

TRAIP Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	TRAIP;TRAF-interacting protein;TRIP;RNF206;E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase TRAIP;RING finger protein 206
Protein Construction:	1-469 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9BWF2
Molecular Weight:	58.8 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	<p>MPIRALCTICSDFFDHSRDVAAIHCGHTFHLLQCLIQWFETAPSRTCPCRIQVVGKRTIINKLFFDLAQEEENVLD AEFLKNELDNVRAQLSQDKKEKRDSQVIIDTLRDTLEERNATVVSLQQALGKAEMLCSTLKKQMKYLEQQQD ETKQAQEEARRLRSMKMTMEQIELLLQSRPEVEEMIRDMGVGQSAVEQLAVYCVSLKKEYENLKEARKASG EVADKLRKDLFSSRSKLQTVYSELDQAKLELKSQKDLQADKEIMSLKKKLTMLQETLNLPPVASETVDRLLV ESPAPVEVNLKLRPFRDDIDLNATFDVDTPPARPSSSQHGYEKLCKESHSPIQDVPKICKGPRKESQLS LGGQSCAGEPDEELVGAFPIFVRNAILGQKQPKRPRSESSCSKDVRTGFDGLGGRTKFIQPTDVMIRPLPVK PKTKVKQVRVKTVPVSLFQAKLDTFLWS</p>

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

E3 ubiquitin ligase required to protect genome stability in response to replication stress. Acts as a key regulator of interstrand cross-link repair, which takes place when both strands of duplex DNA are covalently tethered together, thereby blocking replication and transcription. Controls the choice between the two pathways of replication-coupled interstrand-cross-link repair by mediating ubiquitination of MCM7 subunit of the CMG helicase complex. Short ubiquitin chains on MCM7 promote recruitment of DNA glycosylase NEIL3. If the interstrand cross-link cannot be cleaved by NEIL3, the ubiquitin chains continue to grow on MCM7, promoting the unloading of the CMG helicase complex by the VCP/p97 ATPase, enabling the Fanconi anemia DNA repair pathway. Only catalyzes ubiquitination of MCM7 when forks converge. Also involved in the repair of covalent DNA-protein cross-links (DPCs) during DNA synthesis: promotes ubiquitination of DPCs, leading to their degradation by the proteasome. Has also been proposed to play a role in promoting translesion synthesis by mediating the assembly of 'Lys-63'-linked poly-ubiquitin chains on the Y-family polymerase POLN in order to facilitate bypass of DNA lesions and preserve genomic integrity. The function in translesion synthesis is however controversial. Acts as a regulator of the spindle assembly checkpoint. Also acts as a negative regulator of innate immune signaling by inhibiting activation of NF-kappa-B mediated by TNF. Negatively regulates TLR3/4- and RIG-I-mediated IRF3 activation and subsequent IFNB1 production and cellular antiviral response by promoting 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination of TNK1 leading to its proteasomal degradation.

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