

APRT Human

Description: APRT Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 180 amino acids (1-180 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 19.6 kDa. The APRT is purified by conventional chromatography.

Catalog #: ENPS-494

Synonyms: EC 2.4.2.73, MGC125857, AMP diphosphorylase, Adenine phosphoribosyltransferase, APRT, AMP, MGC125856, MGC129961, DKFZp686D13177.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MADSELQLVE QRIRSFDFP TPGVVFRDIS PVLKDPASFR
AAIGLLARHL KATHGGRIDY IAGLDSRGFL FGPSLAQELG LGCVLIRKRG KLPGPTLWAS
YSLEYGKAEL EIQKDALEPG QRVVVDDLL ATGGTMNAAC ELLGRLQAEV LECVSLVELT
SLKGREKLAP VPFSSLLQYE.

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

Formulation:

The protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 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:

APRT is part of the purine/pyrimidine phosphoribosyltransferase family. APRT enzyme catalyzes the formation of AMP and inorganic pyrophosphate from adenine and 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate (PRPP). APRT produces adenine as a by-product of the polyamine biosynthesis pathway. A homozygous deficiency in APRT causes 2,8-dihydroxyadenine urolithiasis. APRT catalyzes a salvage reaction resulting in the formation of AMP.

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