blot
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml.

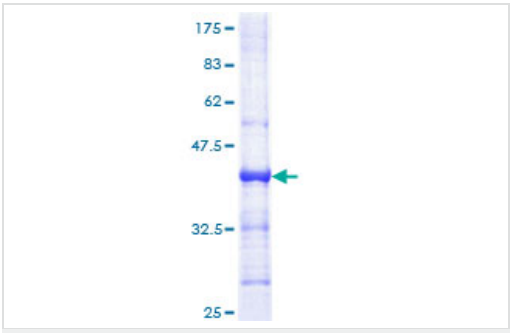
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

General Info

Function	Probably involved in the repair of mismatches in DNA.
Involvement in disease	Defects in PMS1 are the cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 3 (HNPCC3) [MIM:600258]. Mutations in more than one gene locus can be involved alone or in combination in the production of the HNPCC phenotype (also called Lynch syndrome). Most families with clinically recognized HNPCC have mutations in either MLH1 or MSH2 genes. HNPCC is an autosomal, dominantly inherited disease associated with marked increase in cancer susceptibility. It is characterized by a familial predisposition to early onset colorectal carcinoma (CRC) and extra-colonic cancers of the gastrointestinal, urological and female reproductive tracts. HNPCC is reported to be the most common form of inherited colorectal cancer in the Western world, and accounts for 15% of all colon cancers. Cancers in HNPCC originate within benign neoplastic polyps termed adenomas. Clinically, HNPCC is often divided into two subgroups. Type I: hereditary predisposition to colorectal cancer, a young age of onset, and carcinoma observed in the proximal colon. Type II: patients have an increased risk for cancers in certain tissues such as the uterus, ovary, breast, stomach, small intestine, skin, and larynx in addition to the colon. Diagnosis of classical HNPCC is based on the Amsterdam criteria: 3 or more relatives affected by colorectal cancer, one a first degree relative of the other two; 2 or more generation affected; 1 or more colorectal cancers presenting before 50 years of age; exclusion of hereditary polyposis syndromes. The term 'suspected HNPCC' or 'incomplete HNPCC' can be used to describe families who do not or only partially fulfill the Amsterdam criteria, but in whom a genetic basis for colon cancer is strongly suspected.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the DNA mismatch repair mutL/hexB family. Contains 1 HMG box DNA-binding domain.
Cellular localization	Nucleus.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human PMS1 protein (ab159148)

ab159148 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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