

Recombinant Human C1D Protein (GST Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030842

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

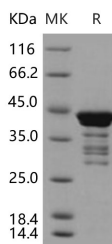
Description

Synonyms	hC1D;LRP1;Rrp47;SUN-CoR;SUNCOR
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 1-Ser 141
Accession	Q13901
Calculated Molecular Weight	43.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	43 kDa
Tag	N-GST
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.5 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

C1D nuclear receptor corepressor belongs to the C1D family. It is a DNA binding and apoptosis-inducing protein. C1D nuclear receptor corepressor interacts with TSNAX and DNA-PKcs. It acts as a corepressor for the thyroid hormone

For Research Use Only

receptor. It is thought that C1D nuclear receptor corepressor regulates TRAX/Translin complex formation. It is expressed in kidney, heart, brain, spleen, lung, testis, liver and small intestine. It plays a role in the recruitment of the RNA exosome complex to pre-rRNA to mediate the 3'-5' end processing of the 5.8S rRNA; this function may include MPHOSPH6. It potentiates transcriptional repression by NR1D1 and THRB. C1D nuclear receptor corepressor can activate PRKDC not only in the presence of linear DNA but also in the presence of supercoiled DNA. It also can induce apoptosis in a p53/TP53 dependent manner.