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BLVRB Human

Catalog #:ENPS-394

For research use only.

Description:BLVRB Human Recombinant amino produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 206 amino acids having a molecular mass of 22.1 kDa.The BLVRB is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:FLR, BVRB, SDR43U1, MGC117413, BLVRB, Flavin reductase, FR, NADPH-dependent diaphorase, NADPH-flavin reductase, Biliverdin reductase B, BVR-B, Biliverdin-IX beta-reductase, Green heme-binding protein, GHBP.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MAVKKIAIFG ATGQTGLTTL AQAVQAGYEV TVLVRDSSRL PSEGPRPAHV VVGDVLQAAD VDKTVAGQDA VIVLLGTRND LSPTTVMSEG ARNIVAAMKA HGVDKVVACT SAFLLWDPTK VPPRLQAVTD DHIRMHKVLR ESGLKYVAVM PPHIGDQPLT GAYTVTLDGR GPSRVISKHD LGHFMLRCLT TDEYDGHSTY PSHQYQ.

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

Formulation:
The protein contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 8.5, 10% glycerol, and 1mM DTT.

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:
BLVRB (EC 1.3.1.24) catalyzes electron transfer from reduced pyridine nucleotides to flavins as well as methylene blue, pyrroloquinoline quinone, riboflavin, or methemoglobin. BLVRB is involved in protecting cells from oxidative damage or in regulating iron metabolism. BLVRB converts biliverdin to bilirubin in the liver, converting a double-bond between the second and third pyrrole ring into a single-bond. BLVRB plays a role as in human erythrocytic heme catabolic pathway and most mammalian species. Biliverdin reductase is abundantly expressed in kidney, spleen, liver and brain as well as at lower levels in the thymus and minimal levels being detected in testis.

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