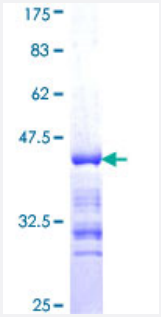
ADD3 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00000120-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human ADD3 partial ORF (NP_058432, 462 a.a. - 560 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	PRTKITWMKAEDSSKVSGGTPIKIEDPNQFVPLNTNPNEVLEKRNKIREQNRYDLKTAGPQSQLLA GIVVDKPPSTMQFEDDDHGPPAPPNPFSHLTEG
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.63
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (95); Rat (94)
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — ADD3

Entrez GeneID	120
GeneBank Accession#	NM_016824
Protein Accession#	NP_058432
Gene Name	ADD3
Gene Alias	ADDL
Gene Description	adducin 3 (gamma)
Omim ID	601568
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Adducins are heteromeric proteins composed of different subunits referred to as adducin alpha, b eta and gamma. The three subunits are encoded by distinct genes and belong to a family of mem brane skeletal proteins involved in the assembly of spectrin-actin network in erythrocytes and at sit es of cell-cell contact in epithelial tissues. While adducins alpha and gamma are ubiquitously expr essed, the expression of adducin beta is restricted to brain and hematopoietic tissues. Adducin, originally purified from human erythrocytes, was found to be a heterodimer of adducins alpha and beta. Polymorphisms resulting in amino acid substitutions in these two subunits have been associ ated with the regulation of blood pressure in an animal model of hypertension. Heterodimers cons isting of alpha and gamma subunits have also been described. Structurally, each subunit is compr ised of two distinct domains. The amino-terminal region is protease resistant and globular in shap e, while the carboxy-terminal region is protease sensitive. The latter contains multiple phosphoryla tion sites for protein kinase C, the binding site for calmodulin, and is required for association with spectrin and actin. Alternatively spliced adducin gamma transcripts encoding different isoforms h ave been described. The functions of the different isoforms are not known. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000020463|OTTHUMP00000020464|adducin-like protein 70

Disease

- Alzheimer Disease
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Endolymphatic Hydrops
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypertension
- Meniere Disease
- Tobacco Use Disorder