

GFER Human

Description:GFER Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 229 amino acids (1-205 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 26kDa.GFER is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:PRPS-1333

For research use only.

Synonyms:FAD-linked sulfhydryl oxidase ALR, Augmenter of liver regeneration, Hepatopoietin, GFER, ALR, HERV1, HPO, ALR, HSS, ERV1, HPO1, HPO2.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMAAPGE RGRFHGGNLF
FLPGGARSEM MDDLATDARG RGAGRRDAAA SASTPAQAPT SDSPVAEDAS RRRPCRCACVD
FKTWMRTQQK RDTKFREDCP PDREELGRHS WAVLHTLAAY YPDLPTPEQQ QDMAQFIHLF
SKFYPCEECA EDLRKRLCRN HPDTRTRACF TQWLCHLHNE VNRKLGKPDF DCSKVDERWR
DGWKDGSCD.

Purity:Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

GFER protein solution (0.25mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.2M NaCl, 50% glycerol and 2mM DTT.

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:

FAD-linked sulfhydryl oxidase ALR (GFER) is a member of the Erv1/ALR family of proteins, which is found in higher and lower eukaryotes. GFER is a hepatotropic growth factor and flavin-linked sulfhydryl oxidase expressed in a variety of tissues. Moreover, GFER induces the expression of S-adenosylmethionine decarboxyl-ase and ornithine decarboxylases (ODC), which each have a central role in the synthesis of polyamines. The hepatotropic factor designated augmenter of liver regeneration (ALR) is assumed to be one of the factors responsible for the exceptional regenerative capacity of mammalian liver. The GFER gene is located on chromosome 16 in the interval containing the locus for polycystic kidney disease (PKD1).

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