

Recombinant Human SELM/Selenoprotein M Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030612

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

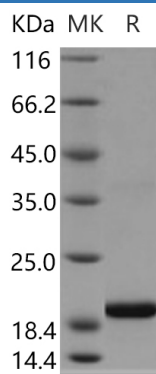
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human SELM/Selenoprotein M protein Ala 24-Leu 145, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	15.4 kDa
Observed MW	19 kDa
Accession	Q8WWX9
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 97 % 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, 50mM NaCl, 50mM Arg, 0.3% Tween 20, 5% glycerol, pH 8.5 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



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Selenoprotein M is a selenoprotein, which contains a selenocysteine (Sec) residue at its active site. The selenocysteine M is encoded by the UGA codon that normally signals translation termination. The 3' UTR of selenoprotein genes have a common stem-loop structure, the sec insertion sequence (SECIS), that is necessary for the recognition of UGA as a Sec codon rather than as a stop signal. This gene is expressed in a variety of tissues, and the protein is localized to the perinuclear structures. Selenoprotein M may function as a thiol-disulfide oxidoreductase that participates in disulfide bond formation. This protein is widely expressed and is highly expressed in brain. It is found in Cytoplasm, perinuclear region, Endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus. Localized to perinuclear structures corresponding to Golgi and endoplasmic reticulum. Experiments results have suggested that selenoprotein M may have an important role in protecting against oxidative damage in the brain and may potentially function in calcium regulation.

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