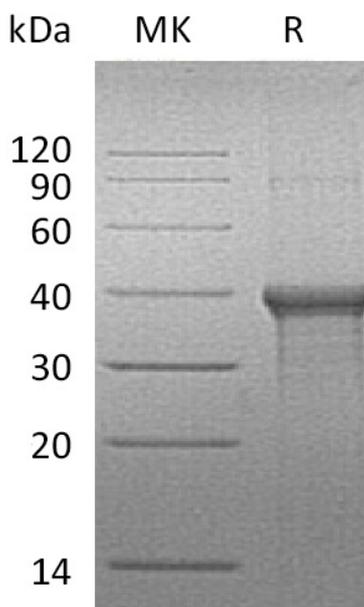


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	Biliverdin Reductase A/BLVRA
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Biliverdin Reductase A is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Glu6-Ser294 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P53004
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	33.8 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, 50% Glycerol, pH 8.0.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	

## SDS-PAGE image

**Product Name: Recombinant Human BLVRA (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PEH0154**



### **Alternative Names**

BLVRA; Biliverdin reductase A; BVR A; Biliverdin-IX alpha-reductase; BLVR; BVR

### **Background**

Human Biliverdin reductase A (BLVRA) is belonged to the Gfo/Idh/MocA family and Biliverdin reductase subfamily. BLVRA is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the BLVRA gene. BLVRA plays an important role in reducing the gamma-methene bridge of the open tetrapyrrole, biliverdin IX alpha, to bilirubin with the concomitant oxidation of a NADH or NADPH cofactor. BLVRA acts on biliverdin by reducing its double-bond between the pyrrole rings into a single-bond. It accomplishes this using NADPH + H<sup>+</sup> as an electron donor, forming bilirubin and NADP<sup>+</sup> as products.

### **Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.