PRODUCT INFORMATION



PAD6 (human, recombinant)

Item No. 24615

Overview and Properties

PADI6, hPADVI, Peptidylarginine Deiminase 6, Protein Arginine Deiminase 6 Synonyms:

Source: N-Terminal hexahistidine-tagged enzyme isolated from a baculovirus overexpression

system

Amino acids: 717 Q6TGC4 **Uniprot No.:** Molecular Weight: 80.62 kDa

-80°C (as supplied) Storage:

Stability:

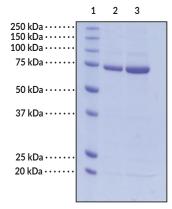
Supplied in: 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, with 300 mM sodium chloride, 1 mM DTT, and 10% glycerol

Protein

Concentration: batch specific mg/ml

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Image



Lane 1: MW Markers Lane 2: PAD6 (2 μg) Lane 3: PAD6 (4 µg)

Representative gel image shown; actual purity may vary between each batch.

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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Description

Protein arginine deiminase 6 (PAD6) is a homodimeric guanidine-modifying enzyme belonging to the amidinotransferase superfamily.¹ It is a calcium-dependent enzyme that catalyzes the post-translational modification of target proteins by converting arginine to citrulline. PAD6 is expressed in mammalian oocytes, sperm cells, and early embryos.² In mammalian oocytes and early embryo cytoplasm, its expression is localized to cytoskeletal sheets, dynamic structures containing various keratins, which are major targets for citrullination. PAD6^{-/-} oocytes exhibit reduced microtubule acetylation and defective organelle positioning and redistribution, suggesting a role for PAD6 in regulating microtubule-mediated organelle movement and positioning.³ PAD6^{-/-} female, but not male, mice are infertile due to a reduction of *de novo* protein synthesis, cytoskeletal sheet formation, and ribosomal RNA which induces arrest of zygote development at the two-cell stage.^{2,3} PAD6 is regulated by newborn ovary homeobox (Nobox), as its promoter contains a Nobox DNA-binding element (NBE) and expression and activity of PAD6 are decreased in *Nobox*^{-/-} mouse ovaries.⁴ In human females, homozygous nonsense mutations and compound-heterozygous mutations in PAD6 induce early embryonic arrest following *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) or intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI).⁵

References

- 1. Bicker, K.L. and Thompson, P.R. The protein arginine deiminases: Structure, function, inhibition, and disease. *Bioplymers* **99(2)**, 155-163 (2013).
- 2. Esposito, G., Vitale, A.M., Leijten, F.P., et al. Peptidylarginine deiminase (PAD) 6 is essential for oocyte cytoskeletal sheet formation and female fertility. Mol. Cell Endocrinol. 273(1-2), 25-31 (2007).
- 3. Kan, R., Yurttas, P., Kim, B., et al. Regulation of mouse oocyte microtubule and organelle dynamics by PADI6 and the cytoplasmic lattices. *Dev. Biol.* 350(2), 311-322 (2011).
- 4. Choi, M., Lee, O.H., Jeon, S., et al. The oocyte-specific transcription factor, Nobox, regulates the expression of Pad6, a peptidylarginine deiminase in the oocyte. FEBS Lett. 584(16), 3629-3634 (2010).
- 5. Xu, Y., Shi, Y., Fu, J., et al. Mutations in PADI6 cause female infertility characterized by early embryonic arrest. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 99(3), 744-752 (2016).

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