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Recombinant Mouse ENPP1 Protein, N-His

Catalog Number:	bs-105558P
Species:	Mouse
AA Seq:	617-906/906
Predicted MW:	36.29 kDa
Tags:	N-His
Activity:	Not tested
Purity:	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Purification:	AC
Form:	Lyophilized
Storage:	Lyophilized from a solution in PBS pH 7.4, 0.02% NLS, 1mM EDTA, 4% Trehalose, 1%
	Mannitol.
	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 2 to 8° C for
	frequent use. Store at -20 to -80°C for twelve months from the date of receipt.
Background:	ENPP1 has a broad specificity and cleaves a variety of substrates, including phosphodiester
	bonds of nucleotides and nucleotide sugars and pyrophosphate bonds of nucleotides and
	nucleotide sugars. It can hydrolyze nucleoside 5' triphosphates such as ATP, GTP, CTP, TTP
	and UTP to their corresponding monophosphates with release of pyrophosphate. It can also
	hydrolyze diadenosine polyphosphates and 3',5'-cAMP to AMP. It may play a role in the
	regulation of pyrophosphate production, the regulation of the availability of nucleotide
	sugars in the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi, and the regulation of purinergic signaling.
	The subtilisin-like Prohormone Convertase (PC) family is a group of cellular enzymes that
	cleave most prohormones and neuropeptide precursors. Numerous other cellular proteins,
	some viral proteins, and bacterial toxins that are transported by the constitutive secretory
	pathway are also targeted for maturation by PCs. PC family members share structural
	similarities, which include a heterogeneous ${\sim}10$ kDa amino-terminal proregion, a highly
	conserved \sim 55 kDa subtilisin-like catalytic domain, and carboxyl-terminal domain that is
	heterogeneous in length and sequence. These enzymes become catalytically active
	following proregion cleavage within the appropriate cellular compartment. The subcellular
	localization of PC family members varies. Immunolocalization studies show that PC1 is
	found in the perinuclear region as well as the trans-Golgi network, whereas PC2 can be
	found in the trans-Golgi network as well as diffusely distributed in the peripheral cytoplasm.