Malignant T-cell-amplified sequence 1

Catalog No: #AP79055

Package Size: #AP79055-1 50ug #AP79055-2 100ug #AP79055-3 1mg

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Description

Product Name	Malignant T-cell-amplified sequence 1
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	Greater than 90% by SDS-PAGE
Species Reactivity	Human
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein
Other Names	MCT1,Multiple copies T-cell malignancies
Accession No.	Q9ULC4Gene name:MCTS1
Uniprot	Q9ULC4
GeneID	28985;
Tag Info	His
Formulation	50mM NaH2PO4, 500mM NaCl Buffer with 500mM Imidazole,10%glycerol(PH8.0)
Storage	Store at -20C. (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.)Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

Background

Anti-oncogene that plays a role in cell cycle regulation; decreases cell doubling time and anchorage-dependent growth; shortens the duration of G1 transit time and G1/S transition. When constitutively expressed, increases CDK4 and CDK6 kinases activity and CCND1/cyclin D1 protein level, as well as G1 cyclin/CDK complex formation. Involved in translation initiation; promotes recruitment of aminoacetyled initiator tRNA to P site of 40S ribosomes. Can promote release of deacylated tRNA and mRNA from recycled 40S subunits following ABCE1-mediated dissociation of post-termination ribosomal complexes into subunits. Plays a role as translation enhancer; recruits the density-regulated protein/DENR and binds to the cap complex of the 5'-terminus of mRNAs, subsequently altering the mRNA translation profile; up-regulates protein levels of BCL2L2, TFDP1, MRE11, CCND1 and E2F1, while mRNA levels remains constant. Hyperactivates DNA damage signaling pathway; increased gamma-irradiation-induced phosphorylation of histone H2AX, and induces damage foci formation. Increases the overall number of chromosomal abnormalities such as larger chromosomes formation and multiples chromosomal fusions when overexpressed in gamma-irradiated cells. May play a role in promoting lymphoid tumor development: lymphoid cell lines overexpressing MCTS1 exhibit increased growth rates and display increased protection against apoptosis. May contribute to the pathogenesis and progression of breast cancer via promotion of angiogenesis through the decline of inhibitory THBS1/thrombospondin-1, and inhibition of apoptosis. Involved in the process of proteasome degradation to down-regulate Tumor suppressor p53/TP53 in breast cancer cell; Positively regulates phosphorylation of MAPK1 and MAPK3. Involved in translation initiation; promotes aminoacetyled initiator tRNA to P site of 40S ribosomes. Can promote release of deacylated tRNA and mRNA from recycled 40S subunits following ABCE1-mediated dissociation of post-termination ribosomal complexes into subunits.

References

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only