

AASDHPPT Human

Description:AASDHPPT Human Recombinant fused with a 21 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 316 amino acids (14-309 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 36.4kDa. The AASDHPPT is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:ENPS-015

For research use only.

Synonyms:L-aminoadipate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase-phosphopantetheinyl transferase, 4'-phosphopantetheinyl transferase, Alpha-aminoadipic semialdehyde dehydrogenase-phosphopantetheinyl transferase, AASD-PPT, LYS5 ortholog, AASDHPPT, LYS2, LYS5, CGI-80, DKFZp566E23

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SGLVPRGSH MEGVRWAFSC GTWLPSRAEW
LLAVRSIQPE EKERIGQFVF ARDAKAAMAG RLMIRKLVAE KLNIPWNHIR LQRTAKGKPV
LAKDSSNPYP NFNFNISHQG DYAVLAAEPE LQVGIDIMKT SFPGRGSIPE FFHIMKRKFT
NKEWETIRSF KDEWTQLDMF YRNWALKESF IKAIGVGLGF ELQRLEFDLS PLNLDIGQVY
KETRLFLDGE EE

Purity:Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The AASDHPPT solution (1 mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl Buffer (pH 8.0), 1mM DTT and 10% Glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

AASDHPPT is a member of the P-Pant transferase superfamily. AASDHPPT catalyzes the post-translational modification of target proteins by phosphopantetheine and can transfer the 4'-phosphopantetheine moiety from coenzyme A to a serine residue of a broad range of acceptors, such as the acyl carrier domain of FASN (in vitro). AASDHPPT is similar to *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* LYS5, which is required for the activation of the alpha-aminoadipate dehydrogenase in the biosynthetic pathway of lysine. AASDHPPT is found in the heart, skeletal muscle, placenta, testis, brain, pancreas, liver and kidney. Its been suggested that defects in the human AASDHPPT gene result in pipecolic acidemia.

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