

HAGH, human recombinant protein

Hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase, GLO, GLX2, Glyoxalase II, HAGH1

Catalog # PBV11391r

Specification**HAGH, human recombinant protein - Product info**

Primary Accession	Q16775
Concentration	0.5
Calculated MW	31.4 kDa (284 aa, 1-260 aa + His Tag) kDa

HAGH, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	3029
Gene Symbol	HAGH
Other Names	
Hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase, GLO, GLX2, Glyoxalase II, HAGH1	
Gene Source	Human
Source	E.coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	N/A;
Recombinant	Yes
Results	Specific activity is > 1.8 unit/ml
Sequence	MGSSHHHHHH SGLVPRGSH MGSHMKVEVL PALTDNYMYL VIDDETKEAA IVDPVQPQKV VDAARKHGVK LTTVLTHHH WDHAGGNEKL VKLESGLKVY GGDDRIGALT HKITHLSTLQ VGSLNVKCLA TPCHTSGHIC YFVSKPGGSE PPAVFTGDTL FVAGCGKFYE GTADEMCKAL LEVLGRLPPD TRVYCGHEYT INNLFARHV EPGNAAIREK LAWAKEKYSI GEPTVPSTLA EFTYNPFMR VREKTVQQA GETDPVTTMR AVRREKDQFK MPRD

Target/Specificity

HAGH

Format

Liquid

Storage

-20°C; 0.5 mg/ml solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 10% glycerol

HAGH, 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](#)

HAGH, human recombinant protein - Images

HAGH, human recombinant protein - Background

HAGH is a member of the glyoxalase family and a thiolesterase which hydrolyses S-lactoyl-glutathione to reduced glutathione and D-lactate. This protein is a detoxifying enzyme of glycolysis byproduct methylglyoxal and a target of p63 and p73 and serves as a pro-survival factor of the p53 family. It exists only as a monomer and binds two zinc ions per subunit. Recombinant human HAGH protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography.

HAGH, human recombinant protein - References

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Daniels R.J., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 10:339-352(2001).
Martin J., et al. Nature 432:988-994(2004).
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