Recombinant Human NTPDase 2/ENTPD2 Protein (aa 29-460, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031019

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

Description	
Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human NTPDase 2/ENTPD2 protein Thr 29-Asp460,
	with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	49.3 kDa
Observed MW	59 kDa
Accession	Q9Y5L3
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	> 85 % 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 $< -20^{\circ}C$ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 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

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NTPDase 2, also known as ENTPD2, belongs to the ecto-nucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase family (E-NTPDase). Members of E-NTPDase family are nucleotidases able to hydrolyze 5′-nucleoside tri- and/or diphosphates; the main role of these enzymes is the termination of purinergic signaling. NTPDases are ubiquitous and were previously shown in other parasites including the trypanosomatides of genus Leishmania and in T. brucei. NTPase activity would act as a timer and is crucial to T. gondii infection. In L. pneumophila it was demonstrated that an E-NTPDase, similar to CD39, is essential for intracellular bacterial multiplication. NTPDase 2 is an integral membrane protein. In the nervous system, it could hydrolyze ATP and other nucleotides to regulate purinergic neurotransmission. Alternative splicing of NTPDase 2 gene results in multiple transcript variants.