Recombinant ARK74 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545494
Synonyms	AFB1 aldehyde reductase 3; AFB1-AR 3; Aldoketoreductase 7-like
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8NHP1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 38.63 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 39 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-331
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-331 aa (Q8NHP1) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Aflatoxin B1 aldehyde reductase member 4 (AFB1-AR 3), corresponding to amino acids 1-331 of the human protein, is a high-purity fragment designed for structural and functional studies. This product supports research into cellular detoxification mechanisms and protection against hepatocarcinogens. Aflatoxin B1 aldehyde reductase member 4, encoded by the AKR7L gene in humans, functions to reduce the dialdehyde protein-binding form of aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) to the non-binding AFB1 dialcohol. Based on sequence similarity, it is implicated in safeguarding the liver from the toxic and carcinogenic effects of AFB1, a potent hepatocarcinogen, highlighting its potential role in cellular defense pathways.