Recombinant GAMT protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542672
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q14353
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 27.84 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 28 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-236
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 2-236 aa (Q14353) 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 Guanidinoacetate N-Methyltransferase (GAMT) Fragment (residues 2-236) is a high-purity protein designed for functional studies. This fragment fully encompasses the RMT2 domain, making it an ideal tool for investigating creatine biosynthesis and nervous system development mechanisms. Guanidinoacetate N-methyltransferase (GAMT), encoded by the GAMT gene in humans, catalyzes the conversion of guanidinoacetate to creatine using S-adenosylmethionine as the methyl donor. This enzymatic reaction is critical for creatine biosynthesis, and the protein plays an important role in nervous system development, as evidenced by multiple research studies.