

## Product datasheet for TP515224

### Aoah (NM\_012054) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse acyloxyacyl hydrolase (Aoah), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR215224 representing NM_012054 <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)

MKFPWKVFKTLLLLLLSHSLASVPSEDQPGDSYSHGQSCLCVWLVSVIEQLAEVHNSSVQVAMERLCS  
YLPEKFLFKTACYFLVQTFGSDIILKLLDEAMKADVVCYALEFCKRGAVQPQCHLYPLPQEAWESALEAR  
QVLRSSSTMKYPRSGRNICSLPFLTKICQKIELSIKAVPFKDIDSDKHSVFPTLRGYHWRGRDCNDSKD  
TVYPGRRPDNWDIHQDSNCNGIWGIDPKDGIPYEKFKCEGSQPRGIILLGDSAGAHFHIPPEWLTASQMS  
VNSFLNLPALTDELNWPQLSGVTGFLDSTSGIEEKSIYHRLRKRNHCHNRDYQSISKNGASSRNLKNFI  
ESLSRNQASDHPAIVLYAMIGNDVCNSKADTVPEMTTPEQMYANVMQTLTHLNSHLPNGSHVILYGLPDG  
TFLWDSLHNRYHPLGQLNKDVTYAQFFSFLRCLQLNPCNGWMSSNKTLRRTLTSERAEQLSNTLKKIATTE  
TFANFDLFYVDFAFHEIIEDWQKRGQPWQLIEPVDGFHPNEVASLLQANRVWEKIQLQWPHVLGKENPF  
NSQIEEVFGDQGGH

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV**

Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	65.6 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.



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RefSeq: [NP\\_036184](#)

Locus ID: 27052

UniProt ID: [O35298](#)

RefSeq Size: 2915

Cytogenetics: 13 A2

RefSeq ORF: 1722

Synonyms: 4930433E13Rik

**Summary:** This genes encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of acyloxylacyl-linked fatty acyl chains from bacterial lipopolysaccharides. The encoded protein modulates host inflammatory response to gram-negative bacteria. The proprotein is further cleaved into a large and small chain that interact in a heterodimer. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013]