

## Product datasheet for **AR09778PU-L**

### AUH (68-339, His-tag) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	AUH (68-339, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSSEMKTEDE</u> LRVRHLEEN RGIVVLGINR AYGKNSLSKN LIKMLSKAVD ALKSDKKVRT IIRSEVPGI FCAGADLKER AKMSSSEVGP FVSKIRAVIN DIANLPVPTI AAIDGLALGG GLELALACDI RVAASSAKMG LVETKLAIP GGGGTQRLPR AIGMSLAKEL IFSARVLDGK EAKAVGLISH VLEQNQEGDA AYRKALDLAR EFLPQGPVAM RVAKLAINQG MEVDLVTGLA IEEACYAQTI PTKDRLEGLL AFKEKRPPRY KGE
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	31.4 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95%
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 20% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human AUH protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001293119</u>
Locus ID:	549
UniProt ID:	<u>Q13825</u>
Cytogenetics:	9q22.31



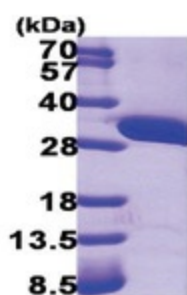
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**Summary:**

This gene encodes bifunctional mitochondrial protein that has both RNA-binding and hydratase activities. The encoded protein is a methylglutaconyl-CoA hydratase that catalyzes the hydration of 3-methylglutaconyl-CoA to 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA, a critical step in the leucine degradation pathway. This protein also binds AU-rich elements (AREs) found in the 3' UTRs of rapidly decaying mRNAs including c-fos, c-myc and granulocyte/ macrophage colony stimulating factor. ARE elements are involved in directing RNA to rapid degradation and deadenylation. This protein is localizes to the mitochondrial matrix and the inner mitochondrial membrane and may be involved in mitochondrial protein synthesis. Mutations in this gene are the cause of 3-methylglutaconic aciduria, type I. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]

**Protein Pathways:**

Metabolic pathways, Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation

**Product images:**

15% SDS-PAGE (3ug)