Recombinant AMOT protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540428
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q4VCS5
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 41.84 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 49 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	427-769
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 427-769 aa (Q4VCS5) 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 Angiomotin (AMOT) fragment (residues 427-769) from Homo sapiens, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 343-amino acid fragment represents a stable, soluble unit ideal for investigating the protein's role in tight junction maintenance, cell migration, and Hippo signaling regulation. Angiomotin (AMOT), encoded by the AMOT gene in humans, is a key regulator of tight junction integrity through its complex with ARHGAP17, facilitating the uptake of polarity proteins. It modulates endothelial cell migration, tube formation, and assembly of cell-cell junctions. Additionally, Angiomotin acts as a repressor of YAP1 and WWTR1/TAZ transcription by potentially influencing Hippo signaling-mediated phosphorylation of YAP1, leading to its recruitment to tight junctions. The protein localizes to tight junctions and the cell surface, where it may function as a transmembrane component. This recombinant fragment (427-769) was selected computationally for its stability and solubility, enabling focused analysis of these critical biological processes.