

Recombinant Human HYAL1

Catalog No: CA81

Description	Recombinant Human Hyaluronidase-1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Phe22-Trp435 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Hyaluronidase-1; Hyal-1; Hyaluronoglucosaminidase-1; Lung Carcinoma Protein 1; LuCa-1; HYAL1; LUCA1
Accession No.	Q12794
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM TrisHCl, 150mM NaCl, 10%Glycerol, pH7.5.
Reconstitution	<p>Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.</p> <p>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.</p> <p>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.</p> <p>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>

Quality Control	<p>Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p>Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg) as determined by LAL test.</p>
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Shipping	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
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Storage	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.</p> <p>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.</p>
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Amino Acid Sequence

FRGPLLPNRPFTTVWNANTQWCLERHGVVDVSVFDVVANPGQTFRGPDMTIFYSSQLGTYPYYTPTG
EPVFGGLPQNASLIAHLARTFQDILAAIPAPDFSGLAVIDWEAWRPRWAFNWDTKDIYRQRSRALVQAQH
PDWPAPQVEAVAQDQFQGAARAWMAGTLQLGRALRPRGLWGFYGFPCYNYDFLSPNYTGQCPSGIR
AQNDQLGWLWGQSRALYPSIYMPAVLEGTGKSQMYVQHRVAEAFRVAAGDPNLPVLPYVQIFYDTT
NHFLPLDEHSLGESAAQGAAGVVLWVSWENTRTKESCQAIKEYMDTTLGPFILNVTSGALLCSQALCS
GHGRCVVRTSHPKALLLNPAFSIQLTPGGPLSLRGALSLEDQAQMAVEFKCRCYPGWQAP
WCERKSMWVDHHHHHH

Background

Hyaluronidase-1 (HYAL1) is a secreted lysosomal hyaluronidase that belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 56 family. HYAL1 contains one EGF-like domain and is highly expressed in the liver, kidney, and heart, but it is weakly expressed in the lung, placenta, and skeletal muscle. HYAL1 is thought to be involved in cell proliferation, migration, and differentiation. It may play a role in promoting tumor progression and blocking the TGFβ1-enhanced cell growth. Mutations in HYAL1 are associated with mucopolysaccharidosis type IX, or hyaluronidase deficiency.

