

VKOR1 Protein, Human (HEK293, GFP, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P701835
Synonyms:	VKORC1; Vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1; Vitamin K1 2; 3-epoxide reductase subunit 1
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q9BQB6 (M1-H163)
Gene ID:	79001
Molecular Weight:	

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 µm filtered solution of 20 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02%(w/v) LMNG.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	VKOR1 protein is a key player in vitamin K metabolism, serving as the catalytic subunit of the vitamin K epoxide reductase (VKOR) complex. This complex plays a crucial role in the reduction of inactive vitamin K 2,3-epoxide to its active form, essential for the gamma-carboxylation of various proteins. Among its vital functions, VKOR1 is particularly significant for blood coagulation, contributing to the synthesis of clotting factors. Furthermore, vitamin K, facilitated by VKOR1, is indispensable for normal bone development, highlighting the protein's broader impact on physiological processes beyond hemostasis.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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