Recombinant AOC3 (C-6His)

Catalog No: C927

Description	Recombinant Human Membrane Primary Amine Oxidase is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Arg28-Asn763 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Expression System	Human Cells
Alternative name	Membrane primary amine oxidase; Copper amine oxidase; HPAO; Semicarbazide-sensitive amine oxidase; SSAO; Vascular adhesion protein 1; VAP-1; AOC3; VAP1
Accession No.	Q16853
Predicted Molecular Weight	82.6kDa
Apparent Molecular Weight	90-110kDa, reducing conditions.
Quality Control	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice pack. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Background	Vascular adhesion protein-1(VAP-1) is a copper amine oxidase with a topaquinone cofactor.VAP-1 is a type II integral membrane protein, but a soluble form of the enzyme is present in human serum, and its level increases in diabetes and some inflammatory liver diseases. VAP-1 catalyzes the oxidative deamination of small primary amines such as methylamine, benzylamine, and aminoacetone in a reaction that produces an aldehyde, ammonia, and H2O2. VAP-1 vascular expression is regulated at sites of inflammation through its release from intracellular granules in which the protein is stored. The adhesive function of VAP-1 has been demonstrated in studies showing that the protein is important for the adherence of certain lymphocyte subtypes to inflamed endothelial tissues. VAP-1 mediated adhesion is involved in the process of leukocyte extravasation, an important feature of inflammatory responses. VAP-1 is considered to be a therapeutic target for diabetes, oxidative stress, and inflammatory diseases.

SDS-PAGE