Recombinant ADCK2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545310
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q7Z695
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 37.46 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 37 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	304-626
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 304-626 aa (Q7Z695) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant ADCK2 (Uncharacterized aarF domain-containing protein kinase 2) fragment (residues 304-626) from Homo sapiens, designed for structural and functional studies. This 323-amino acid fragment represents a stable, soluble unit ideal for investigating mitochondrial CoQ precursor import and fatty acid beta-oxidation mechanisms. ADCK2 is a mitochondrial membrane-associated protein in humans, classified as a single-pass membrane protein. While its precise kinase activity and substrate specificity remain unconfirmed, it is implicated in the mitochondrial import of CoQ (coenzyme Q) precursors and plays a functional role in muscle mitochondrial activity and fatty acid beta-oxidation, as supported by recent research (PubMed:31480808). Its localization and involvement highlight its potential relevance in energy metabolism and mitochondrial disorders.