

Human UBASH3A Protein (aa 354-623, His Tag)

Catalog Number: 13847-H07E



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CLIP4; STS-2; TULA; TULA-1; 5830413C03Rik; C330001M22; Sts-2; TULA; TULA-1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human UBASH3A (AAH69511.1) (Ala354-Asn623) 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 UBASH3A consists of 286 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 32.2 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 30 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH7.4.

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:

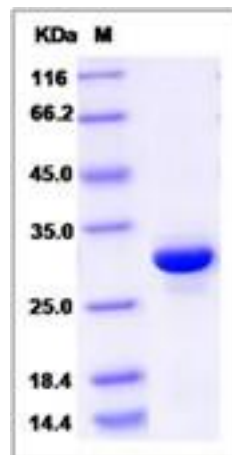
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

UBASH3A is a member of the T-cell ubiquitin ligand (TULA) family. This family consists of two members. Both of them can negatively regulate T-cell signaling. UBASH3A can facilitate growth factor withdrawal-induced apoptosis in T cells, which may occur via its interaction with AIF, an apoptosis-inducing factor. Alternative splicing of UBASH3A gene results in multiple transcript variants. It interferes with CBL-mediated down-regulation and degradation of receptor-type tyrosine kinases. UBASH3A promotes accumulation of activated target receptors, such as T-cell receptors, EGFR and PDGFRB, on the cell surface. UBASH3A also exhibits negligible protein tyrosine phosphatase activity at neutral pH. It may act as a dominant-negative regulator of UBASH3B-dependent dephosphorylation. It may also inhibit dynamin-dependent endocytic pathways by functionally sequestering dynamin via its SH3 domain.

References

- 1.Collingwood TS, *et al.* (2007) T-cell ubiquitin ligand affects cell death through a functional interaction with apoptosis-inducing factor, a key factor of caspase-independent apoptosis.". J. Biol. Chem. 282 (42): 30920-8.
- 2.Smirnova EV, *et al.* (2008) TULA proteins bind to ABCE-1, a host factor of HIV-1 assembly, and inhibit HIV-1 biogenesis in a UBA-dependent fashion. Virology. 372(1):10-23.
- 3.Wattenhofer M, *et al.* (2001) Isolation and characterization of the UBASH3A gene on 21q22.3 encoding a potential nuclear protein with a novel combination of domains. Hum Genet. 108(2):140-7.

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