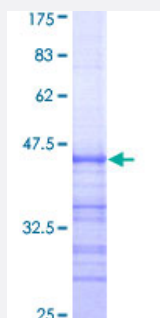


ARNT (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00000405-Q01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human ARNT partial ORF (AAH60838, 1 a.a. - 110 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MAATTANPEMTSDVPSLGPASGNSGPGIQGGGAMQRAIKRRPGLDFDDDGEGNSKFLRCDD DQMSNDKERFARSDDEQSSADKERLARENHSEIERRRRNKMTAYIT
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	37.73
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 — ARNT

Entrez GeneID [405](#)

GeneBank Accession# [BC060838](#)

Protein Accession# [AAH60838](#)

Gene Name ARNT

Gene Alias HIF-1beta, HIF1B, HIF1BETA, TANGO, bHLHe2

Gene Description aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator

Omim ID [126110](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary The aryl hydrocarbon (Ah) receptor is involved in the induction of several enzymes that participate in xenobiotic metabolism. The ligand-free, cytosolic form of the Ah receptor is complexed to heat shock protein 90. Binding of ligand, which includes dioxin and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, results in translocation of the ligand-binding subunit only to the nucleus. Induction of enzymes involved in xenobiotic metabolism occurs through binding of the ligand-bound Ah receptor to xenobiotic responsive elements in the promoters of genes for these enzymes. This gene encodes a protein that forms a complex with the ligand-bound Ah receptor, and is required for receptor function. The encoded protein has also been identified as the beta subunit of a heterodimeric transcription factor, hypoxia-inducible factor 1 (HIF1). A t(1;12)(q21;p13) translocation, which results in a TEL-ARNT fusion protein, is associated with acute myeloblastic leukemia. Three alternatively spliced variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations OTTHUMP00000032943[dioxin receptor, nuclear translocator]hypoxia-inducible factor 1, beta subunit

Pathway

- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Renal cell carcinoma](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Infertility](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Parkinson disease](#)
- [Prediabetic State](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)