

## Product datasheet for **TP308461L**

### **HOGA1 (NM\_138413) Human Recombinant Protein**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant protein of human chromosome 10 open reading frame 65 (C10orf65), transcript variant 1, 1 mg
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host:</b>	HEK293T
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	>RC208461 protein sequence <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)  MLGPQVWSSVRQGLSRSLSRNVGWASGEGKKVDIAGIYPPVTPFTATAEVDYGKLEENLHKLGTFFPR GFVVQGSNGEFPFLTSSERLEVSRVRQAMPKNRLLLAGSGCESTQATVEMTVSMAQVGADAAMVTPC Y YRGRMSSAALIHYYTKVADLSPIPVVLYSVPANTGLDLPVDAVVTLSQHPNIVGMKDSGGDVTRIGLIVH KTRKQDFQVLASAGFLMASYALGAVGGVCALANVLGAQVCQLERLCCTGQWEDAQKLQHRLIEPNAAV T RRFGIPGLKKIMDWFGYYGGPCRAPLQELSPAEEEEALRMDFTSNGWL  <b>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</b>
<b>Tag:</b>	C-Myc/DDK
<b>Predicted MW:</b>	35.1 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b>	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
<b>Purity:</b>	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
<b>Buffer:</b>	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
<b>Preparation:</b>	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
<b>Note:</b>	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -80°C.
<b>Stability:</b>	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



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RefSeq: [NP\\_612422](#)

Locus ID: 112817

UniProt ID: [Q86XE5](#)

RefSeq Size: 2501

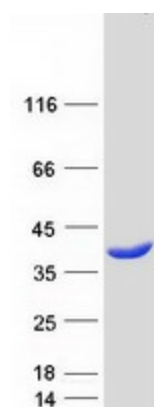
Cytogenetics: 10q24.2

RefSeq ORF: 981

Synonyms: C10orf65; DHGPS2; DHGPSL; HP3; NPL2

**Summary:** The authors of PMID:20797690 cloned this gene while searching for genes in a region of chromosome 10 linked to primary hyperoxalurea type III. They noted that even though the encoded protein has been described as a mitochondrial dihydrodipicolinate synthase-like enzyme, it shares little homology with *E. coli* dihydrodipicolinate synthase (Dhdps), particularly in the putative substrate-binding region. Moreover, neither lysine biosynthesis nor sialic acid metabolism, for which Dhdps is responsible, occurs in vertebrate mitochondria. They propose that this gene encodes mitochondrial 4-hydroxyl-2-oxoglutarate aldolase (EC 4.1.3.16), which catalyzes the final step in the metabolic pathway of hydroxyproline, releasing glyoxylate and pyruvate. This gene is predominantly expressed in the liver and kidney, and mutations in this gene are found in patients with primary hyperoxalurea type III. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010]

## Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified HOGA1 protein (Cat# [TP308461]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with HOGA1 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC208461]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).