



Recombinant Human Survival motor neuron protein (SMN1)

Product Code	CSB-MP614982HU
Abbreviation	SMN1
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.
Uniprot No.	Q16637
Product Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Purity	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
Sequence	AMSSGGSGG GVPEQEDSVL FRRGTGQSDD SDIWDDTALI KAYDKAVASF KHALKNGDIC ETSGKPKTTP KRKPAKKNS QKKNTAASLQ QWKVGDKCSA IWSEDGCIYP ATIASIDFKR ETCVVVYTG YGNREEQNLSD LLSPICEVAN NIEQNAQENE NESQVSTDES ENSRSPGNKS DNIKPKSAPW NSFLPPPPPM PGPRLGPGKP GLKFNGPPPP PPPPPHLLS CWLPPFPSGP PIIPPPPIC PDSLDDADAL GSMLISWYMS GYHTGYMGMF RQNQKEGRCS HSLN
Source	Mammalian cell
Target Names	SMN1
Protein Names	Recommended name: Survival motor neuron protein Alternative name(s): Component of gems 1 Gemin-1
Expression Region	2-294
Notes	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
Tag Info	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
Protein Length	Full Length of Mature Protein
Target Details	This gene is part of a 500 kb inverted duplication on chromosome 5q13. This duplicated region contains at least four genes and repetitive elements which make it prone to rearrangements and deletions. The repetitiveness and complexity of the sequence have also caused difficulty in determining the organization of this genomic region. The telomeric and centromeric copies of this gene are nearly identical and encode the same protein. While mutations in the telomeric copy are associated with spinal muscular atrophy, mutations in this gene, the centromeric copy, do not lead to disease. This gene may be a modifier of disease caused by mutation in the telomeric copy. The critical sequence difference between the two genes is a single nucleotide in exon 7, which is thought to be an exon splice enhancer. Note that the nine exons of both the telomeric and centromeric copies are designated historically as exon 1, 2a, 2b,



and 3-8. It is thought that gene conversion events may involve the two genes, leading to varying copy numbers of each gene. The full length protein encoded by this gene localizes to both the cytoplasm and the nucleus. Within the nucleus, the protein localizes to subnuclear bodies called gems which are found near coiled bodies containing high concentrations of small ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs). This protein forms heteromeric complexes with proteins such as SIP1 and GEMIN4, and also interacts with several proteins known to be involved in the biogenesis of snRNPs, such as hnRNP U protein and the small nucleolar RNA binding protein. Four transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described.

Reconstitution

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

Shelf Life

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