

Recombinant Human AK4/AK3L1 Protein

Catalog Number:PKSH030849



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

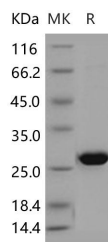
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Synonyms | AK3;AK3L1;AK3L2;AK4 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | Baculovirus-Insect Cells |
| Sequence | Ala 2-Tyr 223 |
| Accession | P27144-1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 25.3 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 27 kDa |
| Tag | None |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Adenylate kinase isoenzyme 4; mitochondrial; also known as ATP-AMP transphosphorylase; Adenylate kinase 3-like; AK4 and AK3L1; is a member theadenylate kinase family. AK4 / AK3L1 is localized to the mitochondrial matrix. Adenylate kinases regulate the adenine and guanine nucleotide compositions within a cell by catalyzing the reversible transfer of phosphate group among these nucleotides. Five isozymes of adenylate kinase have been identified in vertebrates. Expression of these isozymes is tissue-specific and developmentally regulated. AK4 / AK3L1 catalyzes the reversible transfer of the terminal phosphate group between ATP and AMP. It may also be active with GTP. Adenylate kinase 4 (AK4 / AK3L1) is a unique member with no enzymatic activity in the adenylate kinase (AK) family although it shares high sequence homology with other AKs. It remains unclear what physiological function AK4 might play or why it

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is enzymatically inactive. AK4 / AK3L1 retains the capability of binding nucleotides. It has a glutamine residue instead of a key arginine residue in the active site well conserved in other AKs. The enzymatically inactive AK4 is a stress responsive protein critical to cell survival and proliferation. AK4 / AK3L1 is likely that the interaction with the mitochondrial inner membrane protein ANT is important for AK4 to exert the protective benefits to cells under stress. AK4 / AK3L1 also acts on the specific mechanism of energy metabolism rather than control of the homeostasis of the ADP pool ubiquitously.

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