Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human NPM1/Nucleophosmin Protein (His Tag)

RPES0528

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0528

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: P06748

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 17.8 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 20 kDa

Tag: N-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 6.0

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: B23;NPM

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 9-Leu 158

Background:

Nucleophosmin 1 (NPM1), also known as nucleolar phosphoprotein B23 or numatrin, is a member of the nucleoplasmin family. Nucleophosmin (NPM) is a nucleolar phosphoprotein that plays multiple roles in ribosome assembly and transport, cytoplasmic-nuclear trafficking, centrosome duplication and regulation of p53. The NPM1 gene is frequently involved in chromosomal translocation, mutation and deletion. Mutations of the NPM1 gene leading to the expression of a cytoplasmic mutant protein, NPMc+, are the most frequent genetic abnormalities found in acute myeloid leukemias. Acute myeloid leukemias (AML) with mutated NPM1 have distinct characteristics, including a significant association with a normal karyotype, involvement of different hematopoietic lineages, a specific gene-expression profile and clinically, a better response to induction therapy and a favorable prognosis. In addition, NPM1 is a crucial gene to consider in the context of the genetics and biology of cancer. NPM1 is frequently overexpressed, mutated, rearranged and deleted in human cancer. Traditionally regarded as a tumour marker and a putative proto-oncogene, it has now also been attributed with tumour-suppressor functions.