

AGA/Aspartylglucosaminidase Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76737
Synonyms:	N(4)-(beta-N-acetylglucosaminy)-L-asparaginase; Glycosylasparaginase
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P20933 (S24-I346)
Gene ID:	175
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 47&29&23&20 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence

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S S P L P L V V N T   W P F K N A T E A A   W R A L A S G G S A   L D A V E S G C A M
C E R E Q C D G S V   G F G G S P D E L G   E T T L D A M I M D   G T T M D V G A V G
D L R R I K N A I G   V A R K V L E H T T   H T L L V G E S A T   T F A Q S M G F I N
E D L S T S A S Q A   L H S D W L A R N C   Q P N Y W R N V I P   D P S K Y C G P Y K
P P G I L K Q D I P   I H K E T E D D R G   H D T I G M V V I H   K T G H I A A G T S
T N G I K F K I H G   R V G D S P I P G A   G A Y A D D T A G A   A A A T G N G D I L
M R F L P S Y Q A V   E Y M R R G E D P T   I A C Q K V I S R I   Q K H F P E F F G A
V I C A N V T G S Y   G A A C N K L S T F   T Q F S F M V Y N S   E K N Q P T E E K V
D C I
  
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Biological Activity Measured by its ability to hydrolyze the AspAMC and the specific activity is >300 pmol/min/μg.

Appearance Lyophilized powder.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.

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 ddH₂O.

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 Aspartylglucosaminidase (AGA) is an enzyme that plays a crucial role in glycoprotein metabolism by cleaving the GlcNAc-Asn

bond, which links oligosaccharides to the peptide moiety of asparagine-linked glycoproteins. This specific enzymatic activity enables AGA to participate in the degradation and processing of glycoproteins, contributing to the recycling and turnover of these molecules within the cell. The cleavage of the GlcNAc-Asn bond is a key step in the hydrolysis of glycoproteins, facilitating the release of oligosaccharides and peptides. While further research is needed to fully understand its physiological significance, AGA's role in glycoprotein catabolism underscores its importance in cellular processes related to protein turnover and recycling (

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

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