

## Recombinant Human GNMT Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032498

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

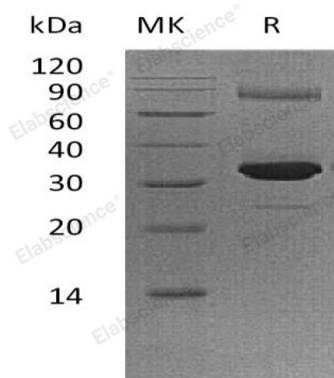
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human GNMT protein Met1-Asp295, with an N-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	34.9 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	33-37 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q14749
<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, pH 8.0.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Glycine N-Methyltransferase (GNMT) is a tetrameric cytosolic protein. GNMT catalyzes the synthesis of N-methylglycine from glycine using S-adenosylmethionine (AdoMet) as the methyl donor. It can affect DNA methylation by regulating the ratio of S-adenosylmethionine to S-adenosylhomocystine, playing an important role in maintaining normal AdoMet levels. GNMT is highly expressed in liver. As a major folate-binding protein, GNMT takes part in the detoxification pathway. Defects in GNMT are the cause of hypermethioninemia. The patients with this deficiency are mild hepatomegaly and chronic elevation of serum transaminases.

### For Research Use Only