

## Methionine Sulfoxide Reductase B (mutant: Selcys95cys) (human)

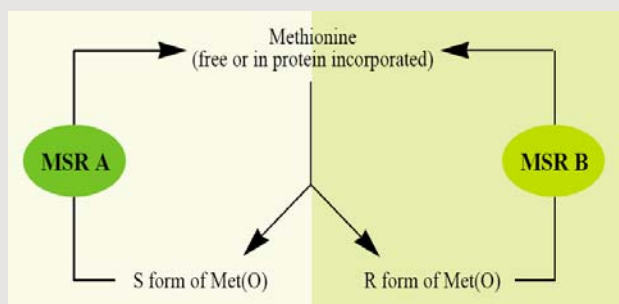
**Background :** Methionine sulfoxide reductase B (MsrB), also known as SelX, is a selenoprotein. The oxidation of methionine at the sulfur atom leads to alternative epimers: R form of Met(O) and S form of Met(O). MsrB can reduce R form of both free and protein-incorporated methionine sulfoxide to methionine. It has a crucial role in protecting cells against oxidative damages. MsrA reduces only the S epimer of Met(O), and MsrB reduces the R epimer of Met(O) in proteins. Although the catalytic mechanisms of MsrA and MsrB are similar, two Msrs have no sequence identity and no structural similarity.

**Molecular Weight :** 12.8 kDa

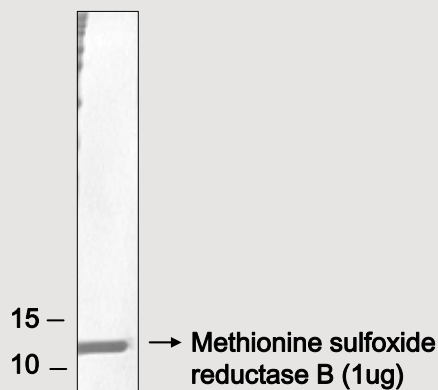
**Packaging size :** 0.5 mg

**Concentration :** 1.0 mg/ml

**Storage :** MsrB is supplied with a vial of storage buffer (20mM HEPES, pH7.0 / 1mM EDTA). Store at -80°C.



**Source :** Purified from *E.coli* expressing the human MsrB gene



### Background Reference :

- 1) Zheung, D. et al. (2003) J. Biomol. NMR, 27, 183-184
- 2) Weissbach, H. (2002) Arch.Biochem.Biophys. 397(2), 172-178
- 3) Kryukov, G. (2002) Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci.U.S.A. 99(7), 4245-4250

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