

PHOSPHO1 Human

Description: Human Phospho1 Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 295 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 31.3 kDa. The Human Phospho1 is fused to a 14 aa His tag at N-Terminus. Human Phosphocholine Phosphatase is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Phosphoethanolamine/phosphocholine phosphatase, Phosphatase, Orphan 1, EC 3.1.3.75, Phospho1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Filtered lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: MRGSHHHHHH GMASMSGCFP VSGLRCLSRD GRMAAQGAPR
FLLTFDFDET IVDENSDDSI VRAAPGQRLP ESLRATYREG FYNEYMQRVF KYLGEQGVPR
RDLSAIYEAI PLSPGMSDLL QFVAKQGACF EVILISDANT FGVESLRAA GHSLFRRIL
SNPSGPDARG LLALRPFHTH SCARCPANMC KHKVLSDYLR ERAHDGVHFE RLFYVGDGAN
DFCPMGLLAG GD

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Filtered (0.4

Stability:

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time.

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.

Solubility:

It is recommended to add 0.1M Acetate buffer pH4 to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. For conversion into higher pH value, we recommend intensive dilution by relevant buffer to a concentration of 10

Introduction:

PHOSPHO1 is involved in mineralization process & plays a role in bone and cartilage matrix mineralization. PHOSPHO1 is expressed at sites of mineralization in bone and cartilage. Highly expressed in osteoblast cell line SaOS-2 which produces a mineralized matrix. Orphan-1 is collagen type -2 is specific for cartilaginous tissues. Orphan1 is essential for the normal embryonic development of the skeleton, for linear growth and for the ability of cartilage to resist compressive forces. Phosphoethanolamine (2-O3POCH2CH2NH3) is a key intermediate in the formation of cephalins, it is formed in liver and brain by phosphorylation of ethanolamine. PHOSPHO2 and PHOSPHO1 suggest subtle differences in the charge distributions around the putative substrate entry site and in the location of potential H-bond donors. PHOSPHO1 exhibits high specific phosphoethanolamine and phosphocholine phosphatase activities PHOSPHO1 is a phosphatase enzyme for which expression is upregulated in mineralizing cells. PHOSPHO1 has been

www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

implicated in the generation of Pi for matrix mineralization, a process central to skeletal development. PHOSPHO1 is a member of the haloacid dehalogenase (HAD) superfamily of

Mg²⁺-dependent hydrolases. PHOSPHO1 exhibits high specific activities toward phosphoethanolamine (PEA) and phosphocholine (PCho).

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