Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-01557)

TargetMol

MAGOH Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	MAGOHA;MAGOH1;mago-nashi homolog, proliferation-associated (Drosophila)
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human MAGOH (NP_002361.1) (Met1-Ile146) was expressed with a polyhistide tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P61326-1
Molecular Weight:	18 kDa (predicted); 18 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:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 137 mM NaCl, 2. 7 mM KCl, 10 mM Na2HPO4, 1. 8 mM KH2PO4, 20% glycerol, pH 4. 5.

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 the product under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. Samples are stable for up to 12 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue ice.

Protein Background

MAGOH (Mago Homolog, Exon Junction Complex Subunit) is a Protein Coding gene. MAGOH is the human homolog of Drosophila mago nashi, a protein that is required for normal germplasm development in the Drosophila embryo. In mammals, mRNA expression is not limited to the germplasm, but is expressed ubiquitously in adult tissues and can be induced by serum stimulation of quiescent fibroblasts. The exon junction complex (EJCs) are deposited on messenger RNAs (mRNAs) during splicing and their core consists of eIF4A3, MLN51, Y14, and MAGOH. Both MAGOH proteins interact with other EJC components, incorporate into mRNA-bound EJCs, and activate nonsense-mediated decay. Diseases associated with MAGOH include Metaphyseal Chondrodysplasia, Schmid Type, and Primary Autosomal Recessive Microcephaly.

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