

IVD Protein, Human, Recombinant (aa 30-423, His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Isovaleryl-CoA dehydrogenase; Butyryl-CoA dehydrogenase
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human IVD (AAH17202.1) (His30-His423) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	P26440
Molecular Weight:	45.3 kDa (predicted); 43 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	A hardcopy of datasheet with reconstitution instructions is sent along with the products. Please refer to it for detailed information.
Stability & Storage:	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>
Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

IVD (Isovaleryl-CoA Dehydrogenase) is a Protein Coding gene. IVD is a mitochondrial matrix enzyme that catalyzes the third step in leucine catabolism. IVD plays an essential role in processing proteins obtained from the diet. The body breaks down proteins from food into smaller parts called amino acids. Amino acids can be further processed to provide energy for growth and development. Isovaleryl-CoA dehydrogenase helps process a particular amino acid called leucine. Specifically, isovaleryl-CoA dehydrogenase is responsible for the third step in the breakdown of leucine. This step is a chemical reaction that converts a molecule called isovaleryl-CoA to another molecule, 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA. Additional chemical reactions convert 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA into molecules that are used for

energy.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only · Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481