

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived
Met1-Thr261 (Phe33Leu), with a C-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # P09601

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Met1

Predicted Molecular Mass 31 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 29-31 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to oxidize hemin to biliverdin.
The specific activity is >5 pmol/min/μg, as measured under the described conditions.

Endotoxin Level <1.0 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in Tris, NaCl and Glycerol. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

Activity Assay Protocol

- Materials**
- Assay Buffer: 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5
 - Recombinant Human HO-1/HMOX1/HSP32 (rhHO-1) (Catalog # 3776-HM)
 - Recombinant Human POR/Cytochrome P450 Reductase (rhPOR) (Catalog # 6340-PR)
 - Recombinant Human Biliverdin Reductase A/BLVRA (rhBLVRA) (Catalog # 6454-BR)
 - Catalase (Sigma, Catalog # C30)
 - Hemin (Sigma, Catalog # H9039), 10 mM stock in DMSO
 - Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA), 100 mg/mL stock in deionized water
 - β-Nicotinamide adenine 2'-phosphate reduced tetrasodium salt hydrate (NADPH) (Sigma, Catalog # N7505), 10 mM stock in deionized water
 - 96-well Clear Plate (Costar, Catalog # 92592)
 - Plate Reader (Model: SpectraMax Plus by Molecular Devices) or equivalent

- Assay**
1. Dilute Hemin to 1 mM in Assay Buffer.
 2. Prepare Reaction Mixture containing 60 μM Hemin, 4 mg/mL BSA, 1000 U/mL catalase, 80 μg/mL rhPOR, and 80 μg/mL rhBLVRA in Assay Buffer.
 3. Prepare 80 μg/mL rhHO-1 in Assay Buffer.
 4. Dilute NADPH to 1 mM in Assay Buffer.
 5. In a clear plate, load 25 μL dilute rhHO-1 and add 25 μL Reaction Mixture. Include an enzyme blank containing 25 μL Assay Buffer and 25 μL Reaction Mixture.
 6. Start the reaction by adding 50 μL 1 mM NADPH to all wells used.
 7. Read absorbance at 468 nm (bottom read) in kinetic mode for 5 minutes.
 8. Calculate specific activity:

$$\text{Specific Activity (pmol/min/}\mu\text{g)} = \frac{\text{Adjusted } V_{\text{max}}^* (\text{OD/min}) \times \text{well volume (L)} \times 10^{12} \text{ pmol/mol}}{\text{ext. coeff}^{**} (\text{M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}) \times \text{path corr.}^{***} (\text{cm}) \times \text{amount of enzyme } (\mu\text{g})}$$

*Adjusted for Substrate Blank

**Using the extinction coefficient 43500 M⁻¹cm⁻¹

***Using the path correction 0.32 cm

Note: the output of many spectrophotometers is in mOD

- Final Assay Conditions**
- Per Reaction:
- rhHO-1: 2 μg
 - rhPOR: 2 μg
 - rhBLVRA: 2 μg
 - Catalase: 250 U/mL
 - Hemin: 15 μM
 - BSA: 1 mg/mL
 - NADPH: 0.5 mM

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

- Stability & Storage** Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
 - 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

BACKGROUND

Heme oxygenase (HMOX) is the rate limiting enzyme in heme catabolism (1). It cleaves heme to biliverdin, carbon monoxide, and iron. The biliverdin is subsequently converted to bilirubin by biliverdin reductase. The mechanism of HMOX is unique in that heme serves as the substrate of the enzyme and as the prosthetic group for the activation of iron-bound O₂. HMOX activity is highest in spleen where senescent erythrocytes are sequestered and destroyed. Two isoforms, HMOX1 and HMOX2, are expressed in most tissues. HMOX1 is an inducible enzyme in response to heme, heavy metals, oxidative stress, cytokines, and many drugs (2). Whereas HMOX2 displays a constitutive expression. HMOX1 is expressed mainly in spleen, liver, and kidney, and HMOX2 is prominently expressed in the brain and testes. The increased expression of HMOX1 levels is related to a variety of pathological states, where it functions as a cytoprotective molecule through its by-products (3). HMOX1 also plays important roles in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis.

References:

1. Kappas, A. (2008) *Pharmacol. Rev.* **60**:79.
2. Otterbein, L.E. and Choi, A.M.K. (2000) *Am. J. Physiol. Lung Cell. Mol. Physiol.* **279**:1029.
3. Grochot-Przeczek, A. *et al.* (2012) *Clin. Sci. (Lond)* **122**:93.