

Human DBH / Dopamine beta-Hydroxylase Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 13440-H07H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

DBM

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human DBH (P09172) (Ser26-Gly603) was expressed with an N-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

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 °C

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human DBH comprises 598 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 67.3 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 68 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

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:

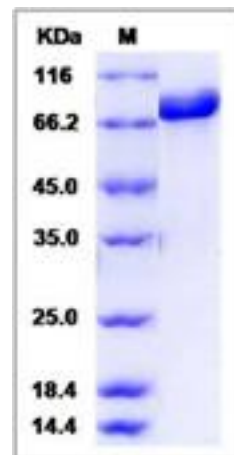
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

DBH is a 290 kDa copper-containing oxygenase. It can be detected in noradrenergic nerve terminals of the central and peripheral nervous systems, and is also expressed in chromaffin cells of the adrenal medulla. DBH contains two identical subunits, and its activity requires ascorbate as a cofactor. It functions in the synthesis of small-molecule neurotransmitters that is membrane-bound, making norepinephrine the only transmitter synthesized inside vesicles. DBH has been shown to be associated with decision making and addictive behaviors such as alcohol and smoking, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and also with neurological diseases such as Schizophrenia and Alzheimer's.

References

1. Rush RA. et al., 1980, Crit Rev Clin Lab Sci. 12 (3): 241-77. 2. Goldstein M. et al., 1964, Life Sci. 3 (7): 763-7. 3. S Friedman. et al., 1966, The Journal of Biological Chemistry. 241 (10): 2256-9.

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