



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human AK4/AK3L1 Protein

RPE5161

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPE5161

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: P27144

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 25.3 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 27 kDa

Tag:

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice or dry ice.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: AK3;AK3L1;AK3L2;AK4

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Ala 2-Tyr 223

Background:

Adenylate kinase isoenzyme 4, mitochondrial, also known as ATP-AMP transphosphorylase, Adenylate kinase 3-like, AK4 and AK3L1, is a member the adenylate kinase family. AK4 / AK3L1 is localized to the mitochondrial matrix. Adenylate kinases regulate the adenine and guanine nucleotide compositions within a cell by catalyzing the reversible transfer of phosphate group among these nucleotides. Five isozymes of adenylate kinase have been identified in vertebrates. Expression of these isozymes is tissue-specific and developmentally regulated. AK4 / AK3L1 catalyzes the reversible transfer of the terminal phosphate group between ATP and AMP. It may also be active with GTP. Adenylate kinase 4 (AK4 / AK3L1) is a unique member with no enzymatic activity in the adenylate kinase (AK) family although it shares high sequence homology with other AKs. It remains unclear what physiological function AK4 might play or why it is enzymatically inactive. AK4 / AK3L1 retains the capability of binding nucleotides. It has a glutamine residue instead of a key arginine residue in the active site well conserved in other AKs. The enzymatically inactive AK4 is a stress responsive protein critical to cell survival and proliferation. AK4 / AK3L1 is likely that the interaction with the mitochondrial inner membrane protein ANT is important for AK4 to exert the protective benefits to cells under stress. AK4 / AK3L1 also acts on the specific mechanism of energy metabolism rather than control of the homeostasis of the ADP pool ubiquitously.