

NQO1 Human

Description: NQO1 Human Recombinant fused with 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 294 amino acids (1-274 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 33kDa. The NQO1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-455

For research use only.

Synonyms: NAD(P)H dehydrogenase (quinone) 1, Quinone reductase 1, QR1, NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1, DT-diaphorase, DTD, Azoreductase, Phylloquinone reductase, Menadione reductase, NQO1, DIA4, NMOR1, DHQU, NMORI.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MVGRRALIVL AHSERTSFNY
AMKEAAAAAL KKKGWEEVES DLYAMNFNPI ISRKDTGKL KDPANFQYPA ESVLAYKEGH
LSPDIVAEQK KLEAADLVIF QFPLQWFGVP AILKGWFERV FIGEFAYTYA AMYDKGPFRS
KKAVALSITTG GSGSMYSLQG IHGDMNVILW PIQSGILHFC GFQVLEPQLT YSIGHTPADA
RIQILEGWKK RL

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

Formulation:

The NQO1 solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 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 drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

NQO1 belongs to the NAD(P)H dehydrogenase (quinone) family and encodes a cytoplasmic 2-electron reductase. NQO1 acts as an imperative part of cellular antioxidant defense by detoxifying quinines therefore preventing the formation of reactive oxygen species. It seems that NQO1 serves as a quinone reductase relating to conjugation reactions of hydroquinons involved in detoxification pathways in addition to biosynthetic processes such as the vitamin K-dependent gamma-carboxylation of glutamate residues in prothrombin synthesis. Altered NQO1 expression is seen in many tumors and also linked to Alzheimers disease. NQO1 gene mutations are linked to tardive dyskinesia which is an increased risk of hematotoxicity after exposure to benzene, and susceptibility to various forms of cancer.

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