

Human NAA10 / ARD1A Protein (His & GST Tag)

Catalog Number: 14293-H20B



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ARD1; ARD1A; ARD1P; DXS707; MCOPS1; NAA10; NATD; OGDNS; TE2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ARD1A (P41227) (Met1-Ser235) was expressed with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ARD1A/GST chimera consists of 472 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 54 kDa. The recombinant protein migrates as an approximately 49 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

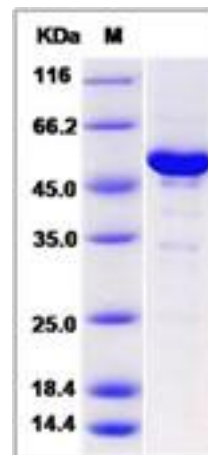
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

ARD1 is a member of the 20-kDa ARF protein family. It is a multifunctional protein. ARD1 has an 18-kDa ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) domain at the C-terminus (amino acids 403-574), and a 46-kDa N-terminal domain (amino acids 1-402). The C-terminal region of ARD1 may be involved in the formation of both ARD1-ARD1 and ARD1-NAT1 complexes. ARD1 and NAT1 genes are required for the expression of an N-terminal protein acetyltransferase. This activity is required for full repression of the silent mating type locus HML, for sporulation, and for entry into G0. Recombinant ARD1 (amino acids 1-574) or its RING finger domain (amino acids 1-110) produced polyubiquitylated proteins when incubated in vitro with a mammalian E1, an E2 enzyme, ATP, and ubiquitin.

References

1. Tribioli C., *et al.*, (1994), Isolation of new genes in distal Xq28: transcriptional map and identification of a human homologue of the ARD1 N-acetyl transferase of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 3:1061-1068.
2. Arnesen T., *et al.*, (2005), Identification and characterization of the human ARD1-NATH protein acetyltransferase complex. *Biochem. J.* 386:433-443.
3. Ross M.T., *et al.*, (2005), The DNA sequence of the human X chromosome. *Nature* 434:325-337.

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