

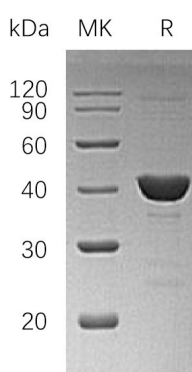
**Product Name: Recombinant Human UROD (N-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PEH1795**



## Summary

<b>Name</b>	UROD
<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 Uroporphyrinogen Decarboxylase is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Asn367 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	AAH01778.1
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	43 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 1mM EDTA, 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



## Background

<b>Alternative Names</b>	Uroporphyrinogen Decarboxylase; UPD; URO-D; UROD
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#### **Background**

Uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase (UROD), is an enzyme of the heme biosynthetic pathway which belongs to the uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase family. This enzyme is responsible for catalyzing the conversion of uroporphyrinogen to coproporphyrinogen through the removal of four carboxymethyl side chains. UROD is a homodimeric enzyme that catalyzes the fifth step in heme biosynthesis: the elimination of carboxyl groups from the four acetate side chains of uroporphyrinogen III to yield coproporphyrinogen III. Defects in UROD are the cause of familial porphyria cutanea tarda (FPCT) and hepatoerythropoietic porphyria (HEP).

#### **Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.