

AUH Human

Description: AUH Human Recombinant fused with a 21 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 293 amino acids (68-339 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 31.4kDa. The AUH is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-053

For research use only.

Synonyms: Methylglutaconyl-CoA hydratase, mitochondrial, AU-specific RNA-binding enoyl-CoA hydratase, AU-binding protein/enoyl-CoA hydratase, AUH.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSSEMKTEDE LVRHLEEN
RGIVVLGINR AYGNLSKN LIKMLSKAVD ALKSDKKVRT IIRSEVPGI FCAGADLKER
AKMSSSEVGP FVSKIRAVIN DIANLPVPTI AAIDGLALGG GLELALACDI RVAASSAKMG
LVETKLAIP GGGGTQRLPR AIGMSLAKEL IFSARVLDGK EAKAVGLISH VLEQNQEGDA
AYRKALDLAR EF

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The AUH solution (1 mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 20% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl and 1mM DTT.

Stability:

AUH should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Mitochondrial methylglutaconyl-CoA hydratase (AUH) is involved in the amino acid degradation pathway by catalyzing the conversion of 3-methylglutaconyl-CoA to 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA and water. AUH Human is expressed as a single mRNA species of 1.8 kb, and translated as a 40kDa precursor protein which is consequently processed to a 32kDa mature form. AUH has a very low enoyl-CoA hydratase activity. The AUH protein binds to the AU-rich element (ARE), which is a common element found in the 3' UTR of rapidly decaying mRNA such as c-fos, c-myc and granulocyte/macrophage colony stimulating factor. AU-rich elements are involved in directing RNA to rapid degradation and deadenylation. In addition, AUH is homologous to enol-CoA hydratase, which is an enzyme involved in fatty acid degradation, and has been shown to have intrinsic hydratase enzymatic activity. AUH is therefore a bifunctional chimera between RNA binding and metabolic enzyme activity.

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