SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Ferrochelatase (h): 293T Lysate: sc-115804

BACKGROUND

Ferrochelatase, also designated heme synthetase or protoheme ferrolyase, is the terminal enzyme of protoheme biosynthesis that catalyzes the ferrous form of iron insertion into protoporphyrin IX. Mature Ferrochelatase is a homodimeric, mitochondrial membrane-associated protein translated downstream of an N-terminal 54 amino acid transit peptide. Ferrochelatase contains two nitric oxide (NO)-sensitive clusters and coordinated 2FE-2S clusters which may potentially serve as a nitric oxide sensor. Defects in the gene encoding the Ferrochelatase enzyme, FECH, cause erythropoietic protoporphyria (EPP), which is a dominantly inherited disease of porphyrin metabolism characterized by photosensitivity and hepatobiliary disease.

REFERENCES

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6. Goodwin, R.G., et al. 2005. Photosensitivity and acute liver injury in myeloproliferative disorder secondary to late-onset protoporphyria caused by deletion of a Ferrochelatase gene in hematopoietic cells. Blood 107: 60-62.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FECH (human) mapping to 18q21.31.

PRODUCT

Ferrochelatase (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human Ferrochelatase transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

Ferrochelatase (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Ferrochelatase antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.