

## Recombinant Human NMNAT1/NMNAT Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH031118

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

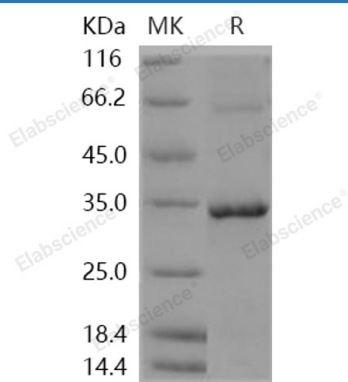
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human NMNAT1/NMNAT protein Met 1-Thr 279, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	33.3 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	34 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q9HAN9
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 3mM DTT, 10% glycerol, 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

NMNAT, also known as NMNAT1, is a member of the Nicotinamide-nucleotide adenylyltransferases. It is widely expressed with high levels in skeletal muscle, heart, liver and kidney. NMNAT appears to have the ability to protect against axonal degeneration following mechanical or toxic insults. The coenzyme NAD and its derivatives are involved in hundreds of metabolic redox reactions and are utilized in protein ADP-ribosylation, histone deacetylation, and in some Ca(2+) signaling pathways. NMNAT enzyme is vital for NAD biosynthesis, catalyzing the condensation of nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN) or nicotinic acid mononucleotide (NaMN) with the AMP moiety of ATP to form NAD or NaAD.

### For Research Use Only