

Recombinant Human Frataxin/FXN protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100380

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

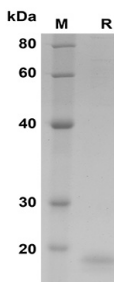
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Frataxin protein Leu42-Ala210, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	18.5 kDa
Observed MW	18 kDa
Accession	Q16595
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human Frataxin/FXN proteins,
2µg/lane of Recombinant Human Frataxin/FXN proteins was
resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions,
showing bands at 18 KD.

Background

Frataxin intermediate form can cleave by mitochondrial processing peptidase(MPP) to the mature frataxin. Frataxin is a nuclear-encoded mitochondrial protein highly conserved in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Its deficiency was initially described as the phenotype of Friedreich's ataxia, an autosomal recessive disease in humans. Although several functions have been described for frataxin, that is, involvement in Fe-S cluster and heme synthesis, energy conversion and oxidative phosphorylation, iron handling and response to oxidative damage, its precise function remains unclear. Although there is a general consensus on the participation of frataxin in the maintenance of cellular iron homeostasis and in iron metabolism, this protein may have other specific functions in different tissues and organisms.