Recombinant Mouse CNDP1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040417

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

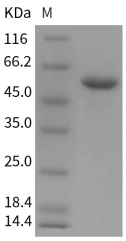
Description

Synonyms	AI746433;Cn1
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Tyr 492
Accession	Q8BUG2
Calculated Molecular Weight	56.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	55 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to cleave carnosine (ß-Ala-L-His)in a two-step assay. The specific activity is > 250 pmoles/min/µg.

Properties

Purity	> 93 % 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 PBS, 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



> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CNDP1, also known as carnosine dipeptidase 1, glutamate carboxypeptidase-like protein 2 (CPGL-2) or carnosinase 1

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(CN1), is a member of the M20 metalloprotease family. The CNDP1 gene contains trinucleotide (CTG) repeat length polymorphism in the coding region, which has been demonstrated to be associated with susceptibility to developing diabetic nephropathy, for carnosine protection against the adverse effects of high glucose levels on renal cells. In humans, CNDP1 is secreted from the liver into the serum. In other mammals, including rodents, CNDP1 is expressed exclusively within the kidney and lacks a signal peptide. CNDP1 protein is a secreted homodimeric dipeptidase that specifically hydrolyzes L-carnosine (β-alanyl-L-histidine), and is identified as human carnosinase expressed in the brain. CNDP1 has been associated with diabetic nephropathy in Europeans and European Americans, but not African-Americans. It was identified and confirmed as a risk factor, were cross-sectional and mostly in patients with type 2 diabetes. The polymorphisms of CNDP1 can be excluded as a risk factor for nephropathy in type 1 diabetes. In addition, CNDP1 is also suggested to be implicated in the actions of neuroprotection and neurotransmiting.

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