

TRIP13 Protein, Human (His, Strep)

Cat. No.:	HY-P701865
Synonyms:	TRIP13; Pachytene checkpoint protein 2 homolog; Human papillomavirus type 16 E1 protein-binding protein; 16E1-BP; HPV16 E1 protein-binding protein; Thyroid hormone receptor interactor 13; Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 13; TR-interacting protein 13; TRIP-13
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q15645 (M1-I432)
Gene ID:	9319
Molecular Weight:	

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 µm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	TRIP13 Protein assumes a pivotal role in meiosis, contributing significantly to chromosome recombination and the development of chromosome structures. It is essential in the early stages of meiotic recombination, influencing both crossover and non-crossover pathways, and is critical for efficient homologous synapsis. Additionally, TRIP13 is required for the formation of higher-order chromosome structures and the development of the synaptonemal complex. In males, it is indispensable for the synapsis of sex chromosomes and the formation of sex bodies. TRIP13 plays a crucial role in promoting the early steps of the DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) repair process by influencing the assembly of RAD51 complexes and facilitating the depletion of HORMAD1 and HORMAD2 from synapsed chromosomes. Beyond meiosis, TRIP13 is implicated in the activation of the mitotic spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC). It also exhibits specific interactions, including binding to the ligand binding domain of the thyroid receptor (TR) and interacting with HPV16 E1. Moreover, TRIP13 interacts with the proteasome subunit PSMA8, participating in meiosis progression during spermatogenesis.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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