

GLO2/Glyoxalase II Protein, Human (GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71690
Synonyms:	HAGH; GLO2; HAGH1Hydroxyacylglutathione hydrolase; mitochondrial; EC 3.1.2.6; Glyoxalase II; Glx II
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q16775 (50K-308D)
Gene ID:	3029
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 55.7 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<div> <div>K V E V L P A L T D</div> <div>K H G V K L T T V L</div> <div>I G A L T H K I T H</div> <div>P G G S E P P A V F</div> <div>R L P P D T R V Y C</div> <div>E K Y S I G E P T V</div> <div>V T T M R A V R R E</div> </div> <div> <div>N Y M Y L V I D D E</div> <div>T T H H H W D H A G</div> <div>L S T L Q V G S L N</div> <div>T G D T L F V A G C</div> <div>G H E Y T I N N L K</div> <div>P S T L A E E F T Y</div> <div>K D Q F K M P R D</div> </div> <div> <div>T K E A A I V D P V</div> <div>G N E K L V K L E S</div> <div>V K C L A T P C H T</div> <div>G K F Y E G T A D E</div> <div>F A R H V E P G N A</div> <div>N P F M R V R E K T</div> </div> <div> <div>Q P Q K V V D A A R</div> <div>G L K V Y G G D D R</div> <div>S G H I C Y F V S K</div> <div>M C K A L L E V L G</div> <div>A I R E K L A W A K</div> <div>V Q Q H A G E T D P</div> </div>
Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against solution in Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	GLO2, also known as Glyoxalase II, functions as a thiolesterase, playing a pivotal role in catalyzing the hydrolysis of S-D-lactoyl-glutathione. This enzymatic activity results in the formation of glutathione and D-lactic acid. The specific role of GLO2 in this process underscores its importance in the cellular metabolism of S-D-lactoyl-glutathione, contributing to the regulation of glutathione levels and the conversion of substrates involved in cellular pathways.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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