abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human FGE protein ab151647

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human FGE protein
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab151647 was determined to be >95% pure by SEC-HPLC and reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin level	< 1.000 Eu/µg
Expression system	HEK 293 cells
Accession	**Q8NBK3**
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	SQEAGTGAGAGSLAGSCGCGTPQRPGAHGSSAAAHRYS REANAPGPVPGE RQLAHSKMVPIPAGVFTMGTDDPQIKQDGEAPARRVTIDA FYMDAYEVSN TEFEKFVNSTGYLTEAEKFGDSFVFEGMLSEQVKTNIQQA VAAAPWWLPV KGANWRHPEGPDSTILHRPDHPVLHVSWNDAVAYCTWA GKRLPTEAEWEY SCRGGLHNRLFPWGNKLQPKGQHYANIWQGEFPVTNTGE DGFQGTAPVDA FPPNGYGLYNIVGNAWEWTSDWWTVHHSVEETLNPKGP PSGKDRVKKGGS YMCHRSYCYRYRCAARSQNTPDSSASNLGFRCAADRLPT MDVHHHHHH
Predicted molecular weight	38 kDa
Amino acids	34 to 374
Tags	His tag C-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab151647** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE

	HPLC
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	ab151647 was produced by a mammalian cell expression system in HEK293. This product was previously labelled as SUMF1

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 7.50 Constituents: 0.02% Calcium chloride, 0.32% Tris HCl, 10% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.88% Sodium chloride

General Info

Function	Using molecular oxygen and an unidentified reducing agent, oxidizes a cysteine residue in the substrate sulfatase to an active site 3-oxoalanine residue, which is also called C(alpha)-formylglycine. Known substrates include GALNS, ARSA, STS and ARSE.
Tissue specificity	Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in kidney, pancreas and liver. Detected at lower levels in leukocytes, lung, placenta, small intestine, skeletal muscle and heart.
Pathway	Protein modification; sulfatase oxidation.
Involvement in disease	Defects in SUMF1 are the cause of multiple sulfatase deficiency (MSD) [MIM:272200]. MSD is a clinically and biochemically heterogeneous disorder caused by the simultaneous impairment of all sulfatases, due to defective post-translational modification and activation. It combines features of individual sulfatase deficiencies such as metachromatic leukodystrophy, mucopolysaccharidosis, chondrodysplasia punctata, hydrocephalus, ichthyosis, neurologic deterioration and developmental delay. Inheritance is autosomal recessive.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the sulfatase-modifying factor family.
Post-translational modifications	N-glycosylated. Contains high-mannose-type oligosaccharides.
Cellular localization	Endoplasmic reticulum lumen.

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit **https://www.abcam.com/abpromise** or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors