

QPRT Human

Description: QPRT Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 317 amino acids (1-297 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 32.9 kDa. The QPRT is fused to a 20 amino acid His-Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:ENPS-566

For research use only.

Synonyms: Quinolate phosphoribosyltransferase , QPRTase, QAPRTase.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MDAEGLALLL PPVTLAALVD
SWLREDCPGL NYAALVSGAG PSQAALWAKS PGVLAGQPFF DAIFTQLNCQVSWFLPEGSK
LVPVARVAEV RGAHCLLLG ERVALNTLAR CSGIASAAAA AVEAARGAGW TGHVAGTRKT
TPGFRLVEKY GLLVGAASHRYDLGGLVMV KDNHVVAAGG VEKAVRAARQ AADFALKVEV
ECSSLQEAVQ AAEA

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

Formulation:

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

Stability:

QPRT although stable 4C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolabs 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:

QPRT is a key enzyme in the catabolism of quinolate. QPRT is in between the tryptophannicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) pathway, resulting in the production of nicotinic acid, carbon dioxide and pyrophosphate. Rise of QPRT levels in the brain is related to the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative disorders such as epilepsy, Alzheimer's disease, and Huntington's disease.

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