

## Product datasheet for **TP306273M**

### HAAO (NM\_012205) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Recombinant protein of human 3-hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase (HAAO), 100 µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293T

**Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:** >RC206273 protein sequence  
**Red**=Cloning site **Green**=Tags(s)

MERRLGVRAWVKENRGSFQPPVCNKLHQEQQLKVMFIGGPNTRKDYHIEEGEEVFYQLEGDMVLRVLEQG  
KHRDVIRQGEIFLLPARVPHSPQRFANTVGLVVERRRLETLDGLRYYVGDMDVLFKWFYCKDLGTQ  
LAPIIQEFFSSEQYRTGKPIPDQLLKEPPFPLSTRSIMEPMSLDAWLDSHHRELQAGTPLSLFGDTYETQ  
VIAYGQGSSEGLRQNVVWLWQLEGSSVVTMGGRRSLAPDSSLVLAGTSYAWERTQGSVALSVTQDPA  
CKKPLG

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV**

**Tag:** C-Myc/DDK

**Predicted MW:** 32.4 kDa

**Concentration:** >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

**Purity:** > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

**Buffer:** 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol

**Preparation:** Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.

**Note:** For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.

**Storage:** Store at -80°C.

**Stability:** Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**RefSeq:** [NP\\_036337](#)

**Locus ID:** 23498



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UniProt ID: [P46952](#)

RefSeq Size: 1301

Cytogenetics: 2p21

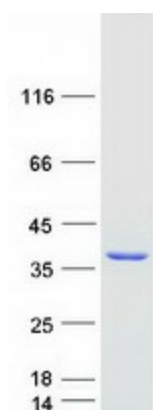
RefSeq ORF: 858

Synonyms: 3-HAO; h3HAO; HAO; VCRL1

**Summary:** 3-Hydroxyanthranilate 3,4-dioxygenase is a monomeric cytosolic protein belonging to the family of intramolecular dioxygenases containing nonheme ferrous iron. It is widely distributed in peripheral organs, such as liver and kidney, and is also present in low amounts in the central nervous system. HAAO catalyzes the synthesis of quinolinic acid (QUIN) from 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid. QUIN is an excitotoxin whose toxicity is mediated by its ability to activate glutamate N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors. Increased cerebral levels of QUIN may participate in the pathogenesis of neurologic and inflammatory disorders. HAAO has been suggested to play a role in disorders associated with altered tissue levels of QUIN. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Protein Pathways:** Metabolic pathways, Tryptophan metabolism

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified HAAO protein (Cat# [TP306273]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with HAAO cDNA clone (Cat# [RC206273]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).