

QDPR Human

Description: QDPR Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 267 amino acids (1-244 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 28.2kDa. QDPR is fused to a 23 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-170

For research use only.

Synonyms: Dihydropteridine reductase, HDHPR, Quinoid dihydropteridine reductase, QDPR, DHPR, PKU2, SDR33C1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMAAAAAA GEARRVLVYG
GRGALSRCV QAFRRNWWV ASVDVVENEE ASASIIVKMT DSFTEQADQV TAEVGKLLGE
EKVDAILCVA GGWAGGNAKS KSLFKNCDLM WKQSIWTSTI SSSLATKHLK EGGLTLAGA
KAALDGTGPM IGYGMAKGAV HQLCQSLAGK NSGMPPGAAA IAVLPVTLDT PMNRKSMPEA
DFSSWTPLEF LV

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

QDPR protein solution (1mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 10% glycerol and 2mM DTT.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

QDPR belongs to the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductase (SDR) family of enzymes. Operating as a homodimer, QDPR has an imperative role in the recycling of tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4), a vital cofactor for the hydroxylation of the aromatic amino acids (tryptophan, tyrosine and phenylalanine). More precisely, QDPR catalyzes the regeneration of BH4 from quinonoid dihydrobiopterin (qBH2), the product generated from the hydroxylation reactions. Mutations in the QDPR gene may lead to phenylketonuria II.

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