

Human ECSIT Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 14497-H07E



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

SITPEC

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ECSIT (Q9BQ95-1)(Glu246-Ser431) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ECSIT consists of 201 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 22.9 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 25 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 10% Glycerol, pH 8.0.

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:

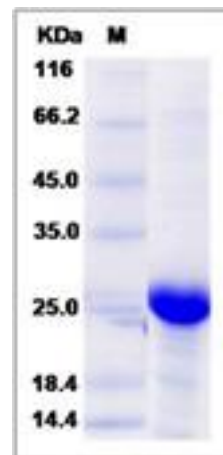
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

ECSIT is an adapter protein of the toll-like and IL-1 receptor signaling pathway that is involved in the activation of NF-kappa-B via MAP3K1. Activation of NF-kappaB as a consequence of signaling through the Toll and IL-1 receptors is a major element of innate immune responses. ECSIT is specific for the Toll/IL-1 pathways and is a regulator of MEKK-1 processing. It bridges TRAF6 to MEKK-1. Expression of wild-type ECSIT accelerates processing of MEKK-1, whereas a dominant-negative fragment of ECSIT blocks MEKK-1 processing and activation of NF-kappaB. ECSIT is also required for normal embryonic development and efficient assembly of mitochondrial NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase.

References

1.Kopp E. et al., 1999, Genes Dev. 13 (16): 2059-71. 2.The MGC Project Team. 2004, Genome Res. 14: 2121-7. 3.Vogel RO. et al., 2007, Genes Dev. 21: 615-24.

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