www.neobiolab.com info@neobiolab.com 888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States 0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

Catalog #:ENPS-116

For research use only.

PTGDS Human

Description: PTGDS produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 189 amino acids (23-190 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 20.9kDa.PTGDS is fused to a 21 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Prostaglandin-H2 D-isomerase, Beta-trace protein, Cerebrin-28, Glutathione-independent PGD synthase, Lipocalin-type prostaglandin-D synthase, Prostaglandin-D2 synthase, PGD2 synthase, PGDS, PGDS2, PTGDS, PDS, PGD2, LPGDS, L-PGDS.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAPEAQVSVQ PNFQQDKFLG RWFSAGLASN SSWLREKKAA LSMCKSVVAP ATDGGLNLTS TFLRKNQCET RTMLLQPAGS LGSYSYRSPH WGSTYSVSVV ETDYDQYALL YSQGSKGPGE DFRMATLYSR TQTPRAELKE KFTAFCKAQG FTEDTIVFLP QTDKCMTEQ.

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

Formulation:

PTGDS solution (1mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 1mM DTT, 30% glycerol, 1mM EDTA and 0.1M NaCl.

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:

Prostaglandin-H2 D-isomerase (PTGDS) is a glutathione-independent prostaglandin D synthase which catalyzes the conversion of prostaglandin H2 (PGH2) to postaglandin D2 (PGD2). PTGDS is may have vital roles in both maturation and maintenance of the central nervous system and male reproductive system. PTGDS is the most abundant protein in the cerebral spinal fluid and recent evidence suggests that PTGDS acts as a beta-amyloid chaperone and may play a role in the deposition of Ab plaques in Alzheimers disease.

To place an order, please Click HERE.





