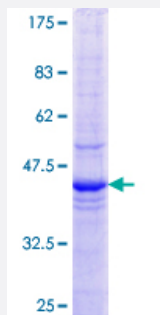


ETF1 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00002107-Q01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human ETF1 partial ORF (NP_004721.1, 338 a.a. - 437 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	TEEEKILYLTPEQEKDKSHFTDKETGQEHIELIESMPLLEWFANNYKKFGATLEIVTDKSQEGSQFV KGFGGIGGILRYRVDFQGMEYQGGDDEFFDLDDY
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.74
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 — ETF1

Entrez GeneID [2107](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_004730](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_004721.1](#)

Gene Name ETF1

Gene Alias D5S1995, ERF, ERF1, MGC111066, RF1, SUP45L1, TB3-1

Gene Description eukaryotic translation termination factor 1

Omim ID [600285](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary Termination of protein biosynthesis and release of the nascent polypeptide chain are signaled by the presence of an in-frame stop codon at the aminoacyl site of the ribosome. The process of translation termination is universal and is mediated by protein release factors (RFs) and GTP. A class 1 RF recognizes the stop codon and promotes the hydrolysis of the ester bond linking the polypeptide chain with the peptidyl site tRNA, a reaction catalyzed at the peptidyl transferase center of the ribosome. Class 2 RFs, which are not codon specific and do not recognize codons, stimulate class 1 RF activity and confer GTP dependency upon the process. In prokaryotes, both class 1 RFs, RF1 and RF2, recognize UAA; however, UAG and UGA are decoded specifically by RF1 and RF2, respectively. In eukaryotes, eRF1, or ETF1, the functional counterpart of RF1 and RF2, functions as an omnipotent RF, decoding all 3 stop codons (Frolova et al., 1994 [PubMed 7990965]).[supplied by OMIM]

Other Designations polypeptide chain release factor 1|sup45 (yeast omnipotent suppressor 45) homolog-like 1

Disease

- [Disease Progression](#)

- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)