Proteins



Product Data Sheet

Azoreductase/NQO1 Protein, Human

Cat. No.: HY-P74405A

NQO1; DIA4; NAD(P)H dehydrogenase [quinone] 1; Azoreductase; DTD; QR1 Synonyms:

Species: Source: E. coli

P15559-1 (M1-K274) Accession:

Gene ID: 1728

Molecular Weight: Approximately 33 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	
78 Coddiction	MVGRRALIVL AHSERTSFNY AMKEAAAAL KKKGWEVVES
	DLYAMNFNPI ISRKDITGKL KDPANFQYPA ESVLAYKEGH
	LSPDIVAEQK KLEAADLVIF QFPLQWFGVP AILKGWFERV
	FIGEFAYTYA AMYDKGPFRS KKAVLSITTG GSGSMYSLQG
	IHGDMNVILW PIQSGILHFC GFQVLEPQLT YSIGHTPADA
	RIQILEGWKK RLENIWDETP LYFAPSSLFD LNFQAGFLMK
	KEVQDEEKNK KFGLSVGHHL GKSIPTDNQI KARK
B. I I	
Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCL, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 5% trehalose, 5% mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ 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). 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

Azoreductase/NQO1 protein is a flavin-containing quinone reductase that facilitates the two-electron reduction of quinones to hydroquinones, utilizing either NADH or NADPH as electron donors. Operating through a ping-pong kinetic mechanism, the electrons are sequentially transferred from NAD(P)H to the flavin cofactor and subsequently to the quinone, effectively

bypassing the generation of semiquinone and reactive oxygen species. This enzymatic activity plays a crucial role in regulating cellular redox balance by detoxifying quinones. Azoreductase/NQO1 serves as a superoxide scavenger, preventing hydroquinone oxidation and supporting antioxidant defense mechanisms. Moreover, it participates in the activation of quinones, generating redox-reactive hydroquinones with potential antitumor properties through DNA cross-linking. Notably, the protein acts as a gatekeeper for the core 20S proteasome, interacting with tumor suppressors TP53 and TP73 in a NADH-dependent manner to inhibit their ubiquitin-independent degradation during oxidative stress.

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

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