antibodies .- online.com





USP10 Protein (AA 2-798) (His tag)





Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	USP10
Protein Characteristics:	AA 2-798
Origin:	Human
Source:	Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This USP10 protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Crystallization (Crys), SDS-PAGE (SDS)

Product Details

Sequence:

ALHSPQYIFG DFSPDEFNQF FVTPRSSVEL PPYSGTVLCG TQAVDKLPDG QEYQRIEFGV
DEVIEPSDTL PRTPSYSISS TLNPQAPEFI LGCTASKITP DGITKEASYG SIDCQYPGSA
LALDGSSNVE AEVLENDGVS GGLGQRERKK KKKRPPGYYS YLKDGGDDSI STEALVNGHA
NSAVPNSVSA EDAEFMGDMP PSVTPRTCNS PQNSTDSVSD IVPDSPFPGA LGSDTRTAGQ
PEGGPGADFG QSCFPAEAGR DTLSRTAGAQ PCVGTDTTEN LGVANGQILE SSGEGTATNG
VELHTTESID LDPTKPESAS PPADGTGSAS GTLPVSQPKS WASLFHDSKP SSSSPVAYVE
TKYSPPAISP LVSEKQVEVK EGLVPVSEDP VAIKIAELLE NVTLIHKPVS LQPRGLINKG
NWCYINATLQ ALVACPPMYH LMKFIPLYSK VQRPCTSTPM IDSFVRLMNE FTNMPVPPKP
RQALGDKIVR DIRPGAAFEP TYIYRLLTVN KSSLSEKGRQ EDAEEYLGFI LNGLHEEMLN
LKKLLSPSNE KLTISNGPKN HSVNEEEQEE QGEGSEDEWE QVGPRNKTSV TRQADFVQTP
ITGIFGGHIR SVVYQQSSKE SATLQPFFTL QLDIQSDKIR TVQDALESLV ARESVQGYTT
KTKQEVEISR RVTLEKLPPV LVLHLKRFVY EKTGGCQKLI KNIEYPVDLE ISKELLSPGV

KNKNFKCHRT YRLFAVVYHH GNSATGGHYT TDVFQIGLNG WLRIDDQTVK VINQYQVVKP TAERTAYLLY YRRVDLL

Sequence without tag. Tag location is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.

Characteristics:

- · Made in Germany from design to production by highly experienced protein experts.
- Human USP10 Protein (raised in Insect Cells) purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure crystallization grade.
- · State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a made to order protein and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein.

The big advantage of ordering our made-to-order proteins in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

In the unlikely event that the protein cannot be expressed or purified we do not charge anything (other companies might charge you for any performed steps in the expression process for custom-made proteins, e.g. fees might apply for the expression plasmid, the first expression experiments or purification optimization).

When you order this made-to-order protein you will only pay upon receival of the correctly folded protein. With no financial risk on your end you can rest assured that our experienced protein experts will do everything to make sure that you receive the protein you ordered.

The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm.

The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer.

The concentration of the protein is calculated using its specific absorption coefficient. We use the Expasy's protparam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

Purification:

Two step purification of proteins expressed in baculovirus infected SF9 insect cells:

- 1. In a first purification step, the protein is purified from the cleared cell lysate using three different His-tag capture materials: high yield, EDTA resistant, or DTT resistant. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE.
- Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatography. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.

Purity:

>95 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.

Sterility:

0.22 µm filtered

Endotoxin Level:

