

Datasheet for ABIN7479219

**PARK7/DJ1 Protein (AA 1-188, partial) (GST tag)**[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	PARK7/DJ1 (PARK7)
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-188, partial
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This PARK7/DJ1 protein is labelled with GST tag.
Application:	ELISA

## Product Details

Sequence:	MASKRALVIL AKGAEEMETV IPVDVMRRAG IKVTVAGLAG KDPVQCSRDV VICPDASLED AKKEGPYDVV VLPGGNLGAQ NLSESAAVKE ILKEQENRKG LIAAICAGPT ALLAHEIGFG SKVTTHPLAK DKMMNGGHYT YSEN RVKDG LILTSRGP GT SFEFALAIVE ALNGKEVAAQ VKAPLVLK
Characteristics:	Please inquire if you are interested in this recombinant protein expressed in E. coli, mammalian cells or by baculovirus infection. Be aware about differences in price and lead time.
Purity:	95 %

## Target Details

Target:	PARK7/DJ1 (PARK7)
Alternative Name:	Protein DJ-1 protein ( <a href="#">PARK7 Products</a> )

## Target Details

Background:	Protects cells against oxidative stress and cell death. Plays a role in regulating expression or stability of the mitochondrial uncoupling proteins SLC25A14 and SLC25A27 in dopaminergic neurons of the substantia nigra pars compacta and attenuates the oxidative stress induced by calcium entry into the neurons via L-type channels during pacemaking. Eliminates hydrogen peroxide and protects cells against hydrogen peroxide-induced cell death. May act as an atypical peroxiredoxin-like peroxidase that scavenges hydrogen peroxide. Following removal of a C-terminal peptide, displays protease activity and enhanced cytoprotective action against oxidative stress-induced apoptosis. Stabilizes NFE2L2 by preventing its association with KEAP1 and its subsequent ubiquitination. Binds to OTUD7B and inhibits its deubiquitinating activity. Enhances RELA nuclear translocation. Binds to a number of mRNAs containing multiple copies of GG or CC motifs and partially inhibits their translation but dissociates following oxidative stress. Required for correct mitochondrial morphology and function and for autophagy of dysfunctional mitochondria. Regulates astrocyte inflammatory responses. Acts as a positive regulator of androgen receptor-dependent transcription. Prevents aggregation of SNCA. Plays a role in fertilization. Has no proteolytic activity. Has cell-growth promoting activity and transforming activity. May function as a redox-sensitive chaperone
Molecular Weight:	47.2 kD
UniProt:	<a href="#">Q99497</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling Pathway</a> , <a href="#">Regulation of Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling</a> , <a href="#">Proton Transport</a>

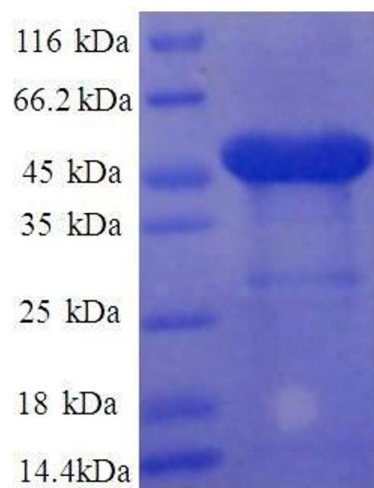
## Application Details

Comment:	The yeast protein expression system is the most economical and efficient eukaryotic system for secretion and intracellular expression. A protein expressed by the mammalian cell system is of very high-quality and close to the natural protein. But the low expression level, the high cost of medium and the culture conditions restrict the promotion of mammalian cell expression systems. The yeast protein expression system serve as a eukaryotic system integrate the advantages of the mammalian cell expression system. A protein expressed by yeast system could be modified such as glycosylation, acylation, phosphorylation and so on to ensure the native protein conformation. It can be used to produce protein material with high added value that is very close to the natural protein. Our proteins produced by yeast expression system has been used as raw materials for downstream preparation of monoclonal antibodies.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Concentration:	0.2-2 mg/mL
Buffer:	Tris-based buffer, 50 % glycerol
Handling Advice:	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4 °C for up to one week
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20 °C for extended storage, conserve at -20 °C or -80 °C

Images



**SDS-PAGE**

**Image 1.**