

TPI1 Human

Description: TPI1 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 269 amino acids (1-249a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 28.8kDa. TPI1 is fused to a 20 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-024

For research use only.

Synonyms: TPI, TIM, Triosephosphate Isomerase 1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAPSRKFFVG GNWKMNGRKQ
SLGELIGTLN AAKVPADTEV VCAPPTAYID FARQKLDPKI AVAAQNCYKV TNGAFTGEIS
PGMIKDCGAT WVVLGHSERR HVFGESDELI GQKVAHALAE GLGVIACIGE KLDEREAGIT
EKVVFEQTKV IADNVKDWSK VVLAYEPVWA IGTGKTATPQ QAQEVHEKLR GWLKSNVSDA
VAQSTRIIYG GS

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The TPI1 protein solution (0.5mg/1ml) is formulated in 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0) 1mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolabs products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

TPI1 is one of the triosephosphate isomerase family. TPI1 catalyzes the isomerization of glyceraldehydes 3-phosphate (G3P) and dihydroxy-acetone phosphate (DHAP) in glycolysis and gluconeogenesis. Mutations in TPI1 cause triosephosphate isomerase deficiency (TPI deficiency). TPI deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder which is the most severe clinical disorder of glycolysis and is related to neonatal jaundice, chronic hemolytic anemia, progressive neuromuscular dysfunction, cardiomyopathy and increased susceptibility to infection.

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