

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human VKORC1 (Vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1)

Cat. No.: **MP0282J**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This product is a 9.7 kDa Human VKORC1 membrane protein expressed in HEK293T. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

VKORC1

Protein Length

Full-length

Protein Class

Transmembrane

Molecular Weight

9.7 kDa

TMD

4

Sequence

MGSTWGSPGWVRLALCLTGLVLSLYALHVKAARARRDYRALCDVGTIAISCSRVFSSRLPADTLGLCPDA
AELPGVSRWFCLPGLDPVRLAL

Product Description

Expression Systems

HEK293T

Tag

C-Myc/DDK

Form

Liquid

Purification

Anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps

Purity

> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer

25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol

Storage

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

Target

Target Protein

VKORC1

Full Name

Vitamin K epoxide reductase complex subunit 1

Introduction

This gene encodes the catalytic subunit of the vitamin K epoxide reductase complex, which is responsible for the reduction of inactive vitamin K 2,3-epoxide to active vitamin K in the endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Vitamin K is a required co-factor for carboxylation of glutamic acid residues by vitamin K-dependent gamma-carboxylase in blood-clotting enzymes. Allelic variation in this gene is associated with vitamin K-dependent clotting factors combined deficiency of 2, and increased resistance or sensitivity to warfarin, an inhibitor of vitamin K epoxide reductase. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on chromosomes 1 and X. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Alternative Names

EDTP308; MST134; MST576; VKCFD2; VKOR; phylloquinone epoxide reductase; vitamin K dependent clotting factors deficiency 2

Gene ID

[79001](#)

UniProt ID

[Q9BQB6](#)