

TKT Protein, Human (His)

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| Cat. No.: | HY-P701863 |
| Synonyms: | TKT; Transketolase; TK |
| Species: | Human |
| Source: | E. coli |
| Accession: | P29401 (E2-A623) |
| Gene ID: | 7086 |
| Molecular Weight: | Approximately 69.8 kDa |

PROPERTIES

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| Appearance | Solution |
| Formulation | Supplied as a 0.22 µm filtered solution of 50 mM HEPES, pH7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol, 1 mM DTT. |
| 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

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| Background | TKT protein is essential for catalyzing the transfer of a two-carbon ketol group from a ketose donor to an aldose acceptor. This process is facilitated by the formation of a covalent intermediate with the cofactor thiamine pyrophosphate. The enzymatic activity of TKT protein plays a critical role in various metabolic pathways, including the pentose phosphate pathway and the Calvin cycle. The transfer of the ketol group is a key step in these pathways, enabling the conversion of sugars and the generation of important intermediates for energy production and biosynthesis. TKT protein's function is crucial for maintaining metabolic flux and contributing to the overall balance of carbohydrate metabolism in the cell. |
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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