

PIR Human

Description:PIR Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 310 amino acids (1-290 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 34.3kDa.PIR is fused to a 20 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:PRPS-1047

For research use only.

Synonyms:Pirin, Probable quercetin 2,3-dioxygenase PIR, Probable quercetinase, PIR.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSSKKVTL SLSREQSEGV
GARVRRSISR PELKNLDPFL LFDEFKGGRP GGFPDHPHRG FETVSYLLEG GSMAHEDFCG
HTGKMNPGLD QWMTAGRGIL HAEMPCSEEP AHGLQLWVNL RSSEKMVEPQ YQELKSEEIP
KPSKDGVTVA VISGEALGIK SKVYTRTPTL YLDFKLDPGA KHSQPIPKGW TSFIYTISGD
VYIGPDDAQQ KI

Purity:Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

PIR protein solution (1mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 20% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl and 1mM 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. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Pirin (PIR) which belongs to the cupin superfamily, is an Fe(II)-containing nuclear protein expressed in all tissues of the body and concentrated within dot-like subnuclear structures. Pirin may function as a transcriptional cofactor and is involved in the regulation of DNA transcription and replication, as a result of interactions with nuclear factor I/CCAAT box transcription factor as well as B cell lymphoma 3-encoded oncoprotein.

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