

Human ALOX5AP / FLAP Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 11623-H08B



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FLAP, ALOX5AP

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the full length of human ALOX5AP (NP_001620.2) (Met 1-Pro 161) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the carboxy-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 1

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ALOX5AP consists of 167 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 19 kDa as estimated in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, 10% gly, pH 7.4, 0.5% triton, 5mM DTT

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.

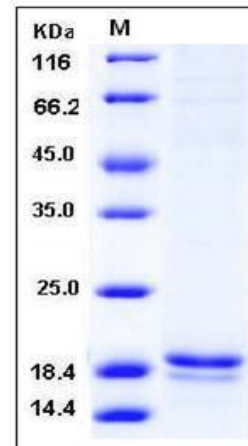
Usage Guide

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

Arachidonate 5-lipoxygenase-activating protein, also known as FLAP, MK-886-binding protein and ALOX5AP, is a multi-pass membrane protein which belongs to theMAPEG family. ALOX5AP is required for leukotriene biosynthesis by ALOX5 (5-lipoxygenase). ALOX5AP anchors ALOX5 to the membrane. It binds arachidonic acid, and could play an essential role in the transfer of arachidonic acid to ALOX5. ALOX5AP also binds to MK-886, a compound that blocks the biosynthesis of leukotrienes. A key role in the inflammatory pathway is played by the ALOX5AP, which is known to influence the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) in hypercholesterolemia (FH). Variants in the ALOX5AP gene are associated with the presence of xanthomas in FH patients. Genetic variations in ALOX5AP may be a cause of susceptibility to ischemic stroke, also known as cerebrovascular accident or cerebral infarction. A stroke is an acute neurologic event leading to death of neural tissue of the brain and resulting in loss of motor, sensory and/or cognitive function.

References

1. Dixon R.A.F., et al., 1990, Nature. 343: 282-284.
2. Mancini J.A., et al., 1993, FEBS Lett. 318:277-281.
3. Kostulas, K. et al., 2007,J Neurol Sci. 263 (1-2): 113-7.
4. Oosterveer, DM. et al., 2009,Atherosclerosis. 206 (1): 223-7.

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