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PMM1 Human

Description:PMM1 Human Recombinant fused with a 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 282 amino acids (1-262 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 31.9kDa. The PMM1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:ENPS-030

For research use only.

Synonyms: Phosphomannomutase 1, PMM 1, PMMH-22, PMM1, PMMH22, Sec53.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAVTAQAARR KERVLCLFDV DGTLTPARQK IDPEVAAFLQ KLRSRVQIGV VGGSDYCKIA EQLGDGDEVI EKFDYVFAEN GTVQYKHGRL LSKQTIQNHL GEELLQDLIN FCLSYMALLR LPKKRGTFIE FRNGMLNISP IGRSCTLEER IEFSELDKKE KIREKFVEAL KTEFAGKGLR FSRGGMISFD VFPEGWDKRY CLDSLDQDSF DT

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The PMM1 solution (0.5 mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 10% glycerol, 2mM DTT, 100mM NaCl and 0.1mM PMSF.

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 drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
Phosphomannomutase 1 (PMM1) is an enzyme involved in the synthesis of the GDP-mannose and dolichol-phosphate-mannose required for a number of critical mannosyl transfer reactions. PMM1 catalyzes 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 the synthesis of dolichol-phosphate-mannose, which is crucial for N-linked glycosylation and accordingly the secretion of several glycoproteins as well as for the synthesis of glycosyl-phosphatidyl-inositol (GPI) anchored proteins. Additionally, PMM1 may be responsible for the degradation of glucose-1,6-bisphosphate in ischemic brain.

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