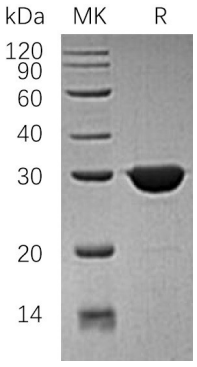
Product Name: Recombinant Human TIM (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH1647

Summary

Name	TIM/TPI1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Triosephosphate Isomerase is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Gln249 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P60174
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	28.8 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 1mM DTT, 10% Glycerol, pH 8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	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.
Reconstitution	

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Alternative Names	Triosephosphate Isomerase; TIM; Triose-Phosphate Isomerase; TPI1; TPI
Background	Triose-phosphate isomerase, also named Triose-phosphate isomerase, TPI and

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TIM, is an enzyme that catalyzes the reversible interconversion of the triose phosphate isomers dihydroxyacetone phosphate and D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate. TPI has been found in nearly every organism searched for the enzyme, including animals such as mammals and insects as well as in fungi, plants, and bacteria. However, some bacteria that do not perform glycolysis, like ureaplasmas, lack TPI. TPI plays an important role in glycolysis and is essential for efficient energy production. TPI deficiency is an autosomal recessive disorder and the most severe clinical disorder of glycolysis. Triose phosphate isomerase deficiency is associated with neonatal jaundice, chronic hemolytic anemia, progressive neuromuscular dysfunction, cardiomyopathy and increased susceptibility to infection and characterized by chronic hemolytic anemia.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.