

Recombinant Mouse BLMH/BLM Hydrolase Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040554

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

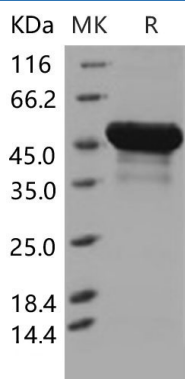
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse BLMH/BLM Hydrolase protein Asn 2-Glu 455, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	53.3 kDa
Observed MW	47 kDa
Accession	NP_848760.1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to hydrolyze Met-AMC. The specific activity is > 500 pmoles/min/μg.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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 50mM Tris, 0.15M NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V3.5

The papain superfamily member bleomycin hydrolase (BLMH) is a cytoplasmic cysteine peptidase that is highly conserved through evolution. The only known activity of the enzyme is metabolic inactivation of the glycopeptide bleomycin (BLM), an essential component of combination chemotherapy regimens for cancer. The papain superfamily member bleomycin hydrolase (BLMH) is a neutral cysteine protease with structural similarity to a 20S proteasome. Bleomycin (BLM), a clinically used glycopeptide anticancer agent. BLMH is an essential protectant against BLM-induced death and has an important role in neonatal survival and in maintaining epidermal integrity. Sequencing revealed several putative sites phosphorylated by different types of protein kinases, but no signal sequence, transmembrane domain, N-linked glycosylation site or DNA-binding motif.