

Human CellExp GFER/HPO/ALR, human recombinant protein
GFER, ALR, ERV1, HERV1, HPO, HPO1, HPO2, HSS, Hepatopoietin
Catalog # PBV10894r**Specification**

Human CellExp GFER/HPO/ALR, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P55789
Calculated MW	Calculated MW of 15.2 kDa with no tag. The predicted N-terminus is Met 81. DTT-reduced protein migrates as 16.0 kDa. kDa

Human CellExp GFER/HPO/ALR, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	2671
Gene Symbol	GFER
Other Names	
GFER, ALR, ERV1, HERV1, HPO, HPO1, HPO2, HSS, Hepatopoietin	
Gene Source	Human
Source	HEK 293 cells
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥92%
Assay2&Purity2	N/A;
Recombinant	Yes
Target/Specificity	
GFER	

Application Notes

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 100 µg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

Format

Lyophilized powder

Storage

-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0. Generally 5-8% Mannitol or trehalose is added as a protectant before lyophilization.

Human CellExp GFER/HPO/ALR, human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Human CellExp GFER/HPO/ALR, human recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp GFER/HPO/ALR, human recombinant protein - Background

Growth factor, augmentor of liver regeneration (GFER) is also known as FAD-linked sulfhydryl oxidase ALR, which belongs to the Erv1/ALR family of proteins. This family can be found in higher and lower eukaryotes. There are two isoform of GFER: Isoform 1 and isoform 2. Isoform 2 missing 1 – 80 aa. Isoform 1 is mainly located in mitochondrion intermembrane space, while Isoform 2 is secreted to cytoplasm. Isoform 1 of GFER regenerates the redox-active disulfide bonds in CHCHD4/MIA40, a chaperone essential for disulfide bond formation and protein folding in the mitochondrial intermembrane space. The reduced form of CHCHD4/MIA40 forms a transient intermolecular disulfide bridge with GFER/ERV1, resulting in regeneration of the essential disulfide bonds in CHCHD4/MIA40, while GFER/ERV1 becomes re-oxidized by donating electrons to cytochrome c or molecular oxygen. The isoform 2 of GFER may act as an autocrine hepatotrophic growth factor promoting liver regeneration.