Recombinant MTURN protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547729
Synonyms	Maturin neural progenitor differentiation regulator protein homolog; Protein Ells1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8N3F0
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 16.58 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 20 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-131
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 1-131 aa (Q8N3F0) 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	Introducing the recombinant Maturin (MTURN) protein fragment (amino acids 1-131), a highly stable and soluble unit derived from the human neural progenitor differentiation regulator. This fragment is expertly designed for structural and biochemical studies, offering researchers a reliable tool to investigate key signaling pathways and differentiation processes. Maturin, encoded by the MTURN gene in Homo sapiens, plays a critical role in cellular differentiation and signaling regulation. It promotes megakaryocyte differentiation by enhancing ERK and JNK signaling pathways and up-regulating the expression of transcription factors RUNX1 and FLI1. Additionally, Maturin represses NF-kappa-B transcriptional activity by inhibiting phosphorylation of RELA at 'Ser-536', indicating its involvement in modulating inflammatory and immune responses. The protein is also implicated in early neuronal development, underscoring its importance in neurogenesis. Maturin is localized in the cytoplasm, where it executes its regulatory functions, making it a key protein of interest in developmental biology and signal transduction research.