

## PGD Human

**Description:** PGD Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 503 amino acids (1-483 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 55.3 kDa. The PGD is fused to a 20 amino acid His Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** ENPS-508

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** EC 1.1.1.44, 6PGD, PGDH, 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase decarboxylating, PGD.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered clear colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAQADIALIG LAVMGQNLIL  
NMNDHGFVVC AFNRTVSKVD DFLANEAKGT KVVGAQSLKE MVSKLKKPRR IILLVKAGQA  
VDDFIEKLVP LLDTGDIID GGNSEYRDTT RRCRDLKAKG ILFVGSGVSG GEEGARYGPS  
LMPGGNKEAW PHIKTIFQGI AAKVGTGEPG CDWVGDEGAG HFVKMVHNGI EYGDMQLICE  
AYHLMKDVLG MA

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

### Formulation:

The PGD solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 1mM DTT, 0.1M NaCl and 10% glycerol.

### Stability:

PGD Recombinant Human although stable at 4°C for 30 days, should be stored desiccated below -20°C for periods greater than 30 days. Please avoid 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:

6PGD is the second dehydrogenase in the pentose phosphate shunt. Pentose is necessary for nucleic acid biosynthesis. The pentose phosphate cycle is a major source of NADPH. 6PGD deficiency is usually asymptomatic, and the inheritance of this disorder is autosomal dominant. PGD deficiency raises the erythrocyte pyruvate kinase levels of activity and decreases glutathione synthetase, resulting in hemolysis.

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