

Product Data Sheet

CSAD Protein, Mouse (His-SUMO)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72151			
Synonyms:	CsadCysteine sulfinic acid decarboxylase; EC 4.1.1.29; Aspartate 1-decarboxylase; EC 4.1.1.11; Cysteine-sulfinate decarboxylase; Sulfinoalanine decarboxylase			
Species:	Mouse			
Source:	E. coli			
Accession:	Q9DBE0 (M1-L493)			
Gene ID:	246277			
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 71.1 kDa			

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	MADSKPLRTL	DGDPVAVEAL	LQDVFGIVVD	EAILKGTSAS		
	ЕКVСЕWКЕРЕ	ELKQLLDLEL	QSQGESREQI	LERCRTVIHY		
	SVKTGHPRFF	NQLFSGLDPH	ALAGRIITES	LNTSQYTYEI		
	APVFVLMEEE	VLKKLRALVG	WNSGDGVFCP	GGSISNMYAM		
	NLARFQRYPD	CKQRGLRALP	PLALFTSKEC	HYSITKGAAF		
	LGLGTDSVRV	VKADERGRMI	PEDLERQIIL	AEAEGSVPFL		
	V S A T S G T T V L	GAFDPLDAIA	D V C Q R H G L W F	HVDAAWGGSV		
	LLSRTHRHLL	DGIQRADSVA	W N P H K L L A A G	LQCSALLLRD		
	T S N L L K R C H G	SQASYLFQQD	KFYDVALDTG	DKVVQCGRRV		
	DCLKLWLMWK	AQGGQGLERR	IDQAFALTRY	LVEEIKKREG		
	FELVMEPEFV	NVCFWFVPPS	LRGKKESPDY	SQRLSQVAPV		
	LKERMVKKGT	ММІGҮQРНGТ	RANFFRMVVA	NPILAQADID		
	FLLGELELLG	QDL				
Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.					
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.					
Formulation	I vonhilized from a 0.2 um solution of Tris-based huffer 50% Glycerol					
ronnutation						
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.					
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in ddH_2O.					
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). recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.					
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US;may vary elsewhere.					

is

DESCRIPTION

Background

Cysteine sulfinic acid decarboxylase (CSAD) is an enzyme that catalyzes the decarboxylation of three substrates: Laspartate, 3-sulfino-L-alanine (cysteine sulfinic acid), and L-cysteate, resulting in the production of beta-alanine, hypotaurine, and taurine, respectively. Among these substrates, CSAD shows a preference for 3-sulfino-L-alanine. Notably, the enzyme does not exhibit any decarboxylation activity toward glutamate. The diverse substrate specificity of CSAD suggests its involvement in the biosynthesis of important metabolites, such as taurine and beta-alanine, which play roles in various physiological processes, including bile salt formation and neurotransmission. It has to highlight CSAD's ability to selectively decarboxylate specific substrates, shedding light on its significance in the cellular metabolism of sulfurcontaining amino acids.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

 Tel: 609-228-6898
 Fax: 609-228-5909
 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

 Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA