

## AGA Human, sf9

**Alternative Name :** Aspartylglucosaminidase, Glycosylasparaginase, N4-(N-Acetyl-Beta-Glucosaminyl)-L-Asparagine Amidase, N(4)-(Beta-N-Acetylglucosaminyl)-L-Asparaginase , EC 3.5.1.26, Aspartylglucosylamine Deaspartylase, EC 3.5.1, ASRG, AGU, GA.

### Description

Source: Sf9, Baculovirus cells. Sterile Filtered colorless solution. Aspartylglucosaminidase, also known as AGA, takes part in the catabolism of N-linked oligosaccharides of glycoproteins. AGA is a protein coding gene which cleaves asparagine from N-acetylglucosamines in the lysosomal breakdown of glycoproteins. AGA produced in Sf9 Baculovirus cells is a single, glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 332 amino acids (24-346 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 35.7kDa (Molecular size on SDS-PAGE will appear at approximately 18-57kDa). AGA is expressed with a 6 amino acid His tag at C-Terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

### Product Info

**Amount :** 5 µg  
**purification :** Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.  
**Content :** AGA protein solution (0.25mg/ml) contains Phosphate Buffered Saline (pH 7.4) and 10% glycerol.  
**Storage condition :** 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.