

Recombinant Human Dhh protein ab78682

画像数 1

製品の詳細

製品名	Recombinant Human Dhh protein
精製度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab78682 is purified using conventional chromatography techniques.
発現系	Escherichia coli
タンパク質長	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
由来	Recombinant
生物種	Human
配列	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MCGPGRGPVG RRRYARKQLV PLLYKQFVPG VPERTLGASG PAEGRVARGS ERFRDLVPNY NPDIIFKDEE NSGADRLMTE RCKERVNALA IAVMNMWPGV RLRVTEGWDE DGHHAQDSLH YEGRALDITT SDRDRNKYGL LARLAVEAGF DWVYYESRNH VHVSVKADNS LAVRAGG
領域	23 to 198

特性

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab78682** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション	SDS-PAGE
製品の状態	Liquid

前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 5.50 Constituents: 0.39% MES, 0.0077% DTT, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
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関連情報

機能	Intercellular signal essential for a variety of patterning events during development. May function as a spermatocyte survival factor in the testes. Essential for testes development.
関連疾患	<p>Defects in DHH may be the cause of partial gonadal dysgenesis with minifascicular neuropathy 46,XY (PGD) [MIM:607080]. PGD is characterized by the presence of a testis on one side and a streak or an absent gonad at the other, persistence of Mullerian duct structures, and a variable degree of genital ambiguity.</p> <p>Defects in DHH may be the cause of complete pure gonadal dysgenesis 46,XY type (GDXYM) [MIM:233420]; also known as male-limited gonadal dysgenesis 46,XY. GDXYM is a type of hypogonadism in which no functional gonads are present to induce puberty in an externally female person whose karyotype is then found to be XY. The gonads are found to be non-functional streaks.</p>
配列類似性	Belongs to the hedgehog family.
翻訳後修飾	The C-terminal domain displays an autoproteolysis activity and a cholesterol transferase activity. Both activities result in the cleavage of the full-length protein and covalent attachment of a cholesterol moiety to the C-terminal of the newly generated N-terminal fragment (N-product). This covalent modification appears to play an essential role in restricting the spatial distribution of the protein activity to the cell surface. The N-product is the active species in both local and long-range signaling, whereas the C-product has no signaling activity.
細胞内局在	Secreted > extracellular space. The C-terminal peptide diffuses from the cell and Cell membrane. The N-terminal peptide remains associated with the cell surface.

画像



15% SDS-PAGE showing ab78682 at approximately 22kDa (3μg).

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