

## Recombinant Human IDH1 Protein (R132H, C-8His)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032660

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

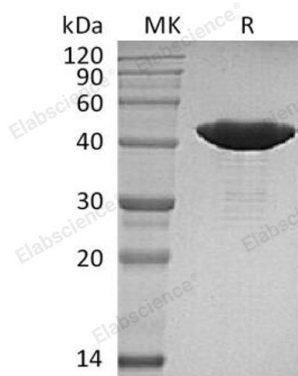
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human IDH1 protein Met1-Leu414(Arg132His), with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	48.1 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	40-50 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	O75874
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Concentration</b>	Subject to label value.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50mM Tris-HCl, 4% Sucrose, 50% glycerol, 0.02% Tween 80, pH 8.0.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Isocitrate Dehydrogenase [NADP] Cytoplasmic (IDH1) belongs to the isocitrate and isopropylmalate dehydrogenases family. IDH1 exists as a homodimer; binding one magnesium or manganese ion per subunit. Mutations of IDH1 have been shown to cause metaphyseal chondromatosis with aciduria and are involved in the development of glioma. IDH1 plays a role in the regeneration of NADPH for intraperoxisomal reductions; such as the conversion of 2; 4-dienoyl-CoAs to 3-enoyl-CoAs; as well as in peroxisomal reactions that consume 2-oxoglutarate; namely the  $\alpha$ -hydroxylation of phytanic acid.