

KCTD16 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称： KCTD16 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称： KCTD16 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名： potassium channel tetramerization domain containing 16

相关类别： 抗原

储存： 冷冻（-20℃）

概述

Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 229-428 amino acids of human KCTD16

技术规格

Full name:	potassium channel tetramerization domain containing 16
Swissprot:	Q68DU8
Gene Accession:	BC113435
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
Background:	The BTB (Broad-Complex, Tramtrack and Bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (Poxvirus and Zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C2H2-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. KCTD16 (potassium channel tetramerisation domain containing 16), also known as BTB/POZ domain-containing protein KCTD16, is a 428 amino acid protein that contains one BTB (POZ) domain. An auxiliary subunit of GABAB R1 and GABAB R2, KCTD16 increases agon

ist potency and alters the G-protein signaling of the receptors b
y accelerating onset and promoting desensitization.