Recombinant ASCC1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540762
Synonyms	ASC-1 complex subunit p50; Trip4 complex subunit p50
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8N9N2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 29.74 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 32 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	106-350
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 106-350 aa (Q8N9N2) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	This product is a recombinant protein fragment of human Activating Signal Cointegrator 1 Complex Subunit 1 (ASC-1 complex subunit p50), spanning residues 106-350. It is designed for structural and biochemical studies, offering a stable and soluble unit ideal for investigating DNA damage repair mechanisms and transcriptional coactivation pathways. The full-length ASCC1 protein, encoded by the ASCC1 gene, plays a critical role in DNA damage repair as a component of the ASCC complex. It is also part of the ASC-1 complex, which enhances the transactivation of key transcription factors such as NF-kappa-B, SRF, and AP1. Additionally, ASCC1 is involved in gastrin-mediated induction of SERPINB2 expression and may contribute to neuromuscular junction development. The protein localizes to the nucleus, specifically within nuclear speckles, where it colocalizes with PRPF8 in the absence of DNA damage, underscoring its importance in cellular stress response and transcriptional regulation.