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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

 Mol_Mass
 52.0 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°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

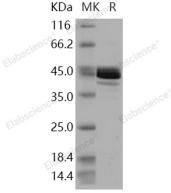
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

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

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.

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