

Recombinant Human HNMT Protein (GST Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030729

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

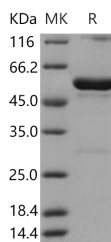
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Synonyms | HMT;HNMT-S1;HNMT-S2 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | E.coli |
| Sequence | Met 1-Ala 292 |
| Accession | AAH20677.1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 60.5 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 50 kDa |
| Tag | N-GST |
| Bioactivity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | Please contact us for more information. |
| 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 sterile 20mM Tris, 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.5 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



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Follistatin is a single-chain gonadal protein that specifically inhibits follicle-stimulating hormone release. The single FST gene encodes two isoforms, FST317 and FST344 containing 317 and 344 amino acids respectively, resulting from

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alternative splicing of the precursor mRNA. In a study in which 37 candidate genes were tested for linkage and association with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) or hyperandrogenemia in 150 families, evidence was found for linkage between PCOS and follistatin. follistatin are expressed and subserve local regulatory roles in numerous extragonadal tissues, including brain, adrenal, bone marrow, and placenta but perhaps most notably in anterior pituitary- the classical target tissue for inhibin, the activin-follistatin system may play a key role in early embryogenesis. Follistatin binds directly to activin and functions as an activin antagonist. Specific inhibitor of the biosynthesis and secretion of pituitary follicle stimulating hormone follistatin is a binding protein to activin. Since activin binds to follistatin, it is imperative to determine the nature of the activin/follistatin binding complex.