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ARG1, Human Recombinant

Arginase-1, Liver-type arginase, Type I arginase, ARG1

Catalog # PBV11512r

Specification

ARG1, Human Recombinant - Product info

Primary Accession	P05089
Calculated MW	34.7 kDa KDa

ARG1, Human Recombinant - Additional Info

Gene ID	383

Other Names
Arginase-1, Liver-type arginase, Type I arginase, ARG1

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS PAGE;> 95%
Recombinant	Yes
Sequence	MSAKSRTIGIIGAPFSKGQPRGGVEEGPTVLRK AGLLEKLKEQECDVKDYGDLPFADIPNDSPFQI VKNPRSVGKASEQLAGKVAEVKRISLVLGGDH SLAIGSISGHARVHPDLGVIWVDAHTDINTPLTT TSGNLHGQPVSFLLKELKGKIPDVPGFSWVTPC ISAKDIVYIGLRDVDPGEHYILKTLGIKYFSMTEV DRLGIGKVMEETLSYLLGRKKRPIHLSFDVDGL DPSFTPATGTPVVGGLTYREGLYITEEIYKTGLL SGLDIMEVNPSLGKTPEEVTRTVNTAVAITLACF GLAREGNHKPIDYLNPPKLEHHHHHH

Target/Specificity
ARG1

Application Notes
20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, 20% Glycerol, 1mM DTT, pH 7.4.

Format
Liquid

Storage
-20°C;Liquid

ARG1, Human Recombinant - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot

- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ARG1, Human Recombinant - Images

ARG1, Human Recombinant - Background

ARG1 is a member of the ureohydrolase family of enzymes. ARG1 can catalyze the hydrolysis of arginine to ornithine and urea. In the urea cycle, ARG1 catalyzes the fifth and final step, a series of biochemical reactions in mammals during which the body disposes of harmful ammonia. ARG1 is a cytosolic enzyme and expressed widely in the liver as part of the urea cycle. Inherited deficiency of this ARG1 causes argininemia, which is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by hyperammonemia.