RPD058Hu01 5µg **Recombinant Neutral Sphingomyelinase (NSMASE)** Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human) Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

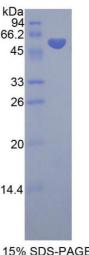
10th Edition (Revised in Jan, 2014)

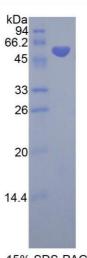
[PROPERTIES]

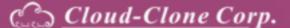
Residues: Lys2~Arg236 kDa 94 **Tags:** Two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and GST-tag 66.2 Accession: O60906 45 Host: E. coli 33 Subcellular Location: Membrane; Multi-pass 26 membrane protein. 20 **Purity:** >95% Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg 14.4 (determined by the LAL method). Formulation: Supplied as lyophilized form in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 15% SDS-PAGE 0.01% sarcosyl, 5% trehalose, and preservative. Predicted isoelectric point: 6.6 Predicted Molecular Mass: 59.2kDa Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP. (May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in ddH₂O.







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[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 of the target protein. 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. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[<u>SEQUENCES</u>]

The sequence of the target protein is listed below.

KPNFSLRLR IFNLNCWGIP YLSKHRADRM RRLGDFLNQE SFDLALLEEV WSEQDFQYLRQKLSPTYPAA HHFRSGIIGS GLCVFSKHPI QELTQHIYTL NGYPYMIHHG DWFSGKAVGL LVLHLSGMVL NAYVTHLHAE YNRQKDIYLA HRVAQAWELA QFIHHTSKKA DVVLLCGDLN MHPEDLGCCL LKEWTGLHDA YLETRDFKGS EEGNTMVPKN CYVSQQELKP FPFGVR

[REFERENCES]

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- 2. Sawai H., et al. (1999) J. Biol. Chem. 274:38131-38139.
- 3. Gudbjartsson D.F., et al. (2008) Nat. Genet. 40:609-615.
- 4. Marchesini N., et al. (2004) J. Biol. Chem. 279:25101-25111.