

RYBP Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	DEDAF;RING1 and YY1 binding protein;AAP1;YEA1
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human RYBP (Q8N488) (Met1-Phe228) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	Q8N488
Molecular Weight:	52.6 kDa (predicted); 58 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. 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:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol, 0.5 mM PMSF. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

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:
It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

APAP-1, also known as AAP1 and RYBP, is widely expressed. It is highest expressed in lymphoid tissues and placenta. APAP-1 contains 1 RanBP2-type zinc finger. It may bind to DNA. APAP-1 inhibits ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of TP53, and thereby plays a role in regulating transcription of TP53 target genes. It may be implicated in the regulation of the transcription as a repressor of the transcriptional activity of E4TF1. APAP-1 also promotes apoptosis.

Reference

Li Mao, et al. (2009) RYBP stabilizes p53 by modulating MDM2. EMBO Rep. 10(2):166-72.

Schlisio, et al. (2002) Interaction of YY1 with E2Fs, mediated by RYBP, provides a mechanism for specificity of E2F function. EMBO J. 21(21):5775-86.

Peter M E, et al. (2001) The death effector domain-associated factor plays distinct regulatory roles in the nucleus and cytoplasm. J Biol Chem. 276(34):31945-52.

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