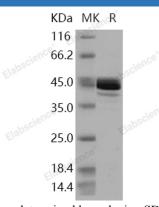
Recombinant Human Fumarase/FH Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030901

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

Description	
Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human Fumarase/FH protein Ala 45-Lys 510, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	52.0 kDa
Observed MW	45 kDa
Accession	P07954-1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to transform 1µmole of Fumarate to L-malate per minute at pH
	7.5 at 37°C. Specific activity is > 25 unit/mg.
Properties	
Purity	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}C$ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 10mM Tris, 5mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, pH 7.5
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants
	before lyophilization.
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Data	



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Fumarate Hydratase (FH) is an enzymatic component of the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle, or Krebs cycle, and catalyzes the formation of L-malate from fumarate. It exists in both a cytosolic form and an N-terminal extended form, differing only in the translation start site used. The N-terminal extended form is targeted to the mitochondrion, where the removal of the extension generates the same form as in the cytoplasm. Fumarate Hydratase is similar to some thermostable class II fumarases and functions as a homotetramer. Mutations in this gene can cause fumarase deficiency and lead to progressive encephalopathy. Individuals with hemizygous germline fumarate hydratase (FH) mutations are predisposed to renal cancer. These tumors predominantly exhibit functional inactivation of the remaining wild-type allele, implicating FH inactivation as a tumor-promoting event.