



Product Datasheet

Product Name	Biliverdin Reductase B Human Recombinant
Cata No	CB501096
Source	<i>Escherichia Coli.</i>
Synonyms	FLR, BVRB, SDR43U1, MGC117413, BLVRB, Flavin reductase, FR, NADPH-dependent diaphorase, NADPH-flavin reductase, Biliverdin reductase B, BVR-B, Biliverdin-IX beta-reductase, Green heme-binding protein, GHBP.

Description

BLVRB (EC 1.3.1.24) catalyzes electron transfer from reduced pyridine nucleotides to flavins as well as methylene blue, pyrroloquinoline quinone, riboflavin, or methemoglobin. BLVRB is involved in protecting cells from oxidative damage or in regulating iron metabolism. BLVRB converts biliverdin to bilirubin in the liver, converting a double-bond between the second and third pyrrole ring into a single-bond. BLVRB plays a role as in human erythrocytic heme catabolic pathway and most mammalian species. Biliverdin reductase is abundantly expressed in kidney, spleen, liver and brain as well as at lower levels in the thymus and minimal levels being detected in testis.

BLVRB Human Recombinant amino produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 206 amino acids having a molecular mass of 22.1 kDa.

The BLVRB is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Physical Appearance

Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Purity

Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

The protein contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer pH 8.5, 10% glycerol, and 1mM DTT.

Stability

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks.

Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time.

For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Sequence

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MAVKKIAIFG ATGQTGLTTL AQAVQAGYEV  
TVLVRDSSRL PSEGPRPAHV VVGDLVLAAD  
VDKTVAGQDA VIVLLGTRND LSPTTVMSEG  
ARNIVAAMKA HGVDKVVACT SAFLLWDPTK  
VPPRLQAVTD DHIRMHKVLR ESGLYVAVM  
PPHIGDQPLT GAYVTLDGR GPSRVISKHD  
LGHFMLRCLT TDEYDGHSTY PSHQYQ
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