Protein is endotoxin free

Target Details Target: USP10 Alternative Name: USP10 (USP10 Products) Background: Hydrolase that can remove conjugated ubiquitin from target proteins such as p53/T BECN1, SNX3 and CFTR. Acts as an essential regulator of p53/TP53 stability: in uns cells, specifically deubiquitinates p53/TP53 in the cytoplasm, leading to counteract action and stabilize p53/TP53. Following DNA damage, translocates to the nucleus deubiquitinates p53/TP53, leading to regulate the p53/TP53-dependent DNA damage. Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: med deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/N containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. (EC0:0000269 PubMed:11439350, EC0:0000269 PubMed:18632802, EC0:0000269 PubMed:19398555, EC0:0000269 PubMed:20096447,	
Target: USP10 (USP10 Products) Background: Hydrolase that can remove conjugated ubiquitin from target proteins such as p53/T BECN1, SNX3 and CFTR. Acts as an essential regulator of p53/TP53 stability: in uns cells, specifically deubiquitinates p53/TP53 in the cytoplasm, leading to counteract action and stabilize p53/TP53. Following DNA damage, translocates to the nucleus deubiquitinates p53/TP53, leading to regulate the p53/TP53-dependent DNA damage. Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: med deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	
Alternative Name: USP10 (USP10 Products) Hydrolase that can remove conjugated ubiquitin from target proteins such as p53/TBECN1, SNX3 and CFTR. Acts as an essential regulator of p53/TP53 stability: in unscells, specifically deubiquitinates p53/TP53 in the cytoplasm, leading to counteract action and stabilize p53/TP53. Following DNA damage, translocates to the nucleus deubiquitinates p53/TP53, leading to regulate the p53/TP53-dependent DNA damage. Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: med deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	
Background: Hydrolase that can remove conjugated ubiquitin from target proteins such as p53/TBECN1, SNX3 and CFTR. Acts as an essential regulator of p53/TP53 stability: in unscells, specifically deubiquitinates p53/TP53 in the cytoplasm, leading to counteract action and stabilize p53/TP53. Following DNA damage, translocates to the nucleus deubiquitinates p53/TP53, leading to regulate the p53/TP53-dependent DNA damage. Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: med deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {EC0:0000269 PubMed:11439350, EC0:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	
BECN1, SNX3 and CFTR. Acts as an essential regulator of p53/TP53 stability: in unscells, specifically deubiquitinates p53/TP53 in the cytoplasm, leading to counteract action and stabilize p53/TP53. Following DNA damage, translocates to the nucleus deubiquitinates p53/TP53, leading to regulate the p53/TP53-dependent DNA damage. Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: med deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {EC0:0000269 PubMed:11439350, EC0:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	
cells, specifically deubiquitinates p53/TP53 in the cytoplasm, leading to counteract action and stabilize p53/TP53. Following DNA damage, translocates to the nucleus deubiquitinates p53/TP53, leading to regulate the p53/TP53-dependent DNA damage. Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: med deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	P53,
action and stabilize p53/TP53. Following DNA damage, translocates to the nucleus deubiquitinates p53/TP53, leading to regulate the p53/TP53-dependent DNA damage. Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: med deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	stressed
deubiquitinates p53/TP53, leading to regulate the p53/TP53-dependent DNA damage Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: med deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	MDM2
Component of a regulatory loop that controls autophagy and p53/TP53 levels: med deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	and
deubiquitination of BECN1, a key regulator of autophagy, leading to stabilize the PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	ge response.
PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexes. In turn, PIK3C3/VPS34-containing complexe USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/V containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	iates
USP10 stability, suggesting the existence of a regulatory system by which PIK3C3/\ containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	
containing complexes regulate p53/TP53 protein levels via USP10 and USP13. Does deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	s regulate
deubiquitinate MDM2. Deubiquitinates CFTR in early endosomes, enhancing its end recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	/PS34-
recycling. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:11439350, ECO:0000269 PubMed:18632802,	s not
	ocytic
FCO:0000269IPubMed:19398555_FCO:0000269IPubMed:20096447	
200.0000207 abivica.17070000, 200.0000207 abivica.20070447,	
ECO:0000269 PubMed:21962518}.	
Molecular Weight: 88.0 kDa Including tag.	
UniProt: Q14694	
Application Details	
Application Notes: In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for function	nal studies
as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offe	r a gurantee
though.	
Comment: In cases in which it is highly likely that the recombinant protein with the default tag v	will be
insoluble our protein lab may suggest a higher molecular weight tag (e.g. GST-tag) i	nstead to
increase solubility. We will discuss all possible options with you in detail to assure the	nat you
receive your protein of interest.	

For Research Use only

Restrictions:

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	100 mM NaCL, 20 mM Hepes, 10% glycerol. pH value is at the discretion of the manufacturer.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
Expiry Date:	Unlimited (if stored properly)

Images

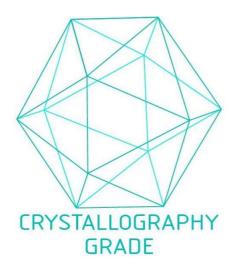


Image 1. "Crystallography Grade" protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process