

# Product datasheet for TP710216

# IDH2 (NM\_002168) Human Recombinant Protein

## **Product data:**

#### **Product Type: Recombinant Proteins Description:** Purified recombinant protein of mutant(R172K) of Homo sapiens isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 (NADP+), mitochondrial (IDH2), with C-terminal DDK tag, expressed in sf9 cells, 20 µg Species: Human **Expression Host:** Sf9 **Expression cDNA Clone** A DNA sequence from TrueORF clone, RC400103, encoding human full-length IDH2 R172K or AA Sequence: C-DDK Tag: 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:** 50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 8.0, 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. Store at -80°C. Storage: 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 1740 **RefSeq Size:** Cytogenetics: 15q26.1 **RefSeq ORF:** 1356 Synonyms: D2HGA2; ICD-M; IDH; IDHM; IDP; IDPM; mNADP-IDH



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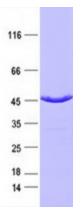
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### **GRIGENE** IDH2 (NM\_002168) Human Recombinant Protein – TP710216

Summary: Isocitrate dehydrogenases catalyze the oxidative decarboxylation of isocitrate to 2oxoglutarate. 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:**



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