

## DDI2 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：DDI2 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：DDI2 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：DNA damage inducible 1 homolog 2

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述

Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 1-211 amino acids of human DDI2

技术规格

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Full name:</b>         | DNA damage inducible 1 homolog 2  |
| <b>Swissprot:</b>         | Q5TDH0  |
| <b>Gene Accession:</b>    | BC006011  |
| <b>Purity:</b>            | >85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE  |
| <b>Expression system:</b> | Escherichia coli  |
| <b>Tags:</b>              | His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus  |
| <b>Background:</b>        | DDI1 and DDI2 are ubiquitin receptor homologs of the <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> ddi1 protein, which is involved in regulation of the cell cycle and the late secretory pathway. DDI2 is a 399 amino acid protein that contains one ubiquitin-like domain and exists as three isoforms as a result of alternative splicing. The gene encoding DDI2 maps to human chromosome 1, the largest human chromosome which spans about 260 million base pairs and makes up 8% of the human genome. Other notable genes located on chromosome 1 include LMNA, which is associated with the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Jillfron progeria, and the MUTYH gene, which is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease |

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|  | and Usher syndrome. |
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