Full-Length

MRPL40 (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00064976-P01 Size 50 ug

Specification

Product Description	Human MRPL40 full-length ORF (BAG53959.1, 1 a.a. - 206 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag a t N-terminal.
Sequence	MTASVLRSISLALRPTSGLLGTWQTQLRETHQRASLLSFWELIPMRSEPLRKKKKVDPKKDQEAK ERLKRKIRKLEKATQELIPIEDFITPLKFLDKARERPQVELTFEETERRALLLKKWSLYKQQERKME RDTIRAMLEAQQEALEELQLESPKLHAEAIKRDPNLFPFEKEGPHYTPPIPNYQPPEGRYNDITKVY TQVEFKR
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	50.9
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (75); Rat (76)
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production

- Protein Array

Gene Info — MRPL40

Entrez GeneID	64976
GeneBank Accession#	AK123768.1
Protein Accession#	BAG53959.1
Gene Name	MRPL40
Gene Alias	FLJ41774, MGC9400, MRP-L22, NLVCF, URIM
Gene Description	mitochondrial ribosomal protein L40
Omim ID	605089
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Mammalian mitochondrial ribosomal proteins are encoded by nuclear genes and help in protein s ynthesis within the mitochondrion. Mitochondrial ribosomes (mitoribosomes) consist of a small 28 S subunit and a large 39S subunit. They have an estimated 75% protein to rRNA composition co mpared to prokaryotic ribosomes, where this ratio is reversed. Another difference between mam malian mitoribosomes and prokaryotic ribosomes is that the latter contain a 5S rRNA. Among diff erent species, the proteins comprising the mitoribosome differ greatly in sequence, and sometim es in biochemical properties, which prevents easy recognition by sequence homology. This gene encodes a 39S subunit protein. Deletions in this gene may contribute to the etiology of velo-cardi o-facial syndrome and DiGeorge syndrome. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	nuclear localization signal containing protein deleted in velocardiofacial syndrome|nuclear localiza tion signal deleted in velocardiofacial syndrome|up-regulated in metastasis