www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

CMBL Human

Catalog #:ENPS-641

For research use only.

Description:CMBL Human Recombinant produced in E. coli is a single polypeptide chain containing 269 amino acids (1-245) and having a molecular mass of 30.6kDa.CMBL is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Carboxymethylenebutenolidase homolog, CMBL, JS-1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMANEAY PCPCDIGHRL EYGGLGREVQ VEHIKAYVTK SPVDAGKAVI VIQDIFGWQL PNTRYIADMI SGNGYTTIVP DFFVGQEPWD PSGDWSIFPE WLKTRNAQKI DREISAILKY LKQQCHAQKI GIVGFCWGGT AVHHLMMKYS EFRAGVSVYG IVKDSEDIYN LKNPTLFIFA ENDVVIPLKD VSLLTQKLKE HCKVEYQIKT FS

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

Formulation:
The CMBL solution (0.5mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.1M NaCl, 10% glycerol and 1mM EDTA.

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 forLABORATORY RESEARCHUSEONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
Carboxymethylenebutenolidase homolog (CMBL) is a cysteine hydrolase of the dienelactone hydrolase family which is highly expressed in the liver cytosol. CMBL is the human homolog of Pseudomonas dienelactone hydrolase, which is a protein that participates in the bacterial halocatechol degradation pathway. CMBL which preferentially cleaves cyclic esters activates medoxomil-ester prodrµgs in which the medoxomil moiety is coupled with an oxygen atom. CMBL is inhibited by PCMB (p-chloromercuribenzoate) and is encoded by a gene which maps to human chromosome 5p15.2. Furthermore, CMBL converts the prodrµg olmesartan medoxomil into its pharmacologically active metabolite olmerstatan, which is an angiotensin receptor blocker, in the liver and intestine. CMBL can also activate beta-lactam antibiotics faropenem medoxomil and lenampicillin. CMBL is widely expressed, with the highest levels in the liver, followed by the kidney, small intestine and the colon.

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