

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Dhh protein ab78682

1 图像

概述

产品名称	重组人Dhh蛋白
蛋白长度	Protein fragment

描述

性质	Recombinant
来源	Escherichia coli

氨基酸序列

种属	Human
序列	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MCGPGRGPVG RRRYARKQLV PLLYKQFVPG VPERTLGASG PAEGRVARGS ERFRDLVPNY NPDIIFKDEE NSGADRLMTE RCKERVNALA IAVMMWPGV RLRVTEGWDE DGHHAQDSLH YEGRALDITT SDRDRNKYGL LARLAVEAGF DWVYYESRNH VHVSVKADNS LAVRAGG
氨基酸	23 to 198

技术指标

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.

应用	SDS-PAGE
纯度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab78682 is purified using conventional chromatography techniques.
形式	Liquid

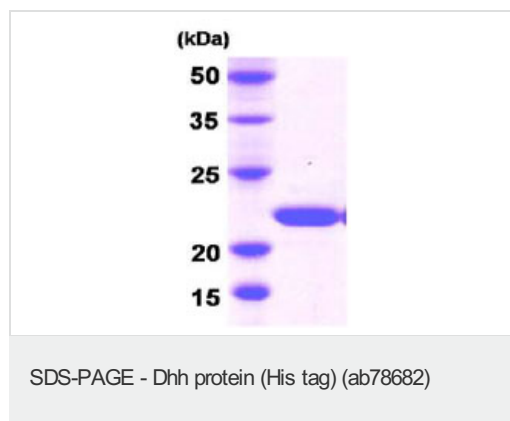
制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Preservative: None Constituents: 20% Glycerol, 20mM MES, 0.5mM DTT, pH 5.5
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常规信息

功能	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.
疾病相关	<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>
序列相似性	Belongs to the hedgehog family.
翻译后修饰	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.
细胞定位	Secreted > extracellular space. The C-terminal peptide diffuses from the cell and Cell membrane. The N-terminal peptide remains associated with the cell surface.

图片



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

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