Datasheet for ABIN1741734

RNF146 Protein (GST tag)

1 Publication

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Overview

Quantity:	0.5 mL
Target:	RNF146
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This RNF146 protein is labelled with GST tag.
Application:	Pull-Down Assay (Pull-Down)

Product Details

Specificity:	The WWE Affinity Resin, ABIN1741734 is highly purified GST-RNF146(100-175) fusion protein construct expressed in E. coli, and bound to glutathione beads. WWE Resin, 0.5 mL (0.5 mg WWE fusion protein) supplied as a slurry containing approx. 50 µL resin.
Characteristics:	WWE Affinity Resin (ABIN1741734) and Negative Control Resin (ABIN1741735) are designed for the isolation and study of poly-ADP-ribosylated (PARylated) proteins. Through the use of this highly specific PAR affinity resin, PARylated proteins are isolated from cell or tissue lysates without the use of anti-PAR antibodies. RNF146-175
Purification:	Affinity chromatography
Purity:	> 95 %

Target Details

Target:	RNF146
Alternative Name:	RNF146 (RNF146 Products)
Background:	RNF146 (Iduna) is a RING-domain E3 ubiquitin ligase that positively regulates Wnt signalling. RNF146 directly interacts with poly(ADP-ribose) through its WWE domain. The WWE domain is a conserved globular domain found in multiple PARPs and E3 ligases.
Molecular Weight:	8 kDa + GST

Application Details

Application Notes:	20 µL=20 µg per reaction
Comment:	210.00
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 % Triton X-100, and 0.02 % sodium azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Do not freeze!
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Stable for 6 months from date of shipment when stored at 4 ˚C.

Publications

Product cited in:	Keim, Johnson, Wheelock, Wahl: "Generation and characterization of monoclonal antibodies against the proregion of human desmoglein-2." in: **Hybridoma (2005)**, Vol. 27, Issue 4, pp. 249-58, (2008) (PubMed).