Human Arylsulfatase A / ARSA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **10449-H08H**

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

MLD

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human Arylsulfatase A (NP_000478.2) (Met 1-Ala 507) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its ability to hydrolyze the substrate 4-Nitrocatechol Sulfate (PNCS) . The specific activity is >50 pmoles/min/μg .

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Arg 19

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ARSA consists of 500 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 53 kDa. as estimated by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 25mM Tris, 0.15mM NaCl, pH 7.5

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

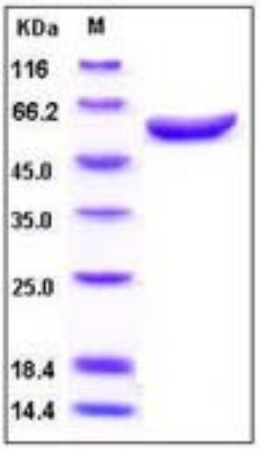
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Arylsulfatase A (ARSA) is synthesized as a 52KDa lysosomal enzyme. It is a member of the sulfatase family that is required for the lysosomal degradation of cerebroside-3-sulfate, a sphingolipid sulfate ester and a major constituent of the myelin sheet. Arylsulfatase A is activated by a required co- or posttranslational modification with the oxidation of cysteine to formylglycine. Metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) is a lysosomal storage disease in the central and peripheral nervous systems with severe and progressive neurological symptoms caused by the deficiency of Arylsulfatase A. Deficiency of this enzyme is also found in apparently healthy individuals, a condition for which the term pseudodeficiency is introduced. ARSA forms dimers after receiving three N-linked oligosaccharides in the endoplasmic reticulum, and then the dimers are transported to the Golgi where they receive mannose 6-phosphate recognition markers. And thus, ARSA is transported and delivered to dense lysosomes in a mannose 6-phosphate receptor-dependent manner. It has been shown that within the lysosomes, the ARSA dimers can oligomerize to an octamer in a pH-dependent manner. The ARSA deficiency leads to metachromatic leucodystrophy (MLD), a lysosomal storage disorder associated with severe and progressive demyelination in he central and peripheral nervous system. Additionally, the serum level of arylsulfatase A might be helpful in diagnosis of lung and central nervous system cancer.