Recombinant MFF protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	538913
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9GZY8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 14.63 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 15 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-119
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 1-119 aa (Q9GZY8) 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 Mitochondrial Fission Factor (MFF) Fragment (aa 1-119) - A highly stable and soluble protein fragment ideal for structural studies and biochemical analysis of mitochondrial and peroxisomal fission mechanisms. Mitochondrial Fission Factor (MFF) is a critical regulator of mitochondrial and peroxisomal dynamics in human cells. This protein functions as a key recruitment factor for dynamin-related protein 1 (DNM1L), facilitating its association with mitochondrial surfaces to mediate organelle fission. MFF localizes primarily to the outer mitochondrial membrane and peroxisomes as a single-pass type IV membrane protein, and evidence suggests potential involvement in synaptic vesicle membrane dynamics through DNM1L recruitment to clathrin-containing vesicles. The protein plays essential roles in maintaining cellular organelle homeostasis and has implications in various cellular processes including energy metabolism and neuronal function.