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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

DAXX (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog Number: H00001616-Q01

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human DAXX partial ORF (NP_001341, 561 a.a. - 660 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.

Sequence:

SPVSQLFELEIEALPLDTPSSVETDISSRKQSEEPFTT
VLENGAGMVSSTSFNGGVSPHNWGDGPPCKKSRK
EKKQTGSGPLGNSYVERQRSVHEKNG

Host: Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa): 36.74

Applications: AP, Array, ELISA, WB-Re
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at
<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Preparation Method: [in vitro wheat germ expression system](#)

Purification: Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

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.

Entrez GeneID: 1616

Gene Symbol: DAXX

Gene Alias: BING2, DAP6, EAP1, MGC126245, MGC126246

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a multifunctional protein that resides in multiple locations in the nucleus and in the cytoplasm. It interacts with a wide variety of proteins, such as apoptosis antigen Fas, centromere

protein C, and transcription factor erythroblastosis virus E26 oncogene homolog 1. In the nucleus, the encoded protein functions as a potent transcription repressor that binds to sumoylated transcription factors. Its repression can be relieved by the sequestration of this protein into promyelocytic leukemia nuclear bodies or nucleoli. This protein also associates with centromeres in G2 phase. In the cytoplasm, the encoded protein may function to regulate apoptosis. The subcellular localization and function of this protein are modulated by post-translational modifications, including sumoylation, phosphorylation and polyubiquitination. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq]