

SPG21 Protein, Human, Recombinant (GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	ACP33;GL010;spastic paraplegia 21 (autosomal recessive, Mast syndrome);BM-019;MAST
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the full length of human SPG21 (NP_057714.1) (Met 1-Gln 308) was expressed with the GST tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	Q9NZD8-1
Molecular Weight:	61 kDa (predicted); 61 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. 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:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

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:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

Spastic paraplegia 21 (SPG21), also known as acid Cluster Protein 33 (ACP33) and Mast syndrome protein, is a member of the AB hydrolase superfamily. Human SPG21 is a 38 amino acid residue protein widely expressed in all tissues, including heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. SPG21 binds to the hydrophobic C-terminal amino acids of CD4 which are involved in repression of T cell activation via the noncatalytic alpha/beta hydrolase fold domain. SPG21 thus is proposed to play a role as a negative regulatory

factor in CD4-dependent T-cell activation of CD4. Defects in SPG21 are the cause of spastic paraplegia autosomal recessive type 21, also known as Mast syndrome, a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by a slow, gradual, progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limbs. Rate of progression and the severity of symptoms are quite variable. SPG21 is also associated with dementia and other central nervous system abnormalities.

Reference

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