

## Product datasheet for **TP727207**

### Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant Human Diamine Oxidase/DAO/AOC1 (C-6His)
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	Glu20-Val751
<b>Tag:</b>	C-His
<b>Buffer:</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM TrisHCl, 150mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.5.
<b>Note:</b>	Recombinant Human Amiloride-binding protein 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu20-Val751 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Stability:</b>	12 months from date of despatch
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Amiloride-sensitive amine oxidase [copper-containing];DAO;Diamine oxidase;Amiloride-binding protein 1;Amine oxidase copper domain-containing protein 1;Histaminase;Kidney amine oxidase;KAO;AOC1;ABP1; DAO1
<b>Summary:</b>	Amiloride-sensitive amine oxidase (AOC1) belongs to the copper/topaquinone oxidase family. The protein exists as homodimer by disulfide and mainly located in placenta and kidney. AOC1 catalyzes the degradation of compounds such as putrescine, histamine, spermine, and spermidine, substances involved in allergic and immune responses, cell proliferation, tissue differentiation, tumor formation, and possibly apoptosis. Placental DAO is thought to play a role in the regulation of the female reproductive function. The activity of this protein can be inhibited by amiloride in a competitive manner. It is inhibited by amiloride, a diuretic that acts by closing epithelial sodium ion channels.



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