

## Recombinant Human SCO1/SCOD1 Protein (GST Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032971

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

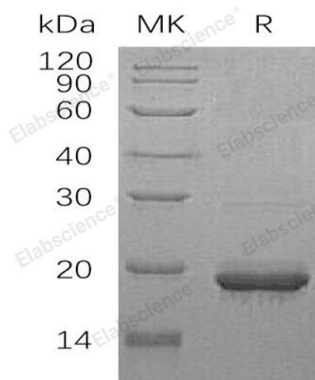
### Description

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Species</b>       | Human   |
| <b>Source</b>        | E.coli-derived Human SCO1;SCOD1 protein Gly132-Ser301, with an N-terminal GST |
| <b>Calculated MW</b> | 20.1 kDa  |
| <b>Observed MW</b>   | 19 kDa  |
| <b>Accession</b>     | O75880  |
| <b>Bio-activity</b>  | Not validated for activity  |

### Properties

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.   |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.  |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50mM PB, 1mM DTT, pH 7.2. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.   |
|                       | Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.   |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.   |

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Protein SCO1 Homolog, Mitochondrial (SCO1) is a member of the SCO1/2 family. SCO1 has a homodimer structure. SCO1 is located in mitochondrion and is highly expressed in muscle, heart, and brain. It is characterized by high rates of Oxidative Phosphorylation (OxPhos). SCO1 is thought to play a important role in cellular copper homeostasis, mitochondrial redox signaling and insertion of copper into the active site of COX. The defects of SCO1 can result in Mitochondrial Complex IV Deficiency (MT-C4D). A disorder of the mitochondrial respiratory chain has heterogeneous clinical manifestations, ranging from isolated myopathy to severe multisystem disease affecting several tissues and organs.

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