

GAGA-POZ

Description: GAGA-POZ Drosophila Melanogaster Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 130 amino acids & having a molecular mass of 14 kDa.

Catalog #: PRPS-442

For research use only.

Synonyms: Transcription factor GAGA, Trithorax-like protein, GAGA factor, GAF, Adh transcription factor 2, Neural conserved at 70F, Trl, Adf-2, GAGA, Nc70F, TFGAGA, CG33261, GAGA-POZ.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MSLPMNSLYS LTWGDYGTSL VSAIQLLRCH GDLVDCTLAA
GGRSFP AHKI VLCAASPFLLDLLKNTPKKH PVVMLAGVNA NDLEALLEFV YRGEVSVDHA
QLPSLLQAAQ CLNIQGLAPQTVTKDDYTTH.

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

Formulation:

The protein containing 10mM HEPES (pH-7.4) and 25mM NaCl.

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:

The GAGA factor is a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein, which participates in the regulation of the expression of a variety of different classes of genes in Drosophila such as many developmentally regulated genes, stress induced genes, and cell cycle regulated genes, as well as housekeeping genes. GAGA contains a C-terminal glutamine-rich domain and a highly conserved N-terminal POZ domain which reported to be involved in self-oligomerization in a number of other POZ domain containing proteins. In case of GAGA protein, the N-terminal POZ domain mediates the formation of oligomers both in vitro and in vivo.

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