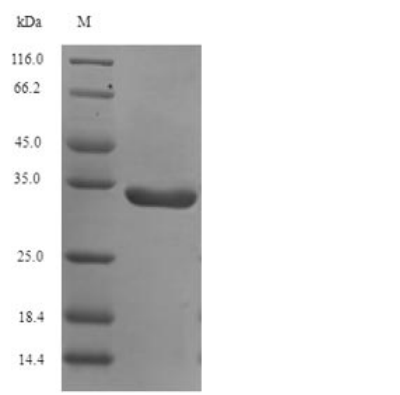
Recombinant Human Parkinson disease protein 7 (PARK7), partial

Product Code	CSB-EP860342HU2
Relevance	Protein deglycase that repairs methylglyoxal- and glyoxal-glycated amino acids and proteins, and releases repaired proteins and lactate or glycolate, respectively. Deglycates cysteines, arginines and lysines residues in proteins, and thus reactivates these proteins by reversing glycation by glyoxals. Acts on early glycation intermediates (hemithioacetals and aminocarbinols), preventing the formation of advanced glycation endproducts (AGE) (PubMed:25416785). Plays an important role in cell protection against oxidative stress and cell death acting as oxidative stress sensor and redox-sensitive chaperone and protease; functions probably related to its primary function (PubMed:17015834, PubMed:20304780, PubMed:18711745, PubMed:12796482, PubMed:19229105, PubMed:25416785). It is involved in neuroprotective mechanisms like the stabilization of NFE2L2 and PINK1 proteins, male fertility as a positive regulator of androgen signaling pathway as well as cell growth and transformation through, for instance, the modulation of NF-kappa-B signaling pathway (PubMed:12612053, PubMed:15502874, PubMed:14749723, PubMed:17015834, PubMed:21097510, PubMed:18711745). Its involvement in protein repair could also explain other unrelated functions. Eliminates hydrogen peroxide and protects cells against hydrogen peroxide-induced cell death (PubMed:16390825). Required for correct mitochondrial morphology and function as well as for autophagy of dysfunctional mitochondria (PubMed:19229105, PubMed:16632486). Plays a role in regulating expression or stability of the mitochondrial uncoupling proteins SLC25A14 and SLC25A27 in dopaminergic neurons of the substantia nigra pars compacta and attenuates the oxidative stress induced by calcium entry into the neurons via L-type channels during pacemaking (PubMed:18711745). Regulates astrocyte inflammatory responses, may modulate lipid rafts-dependent endocytosis in astrocytes and neuronal cells (PubMed:23847046). Binds to a number of mRNAs containing multiple copies of GG or CC motifs and partially inhibits their translation but dissociates following oxidative stress (PubMed:18626009). Metal-binding protein able to bind copper as well as toxic mercury ions, enhances the cell protection mechanism against induced metal toxicity (PubMed:23792957).
Abbreviation	Recombinant Human PARK7 protein, partial
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.
Uniprot No.	Q99497
Product Type	Recombinant Proteins
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Purity	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Sequence	MASKRALVILAKGAEEMETVIPVDVMRRAGIKVTVAGLAGKDPVQCSRDVVICP DASLEDAKKEGPYDVVVLPGGNLGAQNLSESAAVKEILKEQENRKGLIAAICAG PTALLAHEIGFGSKVTTHPLAKDKMMNGGHYTYSENRVEKDGLILTSRGPGTS FEFALAIVEALNG
Research Area	Cancer
Source	E.coli
Target Names	PARK7
Expression Region	1-174aa
Notes	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
Tag Info	N-terminal 6xHis-SUMO-tagged
Mol. Weight	34.3kDa
Protein Length	Partial

Image



(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.

Description

Introducing the Recombinant Human Parkinson Disease Protein 7 (PARK7), a vital tool for advancing your cancer research endeavors. PARK7, a multifunctional protein, is implicated in various cellular processes, including oxidative stress response, cell proliferation, and apoptosis. Its dysregulation has been linked to several cancer types and neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's disease.

Our Recombinant Human PARK7 protein is expressed in E. coli, ensuring high levels of stability and bioactivity. The protein encompasses a partial sequence (1-174aa) and features an N-terminal 6xHis-SUMO tag for efficient purification and detection. With a purity of greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE, our PARK7 protein offers consistent performance across a wide range of experimental applications. Choose between liquid or lyophilized powder forms to suit your laboratory needs, and trust in our precision-engineered Recombinant Human PARK7 protein to provide reliable results for your cancer research.

Shelf Life

The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself.
Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life

of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.