Human Glutaredoxin / GRX1 / GLRX Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **14484-H07E**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

GLRX; GRX; GRX1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human GLRX (P35754)(Met1-Gln106) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human GLRX consists of 121 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 13.6 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 12 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tirs, 10% Glycerol, 1mM DTT, pH 8.0.

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:

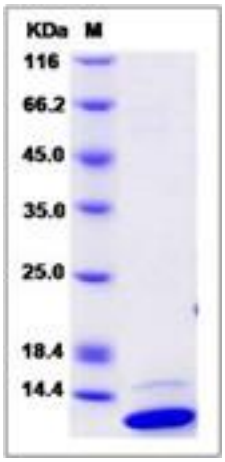
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Glutaredoxin-1, also known as GRX1 and GLRX, belongs to theglutaredoxin family. Glutaredoxinsare smallredoxenzymes that useglutathioneas a cofactor. Glutaredoxins are oxidized by substrates, and reduced non-enzymatically by glutathione. Glutaredoxin-1 functions as an electron carrier in the glutathione-dependent synthesis of deoxyribonucleotides by the enzyme ribonucleotide reductase. Glutaredoxin-1 exists in either a reduced or an oxidized form. Glutaredoxins function as electron carriers in the glutathione-dependent synthesis ofdeoxyribonucleotidesby the enzymeribonucleotide reductase.

References

1.Holmgren A. et al., 1988, FEMS Microbiol Rev. 4 (4): 271-97. 2.Holmgren A. 1988, Biochem Soc Trans. 16 (2): 95-6. 3.Holmgren A. 1989, J Biol Chem. 264 (24): 13963-6.