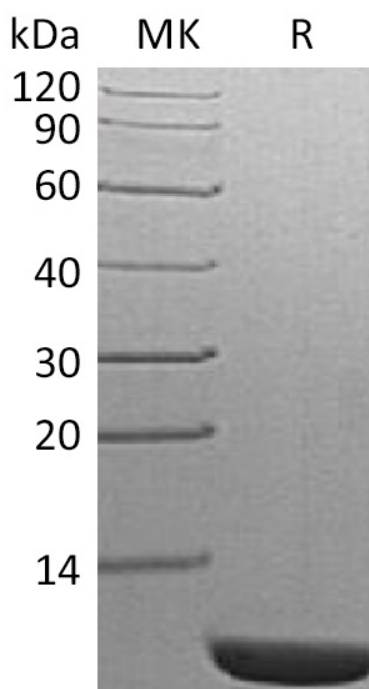


Summary

Name	TIM14
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant <i>S. cerevisiae</i> Mitochondrial Import Inner Membrane Translocase Subunit TIM14 is produced by our <i>E.coli</i> expression system and the target gene encoding Phe99-Lys168 is expressed.
Accession #	Q07914
Host	<i>E.coli</i>
Species	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>
Predicted Molecular Mass	7.9 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 300mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
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.

SDS-PAGE image

Product Name: Recombinant *S. cerevisiae* TIM14
Catalog #: PEV1649



Alternative Names

Mitochondrial import inner membrane translocase subunit TIM14; Presequencetranslocated-associated motor subunit PAM18; PAM18; TIM14

Background

Mitochondrial import inner membrane translocase subunit TIM14 (TIM14) is an essential component of the PAM complex. PAM complex is required for the translocation of transit peptide-containing proteins from the inner membrane into the mitochondrial matrix in an ATP-dependent manner. In the complex, TIM14 is required to stimulate activity of mtHSP70 (SSC1). TIM14 belongs to the DnaJ family, which has been involved in Hsp40/Hsp70 chaperone systems. As a mitochondrial chaperone, TIM14 functions as part of the TIM23 complex import motor to facilitate the import of nuclear-encoded proteins into the mitochondria. TIM14 also complexes with prohibitin complexes to regulate mitochondrial morphogenesis, and has been implicated in dilated cardiomyopathy with ataxia.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.