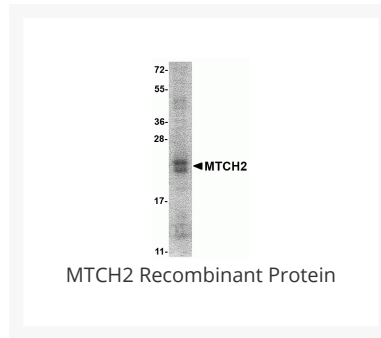




MTCH2 Recombinant Protein

Cat. No.: 95-118



Ψ Specifications

SPECIES:	Mouse
SOURCE SPECIES:	E. coli
SEQUENCE:	aa 29 - 174
FUSION TAG:	Fusion Partner: C-terminal His-tag
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	This recombinant protein can be used for WB and ELISA. For research use only.
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	19 kDa (Calculated)

Ψ Properties

PURITY:	~95%
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	1X PBS containing 0.1% SDS
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store in working aliquots at -70 °C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. When working with proteins care should be taken to keep recombinant protein at a cool and stable temperature.

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	Mtch2
ALTERNATE NAMES:	MTCH2 Recombinant Protein: HSPC032, 2310034D24Rik, 4930539J07Rik, Mitochondrial carrier homolog 2
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_055157
PROTEIN GI NO.:	5815347
GENE ID:	56428

Background and References

BACKGROUND:	Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells. Disruption of this process has been implicated in a variety of diseases such as cancer (reviewed in 1). The Bcl-2 family of proteins is comprised of critical regulators of apoptosis that can be divided into two classes: those that inhibit apoptosis and those that promote cell death (reviewed in 2 and 3). MTCH2 is a member of the mitochondrial carrier protein family that catalyze the exchange of substrates across the inner mitochondrial membrane and is targeted by Bid, a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member, in response to apoptotic signals (4-6), suggesting that MTCH2 may play a key role in the mitochondrial apoptosis pathway. The doublet observed in the SDS-PAGE is likely due to incomplete removal of the signal sequence.
REFERENCES:	1) Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. <i>Cell Death Differ.</i> 2000; 7:2-7.
	2) Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. <i>Oncogene</i> 2003; 22:8590-607.
	3) Heiser D, Labi V, Erlacher M, et al. The Bcl-2 protein family and its role in the development of neoplastic disease. <i>Exp. Gerontol.</i> 2004; 39:1125-35.
	4) Grinberg M, Schwarz M, Zaltsman Y, et al. Mitochondrial carrier homolog 2 is a target of tBID in cells signaled to die by tumor necrosis factor alpha. <i>Mol. Cell. Biol.</i> 2005; 25:4579-90.

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