

Recombinant Human METTL1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031101

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

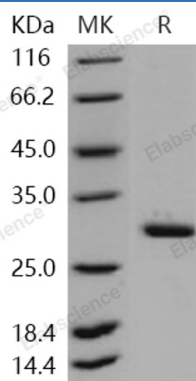
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human METTL1 protein Asp 32-Gln 265, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	28.0 kDa
Observed MW	30 kDa
Accession	NP_005362.3
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 0.5M NaCl, 20% glycerol, pH 8.0 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

tRNA (guanine-N(7)-)-methyltransferase, also known as Methyltransferase-like protein 1, tRNA (m7G46)-methyltransferase and METTL1, is a nucleus protein which belongs to the methyltransferase superfamily and TrmB family. METTL1 gene, has been identified by its sequence similarity to the yeast ORF YDL201w. The human cDNA and the genomic structure of METTL1 have been analyzed. The transcript contains 1292 nucleotides and codes for a protein of 276 amino acids. The METTL1 gene product shows high sequence similarities to putative proteins from mouse, Drosophila melanogaster, Arabidopsis thaliana, Caenorhabditis elegans, and yeast (39.8% identity between all six species). Computer analyses of the deduced protein sequence reveal two highly conserved amino acid motifs, one of which is typical for methyltransferases. Both motifs are also present in hypothetical proteins from eubacteria. Disruption of the homologous yeast ORF YDL201w shows that the gene is at least not essential for vegetative growth in Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

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