Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-00913)

MPZ Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Myelin Peripheral Protein;Myelin Protein P0;MPZ;Myelin Protein Zero;MPP
Protein Construction:	Ile30-Arg153
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P25189
Molecular Weight:	14-17 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Ile30-Arg153

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Myelin Protein P0 (MPZ) is a single-pass type I membrane glycoprotein which belongs to the myelin P0 protein family. MPZ contains one Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain, absent in the central nervous system. MPZ is a major component of the myelin sheath in peripheral nerves. It is postulated that MPZ is a structural element in the formation and stabilisation of peripheral nerve myelin, holding its characteristic coil structure together by the interaction of its positively-charged domain with acidic lipids in the cytoplasmic face of the opposed bilayer, and

by interaction between hydrophobic globular of adjacent extracellular domains. Defects in MPZ associated with Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and Dejerine-Sottas disease.

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