Recombinant MAP1S protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542873
Synonyms	MAP-1S; BPY2-interacting protein 1; Microtubule-associated protein 8; Variable charge Y chromosome 2-interacting protein 1; VCY2-interacting protein 1; VCY2IP-1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q66K74
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 51.62 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 52 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-465
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 1-465 aa (Q66K74) 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 MAP1S Protein Fragment (1-465) is a high-quality, soluble protein fragment derived from Microtubule-associated protein 1S (MAP1S), designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment represents a stable region of MAP1S, which plays key roles in microtubule organization, mitochondrial aggregation, and apoptosis, making it an essential tool for researchers exploring cellular dynamics and death mechanisms. Microtubule-associated protein 1S (MAP1S) is a multifunctional protein in Homo sapiens that mediates the aggregation of mitochondria, leading to cell death and genomic destruction, a process known as MAGD. It contributes to anchoring the microtubule organizing center to centrosomes, binds to DNA, and is involved in apoptosis and the formation of microtubule bundles. MAP1S localizes to the nucleus, cytoplasm, cytosol, cytoskeleton, and spindle, with associations to stabilized microtubules and roles in mitosis, such as spindle microtubule localization. Its presence in mitochondrial aggregates and the nucleus during apoptosis underscores its significance in cellular stress responses and structural organization.