

CBR1 Human

Description: Recombinant Human CBR1 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 277 amino acids (1-277 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 30 kDa. CBR1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-422

Synonyms: CBR, hCBR1, SDR21C1, CBR1, Carbonyl reductase [NADPH] 1, NADPH-dependent carbonyl reductase 1, Prostaglandin-E(2) 9-reductase, Prostaglandin 9-ketoreductase, 15-hydroxyprostaglandin dehydrogenase [NADP+], CRN.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MSSGIHVALV TGGNKGIGLA IVRDLCRLFS GDVLTARDV
TRGQAAVQQL QAEGLSPRFH QLDIDDLQSI RALRDFLRKE YGGLDVLVNN AGIAFKVADP
TPFHIQAEVT MKTNFFGTRD VCTELLPLIK PQGRVNVVSS IMSVRALKSC SPELQQKFRS
ETITEEELVG LMNKFVEDTK KGVHQKEGWP SSAYGVTKIG VTVLSRIHAR KLSEQRKGDK
ILLNACCPGW VR

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The CBR1 protein contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer pH-8.5, 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:

NeoBiolab's 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:

CBR1 is one of numerous monomeric, NADPH-dependent oxidoreductases having ubiquistly specificity for carbonyl compounds. CBR1 is broadly distributed in human tissues. CBR1 metabolizes toxic environmental quinones and pharmacological relevant substrates such as the anticancer doxorubicin. CBR1 converts prostaglandin E2 to prostaglandin F2-alpha.

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