

ALAD Human

Description:ALAD Human Recombinant produced in E. coli is a single polypeptide chain containing 354 amino acids (1-330) and having a molecular mass of 38.8kDa.ALAD is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:ENPS-593

Synonyms:Aminolevulinate delta-dehydratase, ALADH, PBGS, Porphobilinogen synthase, delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydratase, EC 4.2.1.24.

For research use only.

Source:E.coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMQPQSV LHSFYFHPLL
RAWQTATTTL NASNLIYPIF VTDVPDDIQP ITSLPGVARY GVKRLEEMLR PLVEEGLRCV
LIFGVPSRVP KDERGSAADS EESPAIEAIH LLRKTFPNLL VACDVCLCPY TSHGHCGLLS
ENGAFAEES RQRLAEVALA YAKAGCQVVA PSDMMDGRVE AIKEALMAHG LGNRVSVMSY
SAKFASCFYG PF

Purity:Greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The ALAD solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 100mM NaCl and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple 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:

ALAD form porphobilinogen (a precursor of heme, cytochromes and other hemoproteins) by catalyzing the compression of 2 molecules of delta-aminolevulinate. ALAD catalyzes the second step in the porphyrin and heme biosynthetic pathway; zinc is vital for enzymatic activity. ALAD has 8 identical subunits and its enzymatic activity is inhibited by lead. Mutations in the ALAD structural gene are the source for high sensitivity to lead poisoning and acute hepatic porphyria.

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