

# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human PKLR Protein (His Tag)

**RPES3569** 

#### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES3569 **Size:** 10μg

Species: Human Cells

Uniprot: P30613

#### **Protein Information:**

Molecular Mass: 62.9 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 58 kDa

Tag: C-6His

**Bio-activity:** 

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:**  $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu\text{g}$  as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue

ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at<-20°C.

Formulation: Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 1mM DTT 0.2M NaCl, 10%

glycerol, pH 8.0.

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

**Application:** 

**Synonyms:** Pyruvate Kinase Isozymes R/L; Pyruvate Kinase 1; R-Type/L-Type Pyruvate Kinase;

Red Cell/Liver Pyruvate Kinase; PKLR; PK1; PKL

## **Immunogen Information:**

Sequence: Met 1-Ser574

### Background:

Pyruvate Kinase Isozymes R/L (PKLR) belongs to the pyruvate kinase family, There are 4 isozymes of pyruvate kinase in mammals: L, R, M1 and M2. L type is major isozyme in the liver; R is found in red cells; M1 is the main form in muscle, heart and brain; M2 is found in early fetal tissues. PKLR exists as a homotetramer and catalyzes the production of phosphoenolpyruvate from pyruvate and ATP. Defects in PKLR are also the cause of pyruvate kinase deficiency of red cells, which is a frequent cause of hereditary non-spherocytic hemolytic anemia.