

Human ALOX15B / 15 Lipoxygenase 2 Protein (His & GST Tag)

Catalog Number: 14564-H20B



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ALOX15B

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ALOX15B (AAH35217.1) (Met1-Ile676) was expressed the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human ALOX15B consists of 913 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 103.7 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 93 KDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

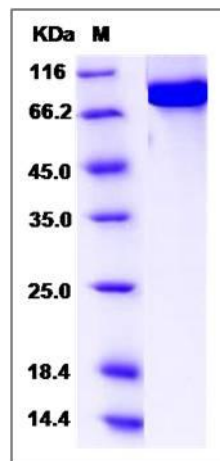
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

ALOX15B is a member of the lipoxygenase family of structurally related nonheme iron dioxygenases involved in the production of fatty acid hydroperoxides. ALOX15B converts arachidonic acid exclusively to 15S-hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acid, while metabolizing linoleic acid less effectively. ALOX15B gene is located in a cluster of related genes and a pseudogene that spans approximately 100 kilobases on the short arm of chromosome 17. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described.

References

1. Kilty I. et al., 2000, Eur J Biochem. 266 (1): 83-93.
2. Sigal E. et al., 1990, J Biol Chem. 265 (9): 5113-20.
3. Brash AR. et al., 1997, Proc Natl Acad Sci. 94 (12): 6148-52.

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