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Product datasheet for TP700058

IDH2 (NM_002168) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 (NADP+), mitochondrial (IDH2 mutant R172M), nuclear gene encoding mitochondrial protein, with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in human cells, 20ug
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence from TrueORF clone, RC400102, encoding human IDH2 mutant R172M
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	46.6 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.
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_002159
Locus ID:	3418
UniProt ID:	P48735
RefSeq Size:	1740
Cytogenetics:	15q26.1
RefSeq ORF:	1356
Synonyms:	D2HGA2; ICD-M; IDH; IDHM; IDP; IDPM; mNADP-IDH

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Summary: Isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the oxidative decarboxylation of isocitrate to 2-oxoglutarate. These enzymes belong to two distinct subclasses, one of which utilizes NAD(+) as the electron acceptor and the other NADP(+). Five isocitrate dehydrogenases have been reported: three NAD(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, which localize to the mitochondrial matrix, and two NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenases, one of which is mitochondrial and the other predominantly cytosolic. Each NADP(+)-dependent isozyme is a homodimer. The protein encoded by this gene is the NADP(+)-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase found in the mitochondria. It plays a role in intermediary metabolism and energy production. This protein may tightly associate or interact with the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]

Protein Pathways: Citrate cycle (TCA cycle), Glutathione metabolism, Metabolic pathways

Product images: