

QDPR Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Dihydropteridine Reductase;QDPR;DHPR;HDHPR;Quinoid Dihydropteridine Reductase
Protein Construction:	Ala2-Phe244
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P09417
Molecular Weight:	29 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Ala2-Phe244

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Dihydropteridine reductase, also known as HDHPR and Quinoid dihydropteridine reductase, QDPR and DHPR, belongs to the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) family. QDPR exists as a homodimer. QDPR is part of the pathway that recycles a substance called tetrahydrobiopterin, also known as BH4 and tryptophan hydroxylases. The regeneration of this substance is critical for the proper processing of several other amino acids in the body. Tetrahydrobiopterin also helps produce certain chemicals in the brain called neurotransmitters, which

transmit signals between nerve cells. Defects in QDPR are the cause of BH4-deficient hyperphenylalaninemia type C (HPABH4C) which is a rare autosomal recessive disorder and is lethal.

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