

Human NAA10 / ARD1A Protein

Catalog Number: 14293-HNCB



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ARD1A, NAA10, ARD1, TE2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ARD1A (P41227) (Met1-Ser 235) was expressed and purified.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % 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: Gly

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ARD1A consists of 237 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 26.6 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 31 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

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

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

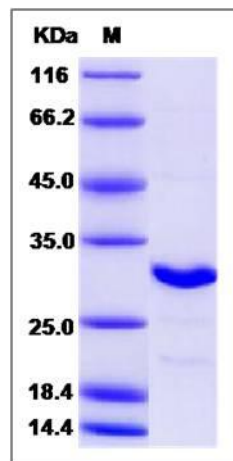
Usage Guide

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.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

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. Hartley JL. et al., 2001, Genome Res. 10 (11): 1788-95.
2. Simpson JC. et al., 2001, EMBO Rep. 1 (3): 287-92.
3. Bae MK. et al., 2003, Cell. 111 (5): 709-20.

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