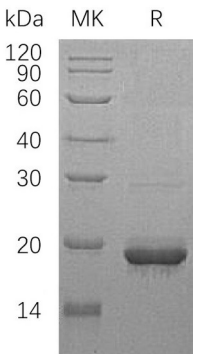
Product Name: Recombinant Human SCO1 (N-GST)
Catalog #: PEH1471

Summary

Name	SCO1/SCOD1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Protein SCO1 Homolog Mitochondrial is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Gly132-Ser301 is expressed with a GST tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	O75880
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	20.14 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50mM PB, 1mM DTT, pH 7.2.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



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Background

Alternative Names	Protein SCO1 Homolog Mitochondrial; SCO1; SCOD1
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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.