

## UBAP2L 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称： UBAP2L 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称： UBAP2L Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名： ubiquitin associated protein 2-like; NICE-4

储存： 冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别： 抗原

### 概述

Fusion protein corresponding to C terminal 200 amino acids of human UBAP2L

### 技术规格

<b>Full name:</b>	ubiquitin associated protein 2-like
<b>Synonyms:</b>	NICE-4
<b>Swissprot:</b>	Q14157
<b>Gene Accession:</b>	BC003170
<b>Purity:</b>	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
<b>Expression system:</b>	Escherichia coli
<b>Tags:</b>	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
<b>Background:</b>	UBAP2L, also known as NICE4, is a protein that is ubiquitously expressed. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, NICE4 contains one UBA domain and is expressed as 4 isoforms produced by alternative splicing events. The gene that encodes NICE4 maps to human chromosome 1. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 ge

nes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1.