



# P92418Hu01 Catalase (CAT) Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

15% SDS-PAGE

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

5th Edition (Revised in January, 2013)

[ DESCRIPTION ] Human CAT kDa 94 Protein Names: Catalase 66.2 Synonyms: CAT 45 **Species:** Human Size: 50µa 33 Source: Escherichia coli-derived Subcellular Location: Peroxisome. 26 [ PROPERTIES ] Residues: Ala401~Glu523 (Accession # P04040). 20 with N-terminal His-Tag. **Grade & Purity:** >95%, 26kDa as determined by 14 4 SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Formulation: Supplied as lyophilized form in PBS, pH

7.4, containing 0.01% Sarcosyl,5% sucrose.

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0 EU per 1µg (determined by

the LAL method).

**Applications:** SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted Molecular Mass: 19.7kDa

Predicted isoelectric point: 6.2





### [PREPARATION]

Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH7.2-pH7.4.

#### [STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

**Stability Test:** The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

#### [SEQUENCES]

The target protein is fused with N-terminal His-Tag, its sequence is listed below. MHHHHHHSSG LVPRGSGMKE TAAAKFERQH MDSPDLGTDD DDKAMADIGS EF-APNYYPNS FGAPEQQPSA LEHSIQYSGE VRRFNTANDD NVTQVRAFYV NVLNEEQRKR LCENIAGHLK DAQIFIQKKA VKNFTEVHPD YGSHIQALLD KYNAEKPKNA IHTFVQSGSH LAARE

## [REFERENCES]

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- 2. Bell G.I., et al. (1986) Nucleic Acids Res. 14:5561-5562.
- 3. Jin L.H., et al. (2001) Free Radic. Biol. Med. 31:1509-1519.
- 4. Ota T., et al. (2004) Nat. Genet. 36:40-45.