

## WVVOX Human

**Description:** WVVOX Human Recombinant fused with 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 254 amino acids (1-234 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 28.3 kDa. The WVVOX is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** ENPS-429

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** FOR, WVVOX1, FRA16D, HHCMA56, PRO0128, SDR41C1, D16S432E, WVVOX, WV domain-containing oxidoreductase, Fragile site FRA16D oxidoreductase.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAALRYAGLD DTDSEDELPP  
GWEERTTKDG WVYYANHTEE KTQWEHPKTG KRKRVA GDLP YGWEQETDEN GQVFFVDHIN  
KRTTYLDPRL AFTVDDNPTK PTTRQRYDGS TTAMEILQGR DFTGKVVVVT GANSGIGFET  
AKSFALHGAH VILACRNMAR ASEAVSRILE EWQQAATT VYCAAVPELEG LGGMVFNNCC  
RCMPSPQAQS EE

**Purity:** Greater than 85.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The WVVOX solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris pH-8, & 10% glycerol.

**Stability:**

WVVOX although stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent 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:**

WVVOX is a proapoptotic protein and a tumor suppressor protein. WVVOX is found in all eukaryotes and involved in the regulation of a broad range of cellular functions such as protein degradation, transcription, and RNA splicing. WVVOX functions synergistically with TP53/p53 to control genotoxic stress-induced cell death. WVVOX takes part in tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-mediated cell death. Loss of WVVOX expression is associated with pancreaticobiliary cancers. Reduced expression levels of WVVOX protein is associated with the pathogenesis of basal-like differentiation in breast cancer. Loss of WVVOX expression is associated with extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. WVVOX gene alteration is an early genetic alteration contributes to oral carcinogenesis. WVVOX induces apoptosis and inhibits human hepatocellular carcinoma cell growth through a mechanism enhanced by JNK inhibition.

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