VSIG8 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称： VSIG8 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称： VSIG8 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

储　存： 冷冻（-20℃）

别　名： V-set and immunoglobulin domain containing 8

相关类别： 抗原

概述

Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 215-414 amino acids of human VSIG8

技术规格

Full name:	V-set and immunoglobulin domain containing 8
Swissprot:	P0DPA2
Gene Accession:	BC132893
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
Background:	VSIG8 (V-set and immunoglobulin domain-containing protein 8), also known as C1orf204, is a 414 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein that contains two Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. VSIG8 exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms and is encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 1q23.2. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. 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 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. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia.