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ICT1 Human

Description:ICT1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 200 amino acids (30-206 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 22.8kDa. ICT1 is fused to a 23 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:PRPS-1310

For research use only.

Synonyms:DS-1, DS1, Peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase ICT1 mitochondrial, Digestion substraction 1, Immature colon carcinoma transcript 1 protein, ICT1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSLHKQKDG TEFKSIYSLD KLYPESQGSD TAWRVPNGAK QADSDIPLDR LTISYCRSSG PGGQNVNKVN SKAEVRFHLA TAEWIAEPVR QKIAITHKNK INRLGELILT SESSRYQFRN LADCLQKIRD MITEASQTPK EPTKEDVKLH RIRIENMNRE RLRQKRIHSA VKTSRRVDMD.

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

Formulation:
ICT1 protein solution (0.5 mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.5), 0.2M NaCl, 30% glycerol, 1mM DTT.

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 drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
Immature Colon Carcinoma Transcript 1 (ICT1) functions as a codon-independent translation release factor that has lost all stop codon specificity and leads the termination of translation in mitochondrion in case of abortive elongation. The mature colon epithelium has 3 differentiated cell types which arise from a multipotent stem cell. ICT1 is involved in the hydrolysis of peptidyl-tRNAs which have been prematurely terminated and consequently in the recycling of stalled mitochondrial ribosomes. Digression from the normal maturation pathway by neoplastic transformation is assumed to originate in stem cells or their early descendants.

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