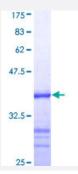


ATRX (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00000546-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification	
Product Description	Human ATRX partial ORF (NP_000480, 2311 a.a 2410 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	FNLGALSAMSNQQLEDLINQGREKVVEATNSVTAVRIQPLEDIISAVWKENMNLSEAQVQALALSR QASQELDVKRREAIYNDVLTKQQMLISCVQRILM
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.74
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (97)
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 — ATRX	
Entrez GenelD	<u>546</u>
GeneBank Accession#	NM_000489
Protein Accession#	<u>NP_000480</u>
Gene Name	ATRX
Gene Alias	ATR2, MGC2094, MRXHF1, RAD54, RAD54L, SFM1, SHS, XH2, XNP, ZNF-HX
Gene Description	alpha thalassemia/mental retardation syndrome X-linked (RAD54 homolog, S. cerevisiae)
Omim ID	300032 300448 301040 309580
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene contains an ATPase/helicase domain, and thus it belongs to the
	e SWI/SNF family of chromatin remodeling proteins. The mutations of this gene are associated wi th an X-linked mental retardation (XLMR) syndrome most often accompanied by alpha-thalassemi a (ATRX) syndrome. These mutations have been shown to cause diverse changes in the pattern of DNA methylation, which may provide a link between chromatin remodeling, DNA methylation, and gene expression in developmental processes. This protein is found to undergo cell cycle-dependent phosphorylation, which regulates its nuclear matrix and chromatin association, and suggests its involvement in the gene regulation at interphase and chromosomal segregation in mitosis. Mult iple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq

Disease



- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease