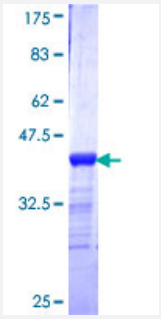
PCMT1 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00005110-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human PCMT1 partial ORF (NP_005380, 117 a.a. - 225 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	DDSVNNVRKDDPTLLSSGRVQLVVGDGRMGYAEEAPYDAIHVGAAAPVVPQALIDQLKPGGRLIL PVGPAGGNQMLEQYDKLQDGSIKMKPLMGVIYVPLTDKEKQWSR
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	37.73
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — PCMT1

Entrez GeneID	5110
GeneBank Accession#	NM_005389
Protein Accession#	NP_005380
Gene Name	PCMT1
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	protein-L-isoaspartate (D-aspartate) O-methyltransferase
Omim ID	176851
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Three classes of protein carboxyl methyltransferases, distinguished by their methyl-acceptor substrate specificity, have been found in prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. The type II enzyme catalyzes the transfer of a methyl group from S-adenosyl-L-methionine to the free carboxyl groups of D-aspartyl and L-isoaspartyl residues. These methyl-accepting residues result from the spontaneous deamidation, isomerization, and racemization of normal L-aspartyl and L-asparaginyl residues and represent sites of covalent damage to aging proteins PCMT1 (EC 2.1.1.77) is a protein repair enzyme that initiates the conversion of abnormal D-aspartyl and L-isoaspartyl residues to the normal L-aspartyl form.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	L-isoaspartyl/D-aspartyl methyltransferase|OTTHUMP00000017398|OTTHUMP00000017400

Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus

- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Ovarian Failure
- Spinal Dysraphism