GFER Human Recombinant Protein

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	GFER, Recombinant Protein
Full Product Name	Recombinant Human GFER
Product Gene Name	GFER recombinant protein
Product Synonym Names	FAD-linked sulfhydryl oxidase ALR; GFER; Augmenter of liver regeneration; hERV1; Hepatopoietin; GFER; ALR; HERV1; HPO
Sequence	Met1-Asp12 5
Host	E coli
Form/Format	Lyophilized from a 0.2um filtered solution of 50mM Glycine, 150mM NaCl, pH2.5
Purity/Purification	Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Preparation and Storage	The lyophilized protein is stable at -20 degree C for up to 1 year. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 to -80 degree C for 3 months or 1 week at 2 to 8 degree C under sterile conditions. For extended storage, it is recommended to further dilute in working aliquots, avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycle.
Molecular Weight	23,449 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 16; NC_000016.9 (2034150..2037749). Location: 16p13.3-p13.12
OMIM	600924
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P55789
Species	Human
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/ug as determined by LAL test.
Tag	N-terminal His Tag
Reconstitution	Centrifuge the vial at 10000rpm for 30s before opening, reconstitute in sterile distilled water to a concentration of 0.1-1mg/ml by gently pipetting 2-3 times, don't vortex.
Product Categories/Family for GFER recombinant protein	cytokines
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 13485:2003 and EN ISO 13485:2012 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for GFER recombinant protein	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Related Product Information for GFER recombinant protein	MBS7621638 is a recombinant protein targeting GFER. Also known as Recombinant Human GFER. Host: E coli.
Other Notes	Small volumes of GFER recombinant protein vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for GFER. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4995963
NCBI GeneID	2671

NCBI Accession #	AAD36986.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P55789
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q53YM6; Q8TAH6; Q9H290; Q9UK40
UniProt Related Accession #	P55789
NCBI Official Full Name	augmenter of liver regeneration
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	growth factor, augmenter of liver regeneration
NCBI Official Symbol	GFER
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ALR; HPO; HSS; ERV1; HPO1; HPO2; HERV1
UniProt Protein Name	FAD-linked sulfhydryl oxidase ALR
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Augmenter of liver regeneration; hERV1; Hepatopoietin
Protein Family	FAD-linked sulfhydryl oxidase
UniProt Gene Name	GFER
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ALR; HERV1; HPO; hERV1
UniProt Entry Name	ALR_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	FAD-linked sulfhydryl oxidase ALR; ERV1 homolog; hepatopoietin protein; erv1-like growth factor; hepatic regenerative stimulation substance
NCBI Summary for GFER	The hepatotrophic factor designated augmenter of liver regeneration (ALR) is thought to be one of the factors responsible for the extraordinary regenerative capacity of mammalian liver. It has also been called hepatic regenerative stimulation substance (HSS). The gene resides on chromosome 16 in the interval containing the locus for polycystic kidney disease (PKD1). The putative gene product is 42% similar to the scERV1 protein of yeast. The yeast scERV1 gene had been found to be essential for oxidative phosphorylation, the maintenance of mitochondrial genomes, and the cell division cycle. The human gene is both the structural and functional homolog of the yeast scERV1 gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for GFER	GFER: Isoform 1: FAD-dependent sulfhydryl oxidase. Within the mitochondrial intermembrane space, participates in a chain of disulfide exchange reactions with MIA40, that generate disulfide bonds in a number of resident proteins with twin Cx3C and Cx9C motifs. Defects in GFER are a cause of mitochondrial progressive myopathy with congenital cataract hearing loss and developmental delay (MPMCHD); also called combined mitochondrial complex deficiency. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Mitochondrial; EC 1.8.3.2; Oxidoreductase Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 16p13.3-p13.12 Cellular Component: mitochondrion; cytoplasm; extracellular region; mitochondrial intermembrane space Molecular Function: protein binding; FAD binding; growth factor activity; thiol oxidase activity; protein disulfide oxidoreductase activity Biological Process: cellular protein metabolic process; protein targeting to mitochondrion Disease: Myopathy, Mitochondrial Progressive, With Congenital Cataract, Hearing Loss, And Developmental Delay
Research Articles on GFER	**1.** Small molecule MitoBloCK-6 inhibits Erv1/ALR and thus mitochondrial protein import in human embryonic stem cells.
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