Recombinant Human UPB1 (C-6His)

Catalog No: C210

Description	Recombinant Human Beta-Ureidopropionase is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Glu384 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	E.coli
Alternative name	Beta-Ureidopropionase; BUP-1; Beta-Alanine Synthase; N-Carbamoyl-Beta-Alanine Amidohydrolase; UPB1; BUP1
Accession No.	Q9UBR1
Predicted Molecular Weight	44.22 kDa
AP Molecular Weight	42 kDa, reducing conditions.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg).
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Background	β-Ureidopropionase is a cytoplasmic protein which belongs to the CN hydrolase family of BUP subfamily. β-Ureidopropionase binds one zinc ion per subunit, catalyzes the last step in the pyrimidine degradation pathway. β -Ureidopropionase can convert N-carbamyl-beta-aminoisobutyric acid and N-carbamyl-beta- alanine to beta-aminoisobutyric acid and beta-alanine, ammonia and carbon dioxide, respectively. The pyrimidine bases uracil and thymine are degraded via the consecutive action of dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DHPDH), dihydropyrimidinase (DHP) and beta-ureidopropionase (UP) to beta-alanine and beta aminoisobutyric acid, respectively. Defects in β -Ureidopropionase are the cause of β - Ureidopropionase deficiency that is characterized by muscular hypotonia, dystonic movements, scoliosis, microcephaly and severe developmental delay.