

UCP1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & SUMO)

General Information

Synonyms:	Solute carrier family 25 member 7;Thermogenin;SLC25A7;UCP1;UCP 1;UCP;Mitochondrial brown fat uncoupling protein 1
Protein Construction:	2-307 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P25874
Molecular Weight:	48.9 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	GGLTASDVHPTLGVQLFSAGIAACLADVITFPLDTAKVRLQVQGECPTSSVIRYKGVLTITAVVKTEGRMKLYS GLPAGLQRQISSASLRIGLYDTVQEFLLTAGKETAPSLGSKILAGLTTGGVAVFIGQPTEVVKVRLQAQSHLHGK PRYTGTYNAYRIIATTEGLTGLWKGTTPNLMRSVIINCTELVYDLMKEAFVKNNILADDVPCHLVSALIAGFCA TAMSSPVDVVKTRFINSPPGQYKSVPCAMKVFTNEGPTAFFKGLVPSFLRLGSWNVIMFVCFEQLKRELSKS RQTMDCAT

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:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

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

Mitochondrial protein responsible for thermogenic respiration, a specialized capacity of brown adipose tissue and beige fat that participates in non-shivering adaptive thermogenesis to temperature and diet variations and more

generally to the regulation of energy balance. Functions as a long-chain fatty acid/LCFA and proton symporter, simultaneously transporting one LCFA and one proton through the inner mitochondrial membrane. However, LCFAs remaining associated with the transporter via their hydrophobic tails, it results in an apparent transport of protons activated by LCFAs. Thereby, dissipates the mitochondrial proton gradient and converts the energy of substrate oxidation into heat instead of ATP. Regulates the production of reactive oxygen species/ROS by mitochondria.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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