

## Product datasheet for **TP507671**

### Kmo (NM\_133809) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse kynurenine 3-monooxygenase (kynurenine 3-hydroxylase) (Kmo), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR207671 representing NM_133809 <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)
	<p>MASSDTQGKRVAVIGGGLV GALNACFLAKRNFQVDVYEAREDIRVAKSARGRSINLALS YRGRQALKAIG LEDQIVSKGVPMKARMIHLSLGGKSAIPYGNKSQYILSISRENLNKDLLTAVESYANAKVHFGHKLSKCI PEEGVLTVLGPDKVPRDVTCDLVVGC DGAYSTVRAHLMKKPRFDYTQQYIPHYMELTIPPKNGEYAMEP NCLHIWPRNAYMMIALPNMDKSFTCTLFMPFEFERLPTRSDVLDFFQKNFPDAIPLMGEQALMRDFLL PAQPMISVKCSPFHLKSHCVLMGDAAHAI VPFQGMNAGFEDCLVFDELMDKFNNNLSMCLPEFSRFRI PDDHAISDLSMYNYIEMRAHVNSRWFLFQKLLDKFLHAIM PSTFIPLYTMVAFTRIRYHEAVLRWHWQKK VINRGLFVLGSLIAIGGTYLLVHHL SLRPLEFLRRPAWMGTTGYWTRSTDISLQVPWSY</p> <p><b>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</b></p>
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	55 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:	<u><a href="#">NP_598570</a></u>
Locus ID:	98256



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UniProt ID: [Q91WN4](#)

RefSeq Size: 2512

Cytogenetics: 1 H3

RefSeq ORF: 1437

Synonyms: AI046660

**Summary:** Catalyzes the hydroxylation of L-kynurenine (L-Kyn) to form 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine (L-3OHKyn). Required for synthesis of quinolinic acid, a neurotoxic NMDA receptor antagonist and potential endogenous inhibitor of NMDA receptor signaling in axonal targeting, synaptogenesis and apoptosis during brain development. Quinolinic acid may also affect NMDA receptor signaling in pancreatic beta cells, osteoblasts, myocardial cells, and the gastrointestinal tract.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]