Datasheet for ABIN5709395

DDX58 Protein (AA 1-430, ATP-binding domain) (His tag)

1 Image

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	DDX58
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-430, ATP-binding domain
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This DDX58 protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS)

Product Details

Sequence:	MTTEQRRSLQ AFQDYIRKTL DPTYILSYMA PWFREEEVQY IQAEKNNKGP MEAATLFLKF LLELQEEGWF RGFLDALDHA GYSGLYEAIE SWDFKKIEKL EEYRLLLKRL QPEFKTRIIP TDIISDLSEC LINQECEEIL QICSTKGMMA GAEKLVECLL RSDKENWPKT LKLALEKERN KFSELWIVEK GIKDVETEDL EDKMETSDIQ IFYQEDPECQ NLSENSCPPS EVSDTNLYSP FKPRNYQLEL ALPAMKGKNT IICAPTGCGK TFVSLLICEH HLKKFPQGQK GKVVFFANQI PVYEQQKSVF SKYFERHGYR VTGISGATAE NVPVEQIVEN NDIIILTPQI LVNNLKKGTI PSLSIFTLMI FDECHNTSKQ HPYNMIMFNY LDQKLGGSSG PLPQVIGLTA SVGVGDAKNT DEALDYICKL
Purification:	SDS-PAGE
Purity:	> 90 %

Target Details

Target:	DDX58
Alternative Name:	DDX58 (DDX58 Products)
Background:	Innate immune receptor which acts as a cytoplasmic sensor of viral nucleic acids and plays a major role in sensing viral infection and in the activation of a cascade of antiviral responses including the induction of type I interferons and proinflammatory cytokines. Its ligands include: 5'-triphosphorylated ssRNA and dsRNA and short dsRNA (<,1 kb in length). In addition to the 5'-triphosphate moiety, blunt-end base pairing at the 5'-end of the RNA is very essential. Overhangs at the non-triphosphorylated end of the dsRNA RNA have no major impact on its activity. A 3'overhang at the 5'triphosphate end decreases and any 5'overhang at the 5' triphosphate end abolishes its activity. Upon ligand binding it associates with mitochondria antiviral signaling protein (MAVS/IPS1) which activates the IKK-related kinases: TBK1 and IKBKE which phosphorylate interferon regulatory factors: IRF3 and IRF7 which in turn activate transcription of antiviral immunological genes, including interferons (IFNs), IFN-alpha and IFN-beta. Detects both positive and negative strand RNA viruses including mbers of the families Paramyxoviridae: Human respiratory syncytial virus and measles virus (MeV), Rhabdoviridae: vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), Orthomyxoviridae: influenza A and B virus, Flaviviridae: Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), dengue virus (DENV) and west Nile virus (WNV). It also detects rotavirus and reovirus. Also involved in antiviral signaling in response to viruses containing a dsDNA genome such as Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). Detects dsRNA produced from non-self dsDNA by RNA polymerase III, such as Epstein-Barr virus-encoded RNAs (EBERs). May play important roles in granulocyte production and differentiation, bacterial phagocytosis and in the regulation of cell migration
Molecular Weight:	53.3 kDa
UniProt:	O95786
Pathways:	Activation of Innate immune Response, Hepatitis C

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

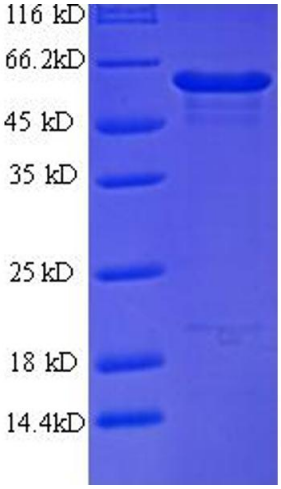
Handling

Format:	Liquid

Handling

Concentration:	0.1-2 mg/mL
Buffer:	20 mM Tris-HCl based buffer, pH 8.0
Storage:	-80 °C,4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

Images



SDS-PAGE

Image 1.