RedChemExpress

Product Data Sheet

VHL Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76124
Synonyms:	von Hippel-Lindau disease tumor suppressor; Protein G7; pVHL; VHL
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P40337 (M1-D213)
Gene ID:	7428
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 34 kDa

DDODEDTIEC					
PROPERTIES					
AA Sequence					
/ stocquence	MPRRAENWDE	AEVGAEEAGV	EEYGPEEDGG	EESGAEESGP	
	EESGPEELGA	EEEMEAGRPR	P V L R S V N S R E	PSQVIFCNRS	
	PRVVLPVWLN	FDGEPQPYPT	LPPGTGRRIH	SYRGHLWLFR	
	DAGTHDGLLV	NQTELFVPSL	NVDGQPIFAN	ITLPVYTLKE	
	RCLQVVRSLV	KPENYRRLDI	VRSLYEDLED	HPNVQKDLER	
	LTQERIAHQR	M G D			
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.				
Formulation	Lyophilized a 0.2 µm filter	red solution of 10 mM Tris-H	Cl, I MM EDTA, 6% Trehalose	e, pH 8.0 or PBS, 6% Trehalose,	
For data and a format					
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.				
Descent the stars					
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O.				
Channes & Chald'line					
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years	s. After reconstitution, it is st	able at 4°C for 1 week or -20	°C for longer (with carrier prote	
	recommended to freeze a	illquots at -20°C or -80°C for	extended storage.		
Chinaina	Description		L		
Snipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.				

DESCRIPTION

Background

Page 1 of 2

The VHL Protein plays a pivotal role in the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation through the von Hippel-Lindau ubiquitination complex. Functioning as a target recruitment subunit in the E3 ubiquitin ligase complex, VHL specifically recruits hydroxylated hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) under normoxic conditions. This regulatory mechanism contributes to the modulation of cellular responses to changes in oxygen levels. Additionally, VHL is involved in transcriptional repression through interactions with HIF1A, HIF1AN, and histone deacetylases, further influencing gene expression in response to environmental cues. Notably, VHL exhibits oxygen-responsive ubiquitination activity, targeting ADRB2. Furthermore, it acts as a negative regulator of mTORC1 by promoting the ubiquitination and degradation of RPTOR.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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