Human Jumping Translocation Breakpoint / JTB Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 13447-H05H

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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

hJT; HJTB; HSPC222; JTB; PAR; Gm622

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human JTB (O76095-1) (Met1-Leu105) was fused with Fc region of mouse IgG at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % 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 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Glu 31

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human JTB/mFc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 309 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 34.7 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 38 in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

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:

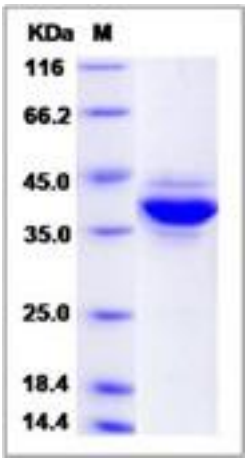
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Jumping translocation breakpoint, also known as JTB, is a member of the JTB family. Jumping translocation (JT) is an unbalanced translocation that comprises amplified chromosomalsegments jumping to various telomeres. JTB is expressed in all normal human tissues studied but overexpressed or underexpressed in many of their malignant counterparts. It is required for normal cytokinesis during mitosis. JTB plays a role in the regulation of cell proliferation. It may be a component of the chromosomal passenger complex (CPC), a complex that acts as a key regulator of mitosis. The CPC complex has essential functions at the centromere in ensuring correct chromosome alignment and segregation and is required for chromatin-induced microtubule stabilization and spindle assembly.

References

1.Hatakeyama S. et al., 1999, Oncogene. 18 (12): 2085-90.
2.Platica O. et al., 2000, Int J Oncol. 16 (5): 1055-61.
3.Erhard DS. et al., 2004, Genome Res. 14 (10B): 2121-7.