

Product datasheet for TP761422

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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MRPL33 (NM_004891) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human mitochondrial ribosomal protein L33 (MRPL33),

nuclear gene encoding mitochondrial protein, transcript variant 1, full length, with N-terminal

GST and C-terminal HIS tag, expressed in E. coli, 50ug

Species: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:

A DNA sequence encoding human full-length MRPL33

Tag: N-GST and C-His

Predicted MW: 35.4 kDa

Concentration: >0.05 μg/μL as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 10% glycerol

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience

some loss of protein during the filtration process.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and

handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

RefSeq: NP 004882

 Locus ID:
 9553

 UniProt ID:
 075394

 RefSeq Size:
 528

 Cytogenetics:
 2p23.2

RefSeq ORF: 195

Synonyms: C2orf1; L33mt; MRP-L33; RPL33L



Summary:

Mammalian mitochondrial ribosomal proteins are encoded by nuclear genes and help in protein synthesis within the mitochondrion. Mitochondrial ribosomes (mitoribosomes) consist of a small 28S subunit and a large 39S subunit. They have an estimated 75% protein to rRNA composition compared to prokaryotic ribosomes, where this ratio is reversed. Another difference between mammalian mitoribosomes and prokaryotic ribosomes is that the latter contain a 5S rRNA. Among different species, the proteins comprising the mitoribosome differ greatly in sequence, and sometimes in biochemical properties, which prevents easy recognition by sequence homology. This gene encodes a 39S subunit protein. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Product images:

