

MYL9 Human

Description: MYL9 Human Recombinant fused with a 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 192 amino acids (1-172 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 21.9kDa. The MYL9 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-114

For research use only.

Synonyms: Myosin regulatory light polypeptide 9, 20 kDa myosin light chain, LC20, MLC-2C, Myosin RLC, Myosin regulatory light chain 2, smooth muscle isoform, Myosin regulatory light chain 9, Myosin regulatory light chain MRLC1, MYL9, MLC2, MRLC1, MYRL2, MGC3505.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSSKRAKAKT TKKRPQRATS
NVFAMFDQSQ IQEFKEAFNM IDQNRDGFID KEDLHDM LAS LGKNPTDEYL EGMMSEAPGP
INFTMFLTMF GEKLN GTDPE DVIRNAFACF DEEASGFIHE DHLRELLTMM GDRFTDEEVD
EMYREAPIDK KGNFNYVEFT RILKHGAKDK DD.

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

Formulation:

The MYL9 solution (0.5 mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 0.1M NaCl, 1mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

MYL9 should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent 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:

MYL9 is one of the numerous regulatory myosin light chains. Myosin which is a structural component of the muscle consists of 2 heavy chains and 4 light chains. MYL9 is a myosin light chain regulates muscle contraction by modulating the ATPase activity of myosin heads. MYL9 binds calcium and is activated by myosin light chain kinase. Regulatory myosin light chains regulate contraction in smooth muscle and non-muscle cells via phosphorylation by MLCK (myosin light chain kinase). Phosphorylation of regulatory myosin light chains is catalyzed by MLCK in the presence of calcium and calmodulin and it increases the actin-activated myosin ATPase activity, thus regulates the contractile activity.

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