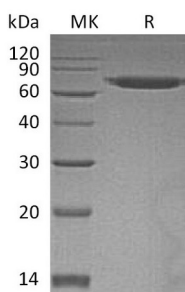


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	ERO1-like protein alpha/ERO1L
<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 ERO1-Like Protein Alpha is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu24-His468 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	Q96HE7
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	53 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. 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>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image



## Background

**Product Name: Recombinant Human ERO1L (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHH0602**



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**Alternative Names**

ERO1-Like Protein Alpha; ERO1-L; ERO1-L-Alpha; Endoplasmic Oxidoreductin-1-Like Protein; Oxidoreductin-1-L-Alpha; ERO1L

**Background**

ERO1-Like Protein  $\alpha$  (ERO1L) is an enzyme that belongs to the EROs family. ERO1L is expressed at high level in esophagus and upper digestive tract. ERO1L is an essential oxidoreductase that oxidizes proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum to produce disulfide bonds. ERO1L acts by oxidizing directly P4HB/PDI isomerase through a direct disulfide exchange. It associates with ERP44, demonstrating that it does not oxidize all PDI related proteins and can discriminate between PDI and related proteins. Its reoxidation probably involves electron transfer to molecular oxygen via FAD. ERO1L may be responsible for a significant proportion of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in the cell. ERO1L responses to temperature stimulus, protein thiol-disulfide exchange, protein folding with or without chaperone cofactor and transport.

**Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.