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ASPH Human

Catalog #:ENPS-495

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Description:ASPH Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 217 amino acids (75-270 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 24.5 kDa. The ASPH is fused to a 20 amino acid His Tag and purified by conventional chromatography.

Synonyms:AAH, BAH, CASQ2BP1, HAAH, JCTN, Junctin,EC 1.14.11.16, Aspartyl/asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase, Aspartate beta-hydroxylase, Peptide-aspartate beta-dioxygenase, ASP beta-hydroxylase, ASPH.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MFDLVDYEEV LGKLGIYDAD GDGDFDVDDA KVLLGLKERS TSEPAVPPEE AEPHTEPEEQ VPVEAEPQNI EDEAKEQIQS LLHEMVHAEH ETEHSYHVEE TVSQDCNQDM EEMMSEQENP DSSEPVVEDE RLHHDTDDVT YQVYEEQAVY EPLENEGIEI TEVTAPPEDN PVEDSQVIVE EVSIFPVEEQ QEVPPDT.

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

Formulation:
The ASPH protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 1mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability:
ASPH althoμgh stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent 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:
ASPH hydroxylates an Asp or Asn residue in EGF domains. ASPH is involved in calcium homeostasis. ASPH is expressed from two promoters and goes throμgh extensive alternative splicing. The encoded set of ASPH proteins share varying quantities of overlap near their N-termini althoμgh have considerable differences in their C-terminal domains resulting in distinct functional properties. The longest isoforms (a and f) include a C-terminal Aspartyl/Asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase domain that hydroxylates aspartic acid or asparagine residues in the EGF domain, including protein C, coagulation factors VII, IX, and X, and the complement factors C1R and C1S. Further isoforms diverge mainly in the C-terminal sequence and lack the hydroxylase domain, and some have been localized to the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum.

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