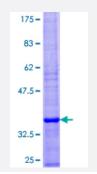


Full-Length

SEC61B (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00010952-P01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification	
Product Description	Human SEC61B full-length ORF (NP_006799.1, 1 a.a 96 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MPGPTPSGTNVGSSGRSPSKAVAARAAGSTVRQRKNASCGTRSAGRTTSAGTGGMWRFYTED SPGLKVGPVPVLVMSLLFIASVFMLHIWGKYTRS
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.4
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (98); Rat (98)
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-HCI, 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 — SEC61B	
Entrez GenelD	<u>10952</u>
GeneBank Accession#	<u>NM_006808.2</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>NP_006799.1</u>
Gene Name	SEC61B
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	Sec61 beta subunit
Omim ID	<u>609214</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The Sec61 complex is the central component of the protein translocation apparatus of the endopl asmic reticulum (ER) membrane. Oligomers of the Sec61 complex form a transmembrane chann el where proteins are translocated across and integrated into the ER membrane. This complex co nsists of three membrane proteins- alpha, beta, and gamma. This gene encodes the beta-subunit protein. The Sec61 subunits are also observed in the post-ER compartment, suggesting that thes e proteins can escape the ER and recycle back. There is evidence for multiple polyadenylated sit es for this transcript. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP0000021784 Sec61 complex, beta subunit protein translocation complex beta protein transport protein SEC61 beta subunit

Pathway

<u>Vibrio cholerae infection</u>