

Recombinant Human Autotaxin/ENPP2 Protein (aa 36-863, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033693

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

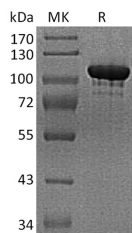
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Synonyms | ATX;ATXFLJ26803;ATX-X;Autotaxin;autotaxin-t;EC 3.1.4.39;ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase 2;E-NPP 2;ENPP2;LysoPLD;NPP2;PD-IALPHA;PDNP2;PDNP2NPP2 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Ala36-Ile863 |
| Accession | AAH34961.1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 96 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 100-120 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |
| Bioactivity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 90 % 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°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mMPB, 150mMNaCl, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

ENPP-2, also known as Autotaxin, belongs to the ectonucleotide pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase (NPP) family. Some NPPs hydrolyze phosphates from nucleotides and their derivatives. ENPP-2 shares 40 - 50% identity to ENPP1 & 3, all of which contain a N-terminal intracellular domain, a single transmembrane domain and a large extracellular domain that includes a catalytic domain, two somatomedin-B-like domains, and a C-terminal nuclease-like domain. Evidence shows LPA and sphingosine 1-phosphate to be specific inhibitors of ENPP-2. ENPP-2 was originally found to stimulate tumor cell motility and has since been found to enhance tumor invasion and metastasis and to be up-regulated in several types of carcinomas including breast and lung.