

TRDMT1 Human

Description:TRDMT1 Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 415 amino acids (1-391) and having a molecular mass of 47.2kDa. TRDMT1 is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:ENPS-606

For research use only.

Synonyms:tRNA (cytosine(38)-C(5))-methyltransferase, DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase-like protein 2, Dnmt2, DNA methyltransferase homolog HsaIIP, DNA MTase homolog HsaIIP, M.HsaIIP, PuMet, TRDMT1, DNMT2, DMNT2, RNMT1, MHSaIIP.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMEPLRV LELYSGVGGM
HHALRESCIP AQVVAIDVN TVANEVYKYN FPHTQLLAKT IEGITLEEFD RLSFDMILMS
PPCQPFTRIG RQGDMDTSRT NSFLYILDIL PRLQKLPKYI LLENVKGFEV SSTRDLLIQT
IENCGFQYQE FLLSPTSLGI PNSRLRYFLI AKLQSEPLPF QAPGQVLMEF PKIESVHPQK
YAMDVENKIQ EK

Purity:Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The TRDMT1 solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 20% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl and 1mM DTT.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

tRNA aspartic acid methyltransferase 1 (TRDMT1) is a member of the C5-methyltransferase family. TRDMT1 specifically methylates cytosine 38 in the anticodon loop of tRNA(Asp). TRDMT1 is a protein responsible for the methylation of aspartic acid transfer RNA, particularly at the cytosine-38 residue in the anticodon loop. In addition, the TRDMT1 enzyme has residual DNA-(cytosine-C5) methyltransferase activity. TRDMT1 is expressed ubiquitously; however it has a higher expression in the testis, ovary and thymus and at much lower levels in the spleen, prostate, colon, small intestine, and peripheral blood leukocytes. Though similar in sequence and structure to DNA cytosine methyltransferases, the TRDMT1 gene is distinctive and extremely conserved in its function between taxa.

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