

LF-P0022 Methionine Sulfoxide Reductase A, Human



Methionine sulfoxide reductase (MsrA) reduces methionine sulfoxide (MetO) residues in proteins and free MetO in Methionine (Met). The catalytic activity of MsrA is dependent of bound metal and cofactors, but it also requires reducing equivalents from either DTT or a thioredoxin-regenerating system. MsrA has a major impact on protecting cells against damage from oxidative. The substrates of MsrA include calmodulin, HIV protease and α1-proteinase-inhibitor. There is a connection between MsrA and Alzheimer's disease in mammals.

Database Link SwissProt: Q9UJ68 Reference 1) Sun, H. et al. (1999) Biochemistry. 38, 105-112. 2) Davis, D. A. et al. (2000) Biochem. J. 346, 305-311. 3) Abrams, W. R. et al. (1981) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 78, 7483-7486. 4) Gabbita, S. P. et al. (1999) J. Neurochem. 73, 1660-1666. 5) Moskovitz, J. et al. (1996) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 93, 2095-2099. Composition Liquid in 20mM HEPES, pH 7.0, 10% Glycerol Store at -80°C. Avoid frequent freeze and thaw. Source Purified from E.coli expressing the human Methionine Sulfoxide Reductase A (1-235aa without mitochondrial leader sequence) **Molecular Weight** 28 kDa Form Liqid Purity > 95% by SDS-PAGE

> Gentaur Molecular Products Voortstraat 49 1910 Kampenhout, Belgium http://www.gentaur-worldwide.com