

Human ETHE1 / HSCO Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 14681-H07E



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

HSCO; YF13H12; 0610025L15Rik; Hsco

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ETHE1 (O95571) (Leu13-Ala254) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ETHE1 consists of 257 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 28.3 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 28 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

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:

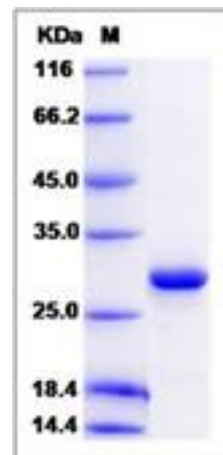
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

ETHE1, also known as HSCO, is a sulfur dioxygenase that localizes within the mitochondrial matrix. ETHE1 probably plays an important role in metabolic homeostasis in mitochondria. It may also function as a nuclear-cytoplasmic shuttling protein that binds transcription factor RELA/NFKB3 in the nucleus and exports it to the cytoplasm. ETHE1 can suppresses p53-induced apoptosis by preventing nuclear localization of RELA. Mutations in ETHE1 gene result in ethylmalonic encephalopathy. Ethylmalonic encephalopathy is an autosomal recessive, invariably fatal disorder characterized by early-onset encephalopathy, microangiopathy, chronic diarrhea, defective cytochrome c oxidase (COX) in muscle and brain, high concentrations of C4 and C5 acylcarnitines in blood and high excretion of ethylmalonic acid in urine.

References

- 1.Higashitsuji. et al., 2002, Cancer Cell. 2 (4): 335-46.
- 2.McCoy JG. et al., 2007, Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr. 62 (9): 964-70.
- 3.Mehrle A. et al., 2006, Nucleic Acids Res. 34: D415-8.

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