

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human ASPH (Aspartate beta-hydroxylase expressed in *in vitro* wheat germ expression system) for Antibody Discovery

Cat. No.: **MP0070X**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is a 50.2 kDa Human ASPH membrane protein expressed in *in vitro* wheat germ expression system. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

ASPH

Protein Length

Full-length

Molecular Weight

50.2 kDa

TMD

1

Sequence

MAEDKETKHGGHKNGRKGGLSGTSFFTWFMVIALLGWTSVAVVWFDLVDYEEVLGKLGIIYDADGDGDFDVDDAKVLLEGPSGV

Product Description

Application

Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay, Western Blot (Recombinant protein), Antibody Production, Protein Array

Expression Systems

in vitro wheat germ expression system

Tag

GST-tag at N-terminal

Form

Liquid

Purification

Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

Buffer

50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer

Storage

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

Target**Target Protein**

ASPH

Full Name

Aspartate beta-hydroxylase

Introduction

This gene is thought to play an important role in calcium homeostasis. The gene is expressed from two promoters and undergoes extensive alternative splicing. The encoded set of proteins share varying amounts of overlap near their N-termini but have substantial variations in their C-terminal domains resulting in distinct functional properties. The longest isoforms (a and f) include a C-terminal Aspartyl/Asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase domain that hydroxylates aspartic acid or asparagine residues in the epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains of some proteins, including protein C, coagulation factors VII, IX, and X, and the complement factors C1R and C1S. Other isoforms differ primarily in the C-terminal sequence and lack the hydroxylase domain, and some have been localized to the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some of these isoforms are found in complexes with calsequestrin, triadin, and the ryanodine receptor, and have been shown to regulate calcium release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some isoforms have been implicated in metastasis

Alternative Names

BAH; CASQ2BP1; HAAH; JCTN; junctin; aspartyl/asparaginyl-beta-hydroxylase,humbug,junctate,peptide-aspartate beta-dioxygenase

Gene ID

[444](#)

UniProt ID

[Q12797](#)