

MRPL42 (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00028977-P01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification	
Product Description	Human MRPL42 full-length ORF (NP_054769.1, 1 a.a 142 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MAVAAVKWVMSKRTILKHLFPVQNGALYCVCHKSTYSPLPDDYNCNVELALTSDGRTIVCYHPSV DIPYEHTKPIPRPDPVHNNEETHDQVLKTRLEEKVEHLEEGPMIEQLSKMFFTTKHRWYPHGRYHR CRKNLNPPKDR
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	43.1
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue
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 — MRPL42	
Entrez GenelD	<u>28977</u>
GeneBank Accession#	NM_014050.2
Protein Accession#	NP_054769.1
Gene Name	MRPL42
Gene Alias	HSPC204, MRP-L31, MRPL31, MRPS32, PTD007, RPML31
Gene Description	mitochondrial ribosomal protein L42
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
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 compared to prokaryotic ribosomes, where this ratio is reversed. Another difference between mammalian mitoribosomes and prokaryotic ribosomes is that the latter contain a 5S rRNA. Among different species, the proteins comprising the mitoribosome differ greatly in sequence, and sometimes in biochemical properties, which prevents easy recognition by sequence homology. This gene encodes a protein identified as belonging to both the 28S and the 39S subunits. Further experiments will be needed to identify the specific subunit localization. Sequence analysis identified three transcript variants that encode two different isoforms. Pseudogenes corresponding to this gene are found on chromosomes 4q, 6p, 6q, 7p, and 15q. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	mitochondrial ribosomal protein S32

Disease

Diabetes Mellitus