

Recombinant Human GPD1/GDP-C Protein (E.coli, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030541

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

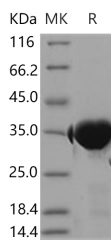
Description

Synonyms	Glycerol-3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase [NAD(+)] Cytoplasmic;GPD-C;GPDH-C;GPD1;HTGTI
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 1-Met349
Accession	P21695
Calculated Molecular Weight	39.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	33-37 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

GPD1; also known as glycerolphosphate dehydrogenase 1; is a member of the NAD-dependent glycerol-3-phosphate

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dehydrogenase family. GPD1 catalyzes the reversible redox conversion of dihydroxyacetone phosphate (DHAP); thus plays a critical role in carbohydrate and lipid metabolism. It also reduces nicotinic adenine dinucleotide (NADH) to glycerol-3-phosphate (G3P) and NAD⁺. Meanwhile; GPD1 and mitochondrial glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase also form a glycerol phosphate shuttle that facilitates the transfer of reducing equivalents from the cytosol to mitochondria. Mutations in GPD1 gene are a cause of transient infantile hypertriglyceridemia.