

## Recombinant Human Diamine Oxidase/AOC1 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032352

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

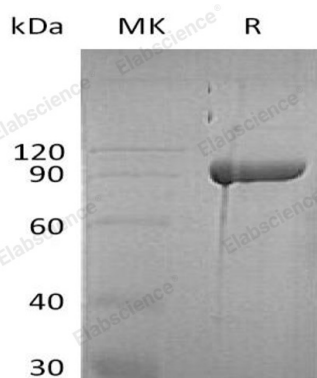
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Diamine Oxidase;AOC1 protein Glu20-Val751, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	84.4 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	90 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	AAH14093.1
<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 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.5.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Amiloride-sensitive amine oxidase (AOC1) belongs to the copper/topaquinone oxidase family. The protein exists as homodimer by disulfide and mainly located in placenta and kidney. AOC1 catalyzes the degradation of compounds such as putrescine, histamine, spermine, and spermidine, substances involved in allergic and immune responses, cell proliferation, tissue differentiation, tumor formation, and possibly apoptosis. Placental DAO is thought to play a role in the regulation of the female reproductive function. The activity of this protein can be inhibited by amiloride in a competitive manner. It is inhibited by amiloride, a diuretic that acts by closing epithelial sodium ion channels.

### For Research Use Only

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