

## Recombinant Human ACO1/irp1 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH031334

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

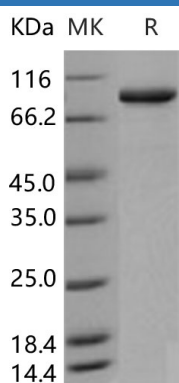
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human ACO1/irp1 protein Met 1-Lys 889, with an N-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	101 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	90 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P21399
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol, 2mM DTT 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only



Aconitase 1(ACO1) or IRP1 is one member of the aconitase family that contains a diverse group of iron-sulphur(Fe-S) isomerases and two types of iron regulatory protein. Aconitase exists in two forms: one is soluble and the other is mitochondrial. ACO1 is the soluble existing form, and the mitochondrial form is ACO2. Residues from all three N-terminal domains and the larger C-terminal domain contribute to the active site region. When the enzyme is activated, it gains an additional iron atom. ACO1 can assume two different functions in cells, depending on different conditions. During iron scarcity or oxidative stress, ACO1 binds to mRNA stem-loop structures called iron responsive elements to modulate the translation of iron metabolism genes. In iron-rich conditions, ACO1 binds an iron-sulfur cluster to function as a cytosolic aconitase.