

**APC744Ra61 100µg**  
**Active Peptidylglycine Alpha Amidating Monooxygenase (PAM)**  
**Organism Species: *Rattus norvegicus* (Rat)**  
***Instruction manual***

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY  
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

## **[ PROPERTIES ]**

**Source:** Eukaryotic expression.

**Host:** 293F cell

**Residues:** Phe36~Val820

**Tags:** N-terminal His-tag

**Purity:** >90%

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

**Buffer Formulation:** PBS, pH7.4, containing 5% Trehalose.

**Original Concentration:** 250µg/mL

**Applications:** Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

**Predicted isoelectric point:** 5.7

**Predicted Molecular Mass:** 89.5kDa

**Accurate Molecular Mass:** 88kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

## **[ USAGE ]**

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

## **[ STORAGE AND STABILITY ]**

**Storage:** Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

**Stability Test:** The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

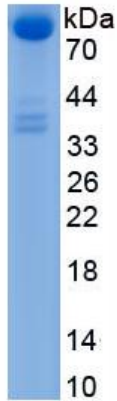
## [ SEQUENCE ]

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FKETTRSF SNECLGTIGPVTPLDASDFALDIRMPGVTPKESDITYFCMSMRLPVDEEAFVIDFKPRASMD
TVHHMLLFGCNMPSSSTGSYWFCDDEGTCTDKANILYAWARNAPPTRLPKGVGFRVGGGETGSKYFVLQVHY
GDISAFRDNHKDCSGVSVHLTRVPQPLIAGMYLMM SVDTVIIPPGEKVVNADISQYKMYPMHVFA YRVH
THHLGKVVSGYRVRNGQWTLIGRQNPQLPQAFYPVEHPVDVTFGDILAARCVFTGEGRTEATHIGGTSS
DEM CNLYIMYMEAKYALSFMTCTKNVAPDMFRTIPAEANIPPIPVKPDMMVMHGHKKEAENKEKSALMQ
QPKQGEVVLEQGFYSLLSKLLGEREDVHVHKYNPTEKTESGSDLVAEIANVVQKKDLGRSDAREGAE
HEEWGNAILVRDRIHRFHQLESTLRPAESRAF SFQQPGEGPWEPEPSGDFHVEEELDWPGVYLLPGQVS
GVALDSKNNLVI FHRGDHVDGNSFDSKFVYQQRGLGPIEEDTILVIDPNNAEILQSSGKNLFYLPHGL
SIDTDGNYWVTDVALHQVFKLDPHSKEGPLLILGRSMQPGSDQNHFCQPTDVAVEPSTGAVFVSDGYCN
SRI VQFSPSGKFVTQWGEESGSSPRPGQF SVPHSLALVPHLDQLCVADRENGRIQCCKTDTKEFVREI
KHASFGRNVFAISYIPGFLFAVNGKPYFGDQEPVQGFVMMNFSSGEIIDVFKPVRKHFDMPHDIVASEDG
TVYIGDAHTNTVWKFTLTEKMEHRVS
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## [ ACTIVITY ]

Peptidyl-glycine alpha-amidating monooxygenase (PAM) is an enzyme that is required for the biosynthesis of many signaling peptides. It has two enzymatically active domains with catalytic activities - peptidylglycine alpha-hydroxylating monooxygenase (PHM) and peptidyl-alpha-hydroxyglycine alpha-amidating lyase (PAL). These catalytic domains work sequentially to catalyze neuroendocrine peptides to active alpha-amidated products. A typical activity assay using Dns-Tyr-Val-Gly as substrate, thus the recombinant rat PAM activity was measured by its ability to hydrolyze Dns-Tyr-Val-Gly to Dns-Tyr-Val-NH<sub>2</sub>. The reaction was performed in 1ml containing 100mM MES/KOH pH 6.0, 30mM KI, 30mM KCl, 1µmol/L cupric sulfate, 100ug/ml catalase, 1% (v/v) ethanol, 0.001% (v/v) Triton X-100, 10mM ascorbate, 0.35mM/L Dns-Tyr-Val-Gly (0.2mg/ml) and initiated by addition various concentrations of PAM (0.1ug/ml, 1ug/ml, 5ug/ml). Incubated at 37°C for 30min, the reaction stopped by addition 6% (v/v) TCA. The product and substrate was detected by RP-HPLC with UV-detection at 280nm, the analyses were performed at 25°C employing a Agilent ZORBAX Poroshell SB C18 column (9.4×250mm, 5µm), the flow rate was 1ml/min. The mobile phase consisted of 100 mM sodium acetate (pH 6.5) and





**Figure 3. SDS-PAGE**

**Sample: Active recombinant PAM, Rat**

**[ IMPORTANT NOTE ]**

The kit is designed for research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.