Recombinant TMOD2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548408
Synonyms	Neuronal tropomodulin; N-Tmod
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9NZR1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 41.25 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 47 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-351
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 1-351 aa (Q9NZR1) 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 Tropomodulin-2 (TMOD2) fragment (residues 1-351), a stable and soluble protein unit derived from human neuronal tropomodulin. This fragment is optimized for structural and biochemical studies, enabling research into its role in regulating actin filament dynamics at the pointed end. Tropomodulin-2, encoded by the TMOD2 gene, functions to block the elongation and depolymerization of actin filaments at the pointed end. It plays a critical role in the formation of short actin protofilaments, which help define the geometry of the membrane skeleton. The protein is localized to the cytoplasm and cytoskeleton, where it contributes to cytoskeletal organization and stability.