Recombinant DMAC2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543752
Synonyms	ATP synthase subunit s-like protein
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9NW81
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 25.23 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 27 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	51-257
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 51-257 aa (Q9NW81) 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 DMAC2 (Distal membrane-arm assembly complex protein 2) fragment (residues 51-257) is a high-quality protein designed for structural and functional studies. This 207-amino acid fragment represents a stable, soluble region ideal for investigating mitochondrial complex I assembly mechanisms. The full-length DMAC2 protein, encoded by the DMAC2 gene in Homo sapiens, is essential for the assembly of the mitochondrial NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase complex (complex I). Specifically, it plays a critical role in the assembly of the distal region of complex I, a key component of the mitochondrial electron transport chain. DMAC2 is localized to the mitochondrion, where it contributes to oxidative phosphorylation and cellular energy production. This recombinant fragment enables focused studies on its structural and biochemical properties without interference from insoluble regions of the full-length protein.