

# Recombinant Human UROD Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH033199



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

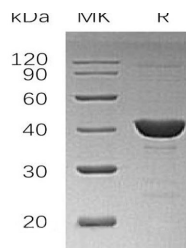
## Description

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Synonyms</b>                    | Uroporphyrinogen Decarboxylase;UPD;URO-D;UROD |
| <b>Species</b>                     | Human   |
| <b>Expression Host</b>             | E.coli  |
| <b>Sequence</b>                    | Met 1-Asn367                                  |
| <b>Accession</b>                   | P06132  |
| <b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b> | 43.0 kDa                                      |
| <b>Observed molecular weight</b>   | 40 kDa  |
| <b>Tag</b>                         | N-His   |

## Properties

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.   |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.  |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.   |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | 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. |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0.  |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Not Applicable   |

## Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase (UROD), is an enzyme of the heme biosynthetic pathway which belongs to the uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase family. This enzyme is responsible for catalyzing the conversion of uroporphyrinogen to coproporphyrinogen through the removal of four carboxymethyl side chains. UROD is a homodimeric enzyme that catalyzes the fifth step in heme biosynthesis: the elimination of carboxyl groups from the four acetate side chains of uroporphyrinogen III to yield coproporphyrinogen III. Defects in UROD are the cause of familial porphyria cutanea tarda (FPCT) and hepatoerythropoietic porphyria (HEP).

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