

ATXN3 Human

Description: ATXN3 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 370 amino acids (1-370 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 42.4kDa. ATXN3 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-715

Synonyms: Ataxin-3, Machado-Joseph disease protein 1, Spinocerebellar ataxia type 3 protein, ATXN3, ATX3, MJD, MJD1, SCA3, AT3, JOS.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MESIFHEKQE GSLCAQHCLN NLLQGEYFSP VELSSIAHQL
DEEERMMAE GGVTSedyrt FLQQPSGNMD DSGFFSIQVI SNALKVWGLELILFNSPEYQ
RLRIDPINER SFICNYKEHW FTVRKLKQW FNLNSLLTGP ELISDTYLAL FLAQLQEGY
SIFVVKGDLP DCEADQLLQM IRVQQMHRPK LIGEELAQLK EQRVHKTDLE RVLEANDGSG
MLDEDEEDLQ RAL

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The ATXN3 protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.5), 2mM DTT, 50mM NaCl and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

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

Introduction:

Ataxin 3 is otherwise known as Machado-Joseph disease protein 1. Machado-Joseph disease is a hereditary autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder. ATXN3 contains trinucleotide CAG repeats in the coding region, and the expansion of these repeats from the normal 13-36 to 68-79 causes the Machado-Joseph disease. ATXN3 is a poly-ubiquitin-binding protein whose cellular turnover is regulated by its catalytic activity. In addition, ATXN3 is a proteasome-associated factor which mediates the degradation of ubiquitinated proteins. ATXN3 folds reversibly using a single intermediate; partial destabilization of ATXN3 by chemical denaturation causes the formation of fibrillar aggregates by the non-pathological variant. Ataxin-3 interacts with the major histone acetyltransferases cAMP-response-element binding protein (CREB)-binding protein, p300, and p300/CREB-binding protein-associated factor and hinders transcription by these coactivators.

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