

Product datasheet for **TP505914**

Galt (NM_016658) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase (Galt), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR205914 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)
	MAATFRASEHQHIRYNPLQDEWVLVSAHRMKRPWQGQVEPQLLKTVPRHDPLNPLCPGATRANGEVNPHY DGTFLFDNDFPALQPDAPDPGTS DHPLFRAEAARGVCKVMCFHPWSDVTLPLMSVPEIRAVIDAWASVTE ELGAQYPWVQIFENK GAMMGCSNPHPHCQVWASSFLPDIAQREERSQQTYHSQH GKPLLLLEYGHQELLRK ERLVL TSEHWIVLVPFWAVWPFQ TLLLPRRHVRRLELNPAERDDLASIMKLLTKYDNL FETSPYSMG WHGAPTGLKTGATCDHWQLHAHYPPLLRSATVRKFMVGYEMLAQAQRDLTPEQAAERLRALPEVHYCLA QKDKETA AIA
	TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	41.2 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
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 after receiving vials.
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_057867
Locus ID:	14430
UniProt ID:	Q03249 , A2AMS3



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RefSeq Size: 2000

Cytogenetics: 4 22.07 cM

RefSeq ORF: 1083

Synonyms: AW553376

Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is the second enzyme in the Leloir pathway, the metabolic pathway for D-galactose catabolism. It catalyzes the conversion of galactose-1-phosphate and uridine diphosphate-glucose to glucose-1-phosphate and uridine diphosphate galactose. Deficiency of this enzyme causes the genetic metabolic disorder galactosemia. Mice lacking this protein accumulate high levels of galactose and galactose-1 phosphate but are viable and fertile. This protein is negatively regulated through signaling by the polypeptide hormone prolactin, specifically via the short isoform of the prolactin receptor and the transcription factor Forkhead box O3. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2014]