Recombinant Mouse SMPD1/ASM Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040504

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

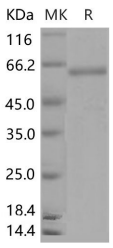
Description

Synonyms	A-SMase;ASM;aSMase;Zn-SMase
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Leu 626
Accession	Q04519
Calculated Molecular Weight	66.3 kDa
Observed molecular weight	63 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to cleave 2-N-Hexadecanoylamino-4-nitrophenylphosphorylcholine(HNPPC). The specific activity is > 1, 500 pmoles/min/μg.

Properties

Purity	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0, 0.1% Tween20 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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Background

Sphingomyelin phosphodiesterase 1 (SMPD1) , also known as ASM (acid sphingomyelinase), is a member of the acid sphingomyelinase family of enzymes. Three isoforms have been identified, isoform 1 is 631 amino acids (aa) in length as the pro form, while Isoform 2 and isoform 3 have lost catalytic activity. The active SMPD1 isoform 1 contains one saposin B-type domain that likely interacts with sphingomyelin, and a catalytic region. Human SMPD1 is 86% aa identical to mouse SMPD1. SMPD1 is a monomeric lysosomal enzyme that converts sphingomyelin (a plasma membrane lipid) into ceramide through the removal of phosphorylcholine. This generates second messenger components that participate in signal transduction. Defects in SMPD1 are the cause of Niemann-Pick disease type A (NPA) and type B (NPB), also known as Niemann-Pick disease classical infantile form and Niemann-Pick disease visceral form. Niemann-Pick disease is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous recessive disorder. NPB has little if any neurologic involvement and patients may survive into adulthood.

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