

Product datasheet for **TP508569**

Aldh6a1 (NM_134042) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse aldehyde dehydrogenase family 6, subfamily A1 (Aldh6a1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR208569 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MAAAVAAAAAMRSRILQVSSKVNATWYPASSFSSSSVPTVKLFIDGKFVESKSDKWIDIHNPATNEVVGR VPQSTKAEMDAAVESCKRAFPWADTSILSRQQVLLRYQQLIKENLKEIARLITLEQGKTLADAEGDVFR CLQVVEHACSVTSLMLGETMPSITKMDLYSYRLPLGVCAGIAPFNFPAMIPLWMFPMAMVCGNTFLMKP SERVPGATMLLAKLLQDSGAPDGTLNIIHGQHDAVNFICDHPDIKAI SFVGSNQAGEYIFERGSRNKRV QANMGAKNHGVVMPDANKENTLNQLVGAAFGAAGQRCMALSTAILVGEAKKWLPELVDRAKNLRVNAGDQ PGADLGPLITPQAKERV CNLIDSGTKEGASILLDGRRIKVKGYENGNFVGPTIISNVKPSMTCYKEEIFG PVLVLETETLDEAIKIVNDNPNYGNGT AIFTTNGATARKYAHMVDVGQVGVNVPVPLPMFSFTGSRSS FRGDTNFYGKQGIQFYTQLKTITSQWKEEDATLSSPAVVMPTMGR TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	58 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>NP_598803</u>



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Locus ID: 104776

UniProt ID: [Q9EQ20](#)

RefSeq Size: 3346

Cytogenetics: 12 39.21 cM

RefSeq ORF: 1608

Synonyms: 1110038I05Rik; Mmsd; Mmsdh

Summary: This gene encodes a member of the aldehyde dehydrogenase protein family. The encoded enzyme is a mitochondrial methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase that plays a role in the valine and pyrimidine catabolic pathways. This enzyme catalyzes the irreversible oxidative decarboxylation of malonate and methylmalonate semialdehydes to acetyl- and propionyl-CoA. Mutations in the human gene result in Methylmalonate Semialdehyde Dehydrogenase Deficiency, characterized by elevated beta-alanine, 3-hydroxypropionic acid, and both isomers of 3-amino and 3-hydroxyisobutyric acids in urine organic acids. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]