

AK3L1 Protein, Human, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	AK3;adenylate kinase 4;AK3L1;AK3L2;AK4
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human AK4 (P27144-1) (Ala 2-Tyr 223) was expressed and purified with two additional amino acids (Gly & Pro) at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Gly
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	P27144-1
Molecular Weight:	25.3 kDa (predicted); 27 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Kinase activity untested
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, pH 8.0.

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

Adenylate kinase isoenzyme 4, mitochondrial, also known as ATP-AMP transphosphorylase, Adenylate kinase 3-like, AK4 and AK3L1, is a member the adenylate kinase family. AK4 / AK3L1 is localized to the mitochondrial matrix. Adenylate kinases regulate the adenine and guanine nucleotide compositions within a cell by catalyzing the reversible transfer of phosphate group among these nucleotides. Five isozymes of adenylate kinase have been identified in vertebrates. Expression of these isozymes is tissue-specific and developmentally regulated. AK4 / AK3L1 catalyzes the reversible transfer of the terminal phosphate group between ATP and AMP. It may also be active with GTP. Adenylate kinase 4 (AK4 / AK3L1) is a unique member with no enzymatic activity in the adenylate kinase (AK) family although it shares high sequence homology with other AKs. It remains unclear what

physiological function AK4 might play or why it is enzymatically inactive. AK4 / AK3L1 retains the capability of binding nucleotides. It has a glutamine residue instead of a key arginine residue in the active site well conserved in other AKs. The enzymatically inactive AK4 is a stress responsive protein critical to cell survival and proliferation. AK4 / AK3L1 is likely that the interaction with the mitochondrial inner membrane protein ANT is important for AK4 to exert the protective benefits to cells under stress. AK4 / AK3L1 also acts on the specific mechanism of energy metabolism rather than control of the homeostasis of the ADP pool ubiquitously.

Reference

Xu G.,et al.,(1992), Characterization of human adenylate kinase 3 (AK3) cDNA and mapping of the AK3 pseudogene to an intron of the NF1 gene. *Genomics* 13:537-542.

Gregory S.G.,et al., (2006), The DNA sequence and biological annotation of human chromosome 1. *Nature* 441: 315-321.

Ota T.,et al.,(2004), Complete sequencing and characterization of 21,243 full-length human cDNAs. *Nat. Genet.* 36: 40-45.

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