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# PEX5 Protein (Transcript Variant 2) (Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag)



Image



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| Overview                 |                      |  |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Quantity:                | 20 μg                |  |
| Target:                  | PEX5                 |  |
| Protein Characteristics: | Transcript Variant 2 |  |
| Origin:                  | Human                |  |
| Source:                  | HEK-293 Cells        |  |
| Protein Type:            | Recombinant          |  |
|                          |                      |  |

This PEX5 protein is labelled with Myc-DYKDDDDK Tag.

Application: Antibody Production (AbP), Standard (STD)

#### **Product Details**

Purification tag / Conjugate:

| Characteristics: | <ul> <li>Recombinant human Peroxin 5 / PEX5 (transcript variant 2) protein expressed in HEK293 cells.</li> <li>Produced with end-sequenced ORF clone</li> </ul> |
|------------------|---|
| Purity:          | > 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining  |

#### **Target Details**

| Target:           | PEX5   |
|-------------------|--|
| Alternative Name: | Peroxin 5,pex5 (PEX5 Products)   |
| Background:       | The product of this gene binds to the C-terminal PTS1-type tripeptide peroxisomal targeting signal (SKL-type) and plays an essential role in peroxisomal protein import. Peroxins (PEXs) are |
|                   | proteins that are essential for the assembly of functional peroxisomes. The peroxisome   |

| biogenesis disorders (PBDs) are a group of genetically heterogeneous autosomal recessive,          |
|--|
| lethal diseases characterized by multiple defects in peroxisome function. The peroxisomal          |
| biogenesis disorders are a heterogeneous group with at least 14 complementation groups and         |
| with more than 1 phenotype being observed in cases falling into particular complementation         |
| groups. Although the clinical features of PBD patients vary, cells from all PBD patients exhibit a |
| defect in the import of one or more classes of peroxisomal matrix proteins into the organelle.     |
| Defects in this gene are a cause of neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy (NALD), a cause of               |
| Zellweger syndrome (ZWS) as well as may be a cause of infantile Refsum disease (IRD).              |
| Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified.        |
|  |

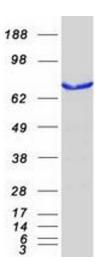
| Molecular Weight: | 69.7 kDa                              |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| NCBI Accession:   | NP_000310                             |
| Pathways:         | Monocarboxylic Acid Catabolic Process |

## **Application Details**

| Application Notes: | Recombinant human proteins can be used for:          |
|--------------------|--|
|                    | Native antigens for optimized antibody production    |
|                    | Positive controls in ELISA and other antibody assays |
| Comment:           | The tag is located at the C-terminal.                |
| Restrictions:      | For Research Use only                                |

#### Handling

| Concentration:   | 50 μg/mL  |
|------------------|---|
| Buffer:          | 25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10 % glycerol.                                  |
| Storage:         | -80 °C  |
| Storage Comment: | Store at -80°C. Thaw on ice, aliquot to individual single-use tubes, and then re-freeze |
|                  | immediately. Only 2-3 freeze thaw cycles are recommended.                               |



### **Western Blotting**

Image 1. Validation with Western Blot