

APG357Hu01 100µg
Active Cholesterol-25-Hydroxylase (CH25H)
Organism Species: *Homo sapiens* (Human)
Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

13th Edition (Revised in Aug, 2023)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: *E. coli*

Residues: Trp142~Arg272

Tags: His and TrxA Tag

Purity: >95%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% Sarcosyl, 5%Trehalose .

Original Concentration: 200µg/mL

Applications: Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 8.3

Predicted Molecular Mass: 35.9kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 31kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Phenomenon explanation:

The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

WHLHHKVPWLYRTFHKVHHQNSSSFALATQYMSVWELFSLGFFDMMNVTLGCHPLTTLTFHVVNIWLSVEDHSGYNFPWSTHRLVPF
GWYGGVVHDLHSHFNCNFAPYFTHWDKILGTLRTASVPAR

[ACTIVITY]

Cholesterol-25-Hydroxylase (CH25H) is an endoplasmic reticulum-associated enzyme that catalyzes the hydroxylation of cholesterol at the 25-position to produce 25-hydroxycholesterol (25-HC). This oxysterol plays critical roles in lipid metabolism, immune regulation, and antiviral responses by modulating the activity of sterol-responsive transcription factors such as SREBP and LXR. CH25H is highly induced by inflammatory signals, particularly interferons, linking it to innate immunity and cholesterol homeostasis. Its product, 25-HC, also influences membrane properties and suppresses viral entry. CH25H interacts with Cytochrome P450 7A1 (CYP7A1), the rate-limiting enzyme in bile acid synthesis, by producing 25-HC to inhibit CYP7A1 activity, thereby linking cholesterol oxidation to bile acid regulation. CH25H-derived 25-HC binds and inhibits CYP7A1 to suppress bile acid production. Thus a functional binding ELISA assay

was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human CH25H and recombinant mouse CYP7A1 . Briefly, biotin-linked CH25H were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100 μ l were then transferred to CYP7A1-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37 $^{\circ}$ C . Wells were washed with PBST 3 times and incubation with Streptavidin-HRP for 30min, then wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C . Finally, add 50 μ l stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of CH25H and CYP7A1 was shown in Figure 1, the EC50 for this effect is 0.139 μ g/mL.

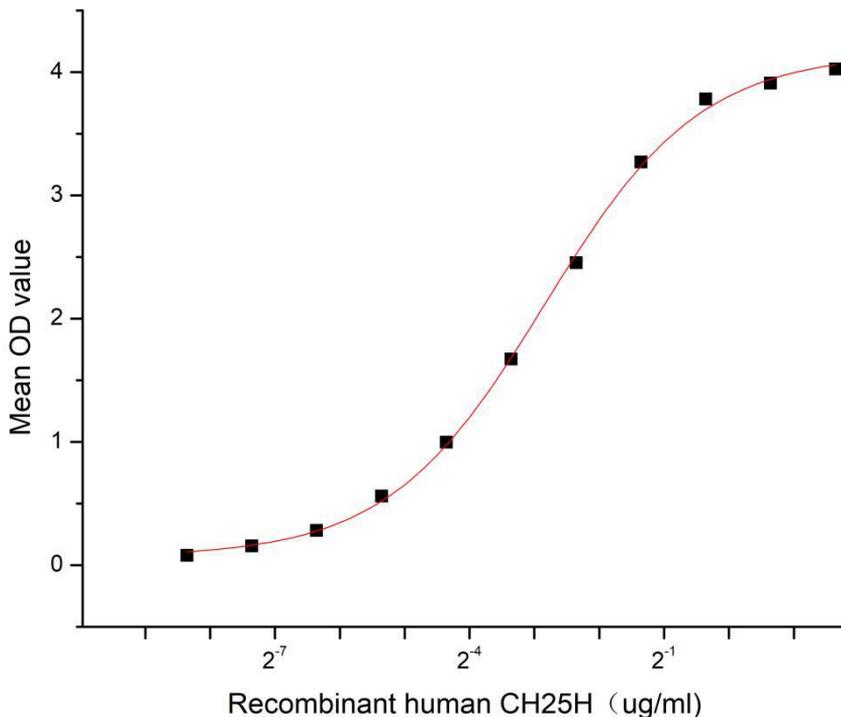


Figure 1. The binding activity of recombinant human CH25H and recombinant mouse CYP7A1

