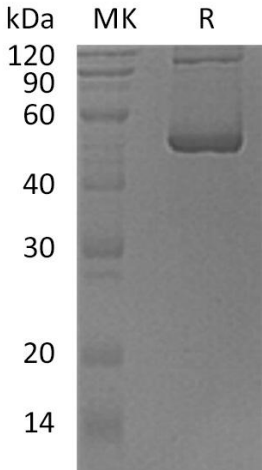


Recombinant Human SCL/Tal1

Catalog#:P01735 Derived from *E.coli*

DESCRIPTION	<p>Recombinant Human Selenocysteine Lyase is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ala445 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.</p> <p>Accession#: Q96115</p> <p>Known as: Selenocysteine Lyase; hSCL; SCLY; SCL</p>
FORMULATION	Supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
SHIPPING	<p>The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
STORAGE	<p>Store at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$, stable for 6 months after receipt.</p> <p>Store at $\leq -70^{\circ}\text{C}$, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening.</p> <p>Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
QUALITY CONTROL	<p>Mol Mass: 50.34kDa AP Mol Mass: 50-55kDa, reducing conditions.</p> <p>Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p>Endotoxin: Less than 0.1ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.</p>
BACKGROUND	<p>Selenocysteine Lyase belongs to the class-V pyridoxal-phosphate-dependent aminotransferase family. Selenocysteine Lyase exists as a homodimer in the cytosol. In the brain, Selenocysteine Lyase is as an enzyme that putatively salvages Sec and recycles the selenium for selenoprotein translation. Selenocysteine Lyase catalyzes the decomposition of L-selenocysteine to L-alanine and elemental selenium. Selenocysteine Lyase can be up-regulated In acute glomerulonephritis, it can also be regulated by JUN/AP-1.</p>
<p>SDS-PAGE</p>  <p>kDa MK R</p> <p>120</p> <p>90</p> <p>60</p> <p>40</p> <p>30</p> <p>20</p> <p>14</p>	