

## Recombinant Human PMM1 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number: PKSH032893**

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

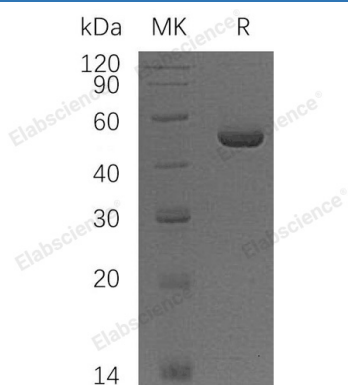
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human PMM1 protein Met 1-Ala262, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	30.8 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	49 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q92871
<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, 1mM DTT, pH 8.0.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Phosphomannomutase 1 (PMM1) belongs to the eukaryotic PMM family. Phosphomannomutase 1 can catalyze the conversion between D-mannose 6-phosphate and D-mannose 1-phosphate which is a substrate for GDP-mannose synthesis. GDP-mannose is used for synthesis of dolichol-phosphate-mannose which is required for a number of critical mannosyl transfer reactions. PMM1 is highly expressed in liver, heart, brain, and pancreas, but lower expression in skeletal muscle. In addition, PMM1 may be responsible for the degradation of glucose-1,6 bisphosphate in ischemic brain.