Datasheet for ABIN5710270

RORC Protein (AA 1-518, full length) (His-SUMO Tag)

1 Image

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	RORC
Protein Characteristics:	full length, AA 1-518
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This RORC protein is labelled with His-SUMO Tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS)

Product Details

Sequence:	MDRAPQRQHR ASRELLAAKK THTSQIEVIP CKICGDKSSG IHYGVITCEG CKGFFRRSQR CNAAYSCTRQ QNCPIDRTSR NRCQHCRLQK CLALGMSRDA VKFGRMSKKQ RDSLHAEVQK QLQQRQQQQQ EPVVKTPPAG AQGADTLTYT LGLPDGQLPL GSSPDLPEAS ACPPGLLKAS GSGPSYSNNL AKAGLNGASC HLEYSPERGK AEGRESFYST GSQLTPDRCG LRFEEHRHPG LGELGQGPDS YGSPSFRSTP EAPYASLTEI EHLVQSVCKS YRETCQLRLE DLLRQRSNIF SREEVTGYQR KSMWEMWERC AHHLTEAIQY VVEFAKRLSG FMELCQNDQI VLLKAGAMEV VLVRMCRAYN ADNRTVFFEG KYGGMELFRA LGCSELISSI FDFSHSLSAL HFSEDEIALY TALVLINAHR PGLQEKRKVE QLQYNLELAF HHHLCKTHRQ SILAKLPPKG KLRSLCSQHV ERLQIFQHLH PIVVQAAFPP LYKELFSTET ESPVGLSK
Purification:	SDS-PAGE
Purity:	> 90 %

Target Details

Target:	RORC
Alternative Name:	RORG (RORC Products)
Background:	Nuclear receptor that binds DNA as a monomer to ROR response elents (RORE) containing a single core motif half-site 5'-AGGTCA-3' preceded by a short A-T-rich sequence. Key regulator of cellular differentiation, immunity, peripheral circadian rhythm as well as lipid, steroid, xenobiotics and glucose metabolism. Considered to have intrinsic transcriptional activity, have some natural ligands like oxysterols that act as agonists (25-hydroxycholesterol) or inverse agonists (7-oxygenated sterols), enhancing or repressing the transcriptional activity, respectively. Recruits distinct combinations of cofactors to target gene regulatory regions to modulate their transcriptional expression, depending on the tissue, time and promoter contexts. Regulates the circadian expression of clock genes such as CRY1, ARNTL/BMAL1 and NR1D1 in peripheral tissues and in a tissue-selective manner. Competes with NR1D1 for binding to their shared DNA response elent on some clock genes such as ARNTL/BMAL1, CRY1 and NR1D1 itself, resulting in NR1D1-mediated repression or RORC-mediated activation of the expression, leading to the circadian pattern of clock genes expression. Therefore influences the period length and stability of the clock. Involved in the regulation of the rhythmic expression of genes involved in glucose and lipid metabolism, including PLIN2 and AVPR1A. Negative regulator of adipocyte differentiation through the regulation of early phase genes expression, such as MMP3. Controls adipogenesis as well as adipocyte size and modulates insulin sensitivity in obesity. In liver, has specific and redundant functions with RORA as positive or negative modulator of expression of genes encoding phase I and Phase II proteins involved in the metabolism of lipids, steroids and xenobiotics, such as SULT1E1. Also plays also a role in the regulation of hepatocyte glucose metabolism through the regulation of G6PC and PCK1. Regulates the rhythmic expression of PROX1 and promotes its nuclear localization .
Molecular Weight:	74.2 kDa
UniProt:	P51449
Pathways:	Nuclear Receptor Transcription Pathway, Steroid Hormone Mediated Signaling Pathway

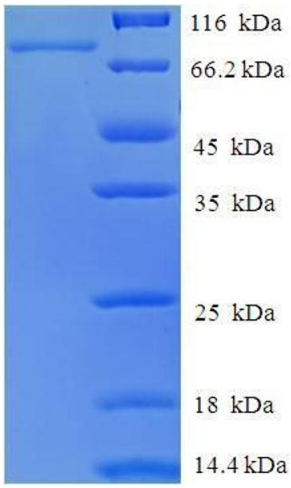
Application Details

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

Handling

Format:	Liquid
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.