
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 ~10 kDa amino-terminal proregion, a highly conserved ~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.