

YWHAZ Human

Description: YWHAZ fused to His Tag on N-terminus Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 245 amino acids (1-245) and having a molecular mass of 32 kDa. YWHAZ is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PKPS-264

Synonyms: YWHAZ, KCIP-1, MGC111427, MGC126532, MGC138156, 14-3-3 protein zeta/delta, Protein kinase C inhibitor protein 1, Tyr-3/Trp- 5 Monooxygenase Activation Protein Zeta, 14-3-3 Zeta.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MRGSHHHHHH GMASMTGGQQ MGRDLYDDDD KDRWGSMDK
NELVQAKLA EQAERYDDMA ACMKSVTEQG AELSNEERNL LSVAYKNVVG ARRSSWRVVS
SIEQKTEGAE KKQQMAREYR EKIELRLDI CNDVLSLLEK FLIPNASQAE SKVFYLMKMG
DYYRYLAEVA AGDDKKGIVD QSQQAYQAEF EISKEMQPT HPIRLGLALN FSVFYEILN
SPEACSLAK TA

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

YWHAZ solution containing 1x PBS pH-7.

Stability:

YWHAZ Human Recombinant although stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

YWHAZ accession number NP_663723 belongs to the 14-3-3 family of proteins which are in charge for checkpoint control, apoptotic & nutrient sensing pathways as well as signal transduction by binding to phosphoserine-containing proteins. The 14-3-3 protein family is found in both plants and mammals, and KCIP-1 protein is 99% identical to the mouse, rat and sheep orthologs. KCIP-1 interacts with IRS1 protein, signifying a role in regulating insulin. 14-3-3 proteins are highly conserved and ubiquitously expressed. There are at least 7 isoforms, γ , δ , ϵ , ζ , η , θ , and ι that have been identified in mammals. YWHAZ function as an adapter protein involved in the regulation of a large spectrum of both general and specialized signaling pathway. YWHAZ binds to a large number of partners, usually by recognition of a phosphoserine or phosphothreonine motif. Binding generally results in the modulation of the activity of the binding partner.

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