

Human BBOX1 / Gamma-BBH Protein (His & GST Tag)

Catalog Number: 15675-H20B



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

BBH; BBOX; G-BBH; gamma-BBH; AI874739

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human BBOX1 (O75936) (Met1-Asn387) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % 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 recombinant human BBOX1 /GST chimera consists of 624 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 72.5 kDa. The recombinant protein migrates as an approximately 65 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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:

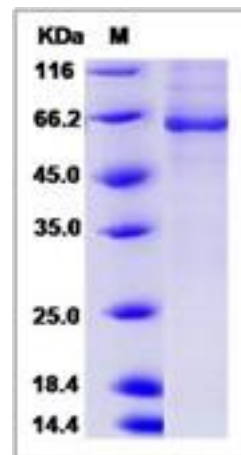
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

BBOX1, also known as gamma-BBH, belongs to the gamma-BBH/TMLD family. It is highly expressed in kidney and moderately expressed in liver. BBOX1 catalyzes the formation of L-carnitine from gamma-butyrobetaine, the last step in the L-carnitine biosynthetic pathway. Carnitine is essential for the transport of activated fatty acids across the mitochondrial membrane during mitochondrial beta-oxidation. BBOX1 is an inhibition target for mildronate which can be used to treat angina and myocardial infarction. Mildronate may also be beneficial for the treatment of neurological disorder, diabetes, and seizures and alcohol intoxication.

References

1. Vaz FM. et al., 1998, Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 250 (2): 506-10.
2. Paul HS. et al., 1992, Eur J Biochem. 203 (3): 599-605.
3. Dawany NB. et al., 2011, Int J Cancer. 128 (12): 2881-91.

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