

## TRIM72 Protein, Human, Recombinant (E. coli, His & Myc)

### General Information

Synonyms:	MG53;Mitsugumin-53 (Mg53);TRIM72;Tripartite motif-containing protein 72
Protein Construction:	1-269 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q6ZMU5
Molecular Weight:	34.5 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	MSAAPGLLHQELSCPLCLQLFDAPVTAECGHSFCRACLGRVAGEPAADGTVLCPCCQAPTRPQALSTNLQLA RLVEGLAQVPQGHCEEHLDPISYCEQDRALVCGVCASLGSHRGHRLLPAAEAHARLKTQLPQQKLQLQEAC MRKEKSVAVLEHQLVEVEETVRQFRGAVGEQLGKMRVFLAALEGLDREAERVRGEAGVALRRELGSLNSYL EQLRQMEKVLVEEVADKPQTEFLMKYCLVTSRLQKILAESP PARLDIQLPIIS

### 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:	If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

### Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized 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. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>

Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.
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### Protein Background

Muscle-specific protein that plays a central role in cell membrane repair by nucleating the assembly of the repair

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machinery at injury sites. Specifically binds phosphatidylserine. Acts as a sensor of oxidation: upon membrane damage, entry of extracellular oxidative environment results in disulfide bond formation and homooligomerization at the injury site. This oligomerization acts as a nucleation site for recruitment of TRIM72-containing vesicles to the injury site, leading to membrane patch formation. Probably acts upstream of the Ca(2+)-dependent membrane resealing process. Required for transport of DYSF to sites of cell injury during repair patch formation. Regulates membrane budding and exocytosis. May be involved in the regulation of the mobility of KCNB1-containing endocytic vesicles.

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