



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Human KYNU/Kynureninase Protein
(His Tag)(Active)
RPES0483

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0483

Size: 10 μ g

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: Q16719

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 53.7 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 47 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to oxidize 3-hydroxykynurenine. The specific activity is > 200 pmoles/min/ μ g.

Purity: > 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 25% gly

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: KYNUU

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1- Asn 465

Background:

Protein disulfide-isomerase, also known as Cellular thyroid hormone-binding protein, Prolyl 4-hydroxylase subunit beta, p55 and P4HB, is a peripheral membrane protein which belongs to the protein disulfide isomerase family. P4HB is highly abundant. In some cell types, it seems to be also secreted or associated with the plasma membrane, where it undergoes constant shedding and replacement from intracellular sources. P4HB localizes near CD4-enriched regions on lymphoid cell surfaces. It is identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. P4HB reduces and may activate fusogenic properties of HIV gp120 surface protein, thereby enabling HIV entry into the cell. P4HB catalyzes the formation, breakage and rearrangement of disulfide bonds. At the cell surface, it seems to act as a reductase that cleaves disulfide bonds of proteins attached to the cell. P4HB may therefore cause structural modifications of exofacial proteins. Inside the cell, it seems to form/rearrange disulfide bonds of nascent proteins. At high concentrations, P4HB functions as a chaperone that inhibits aggregation of misfolded proteins. At low concentrations, it facilitates aggregation (anti-chaperone activity). P4HB may be involved with other chaperones in the structural modification of the TG precursor in hormone biogenesis. It also acts a structural subunit of various enzymes such as prolyl 4-hydroxylase and microsomal triacylglycerol transfer protein MTTP.