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37-1308: Human PAM / Peptidylglycine alpha-Amidating Monooxygenase Recombinant Protein (Fc Tag)(Discontinued)

Reactivity : Human
Alternative Name : PAL Protein, PHM Protein,

Description

Source : HEK293 Cells
Peptidylglycine alpha-amidating monooxygenase (PAM) is highly expressed in neurons and endocrine cells, where it catalyzes one of the final steps in the biosynthesis of bioactive peptides. PAM is also expressed in unicellular organisms such as Chlamydomonas reinhardtii, which do not store peptides in secretory granules. As for other granule membrane proteins, PAM is retrieved from the cell surface and returned to the trans-Golgi network. This pathway involves regulated entry of PAM into multivesicular body intralumenal vesicles (ILVs).Peptidylglycine alpha-amidating monooxygenase (PAM) is an essential enzyme that catalyzes the COOH-terminal amidation of many neuroendocrine peptides.

Product Info

Amount :	Amidating Monooxygenase Recombinant Protein (Fc Tag)(Discontinued) / 50 µg
Purification :	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Content :	Formulation Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Storage condition :	Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Amino Acid :	Met1-Val710

Application Note

Endotoxin :< 1.0 EU per Ã‚µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

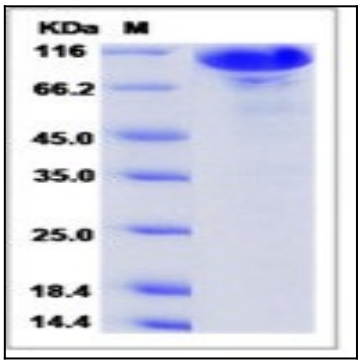

Fig 1: Human PAM / Peptidylglycine alpha-Amidating Monooxygenase Recombinant Protein (Fc Tag)