Recombinant EXOG protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539271
Synonyms	Endonuclease G-like 1; Endo G-like 1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9Y2C4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 37.28 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 39 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	56-368
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 56-368 aa (Q9Y2C4) 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 Human Nuclease EXOG (mitochondrial) fragment (residues 56-368) is a high-purity protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 313-amino acid fragment, derived from the EXOG gene, retains key enzymatic activities and is optimized for solubility and stability, making it ideal for research on DNA repair and mitochondrial function. Nuclease EXOG, encoded by the EXOG gene in humans, is a mitochondrial endo/exonuclease with nicking activity towards supercoiled DNA, a preference for single-stranded DNA, and 5'-3' exonuclease activity. It is localized to the mitochondrial inner membrane, where it plays a critical role in DNA metabolism, potentially involved in mitochondrial DNA repair or maintenance processes. The full-length protein's function underscores its importance in cellular energy production and genomic stability.