

BioActive Human APC oncogenic mutation Recombinant Protein,Fc Tag

Catalog Number:SGRP00647

DESCRIPTION	
Product Name	BioActive Human APC oncogenic mutation Recombinant Protein,Fc Tag
Gene Name	APC
Source	Full length Human ALK (L1198F), expressed in HEK293 cells.
Alternative names	
SPECIFICATIONS	
Biological Activity	Fully biologically active
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE & HPLC
Endotoxin Level	< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method
Expression System	HEK293 Cells
Format	Recombinant
Species	Human
Predicted MW	
Actual MW	
Applications	Sandwich ELISA Functional Studies Mass Spectrometry SDS-PAGE HPLC
Form	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.30
Concentration	N/A
Stability and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with Phosphate Buffered Saline.
BACKGROUND	
Gene Accession	P25054
Gene Alias	Protein names Recommended name Adenomatous polyposis coli protein Short names Protein APC Alternative names Deleted in polyposis 2.5 Gene names Name APC Synonyms DP2.5

mainly through association with other proteins, especially those that are involved in cell attachment and signaling. One protein with which APC associates is beta-catenin. Beta-catenin helps control the activity (expression) of particular genes and promotes the growth and division (proliferation) of cells and the process by which cells mature to carry out specific functions (differentiation). Beta-catenin also helps cells attach to one another and is important for tissue formation. Association of APC with beta-catenin signals for beta-catenin to be broken down when it is no longer needed.

Background

The APC gene provides instructions for making the APC protein, which plays a critical role in several cellular processes. The APC protein acts as a tumor suppressor, which means that it keeps cells from growing and dividing too fast or in an uncontrolled way. It helps control how often a cell divides, how it attaches to other cells within a tissue, and whether a cell moves within or away from a tissue. This protein also helps ensure that the number of chromosomes in a cell is correct following cell division. The APC protein accomplishes these tasks