

Recombinant Human Ketohexokinase/KHK Protein (His Tag)



Catalog Number:PKSH032672

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

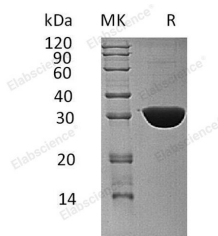
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Synonyms | Ketohexokinase;Hepatic fructokinase;KHK |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Met 1-Val298 |
| Accession | AAH06233.1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 33.7 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 30 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C. |
| Formulation | Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 50mM KCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.4. |
| Reconstitution | Not Applicable |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Ketohexokinase, also known as Hepatic fructokinase, is a member of the carbohydrate kinase PfkB family. It exists as a homodimer and most abundant in liver, kidney, gut, spleen and pancreas. Low levels also found in adrenal, muscle, brain and eye. This enzyme catalyzes conversion of fructose to fructose-1-phosphate. It is the first enzyme with a specialized pathway that catabolizes dietary fructose. Defects in KHK are the cause of fructosuria.

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