

ARG1 Human

Description: ARG1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 330 amino acids (1-322a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 35.8kDa. ARG1 protein is fused to an 8 amino acid His tag at C-terminus and is purified by standard chromatography.

Catalog #:ENPS-524

For research use only.

Synonyms: EC 3.5.3.1, Arginase 1, Type I Arginase, Liver-Type Arginase.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MSAKSRTIGI IGAPFSKGQP RGGVEEGPTV LRKAGLLEKL
KEQECDVKDY GDLPPADIPN DSPFQIVKNP RSVGKASEQL AGKVAEVKKN GRISLVLGGD
HSLAIGSISG HARVHPDLGV IWVDAHTDIN TPLTTTSGNL HGQPVSFLLK ELKGKIPDVP
GFSWVTPCIS AKDIVYIGLR DVDPGEHYIL KTLGIKYFSM TEVDRLGIGK VMEETLSYLL
GRKKRPIHLS FD

Purity: Greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

ARG1 Human protein solution (0.5mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 2mM DTT, 0.1M NaCl & 20% glycerol.

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. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

ARG1 catalyzes the hydrolysis of arginine to ornithine and urea. 2 isoforms of mammalian arginase exist which vary in their tissue distribution, subcellular localization, immunologic crossreactivity and physiologic role. ARG1 is a cytosolic enzyme and expressed widely in the liver as part of the urea cycle. Inherited deficiency of this ARG1 causes argininemia, which is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by hyperammonemia.

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