

MID1IP1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	MIG12;S14R;MID1 interacting protein 1;THRSPL;STRAIT11499;G12-like
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human MID1IP1 (Q9NPA3) (Met1-His183) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: His
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9NPA3
Molecular Weight:	22 kDa (predicted); 28 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:	> 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing 50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 8.0. 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

MID1IP1 (MID1 Interacting Protein 1) is a Protein Coding gene. The encoded protein belongs to the SPOT14 family. It is a homodimer in the absence of THRSP. MID1IP1 interacts with ACACA and ACACB. Its interaction with THRSP interferes with ACACA binding. It up-regulates ACACA enzyme activity and plays a role in the regulation of lipogenesis in the liver. MID1IP1 is required for efficient lipid biosynthesis, including triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, and phospholipid. MID1IP1 is involved in the stabilization of microtubules. It is widely expressed in bone marrow,

fat, and other tissues. Diseases associated with MID1IP1 include Gluten Allergy and Scoliosis. Among its related pathways are the Import of palmitoyl-CoA into the mitochondrial matrix and Metabolism.

Reference

Aipoalani DL. et al., 2010, Endocrinology. 151 (5): 2071-7.

Colbert CL. et al., 2010, Proc Natl Acad Sci. 107 (44): 18820-5.

Inoue J. et al., 2011, Mol Endocrinol. 25 (6): 995-1005.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only · Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481