Recombinant NADC protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547337
Synonyms	Quinolinate phosphoribosyltransferase [decarboxylating]; QAPRTase; QPRTase
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q15274
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 32.50 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 33 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-297
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-297 aa (Q15274) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Nicotinate-nucleotide pyrophosphorylase (QAPRTase/QPRTase), a high-purity fragment (residues 1-297) optimized for stability and solubility, ideal for structural studies and enzymatic assays in quinolinic acid catabolism research. Nicotinate-nucleotide pyrophosphorylase (QAPRTase/QPRTase), encoded by the QPRT gene, plays a critical role in the catabolism of quinolinic acid (QA), as supported by multiple scientific references. This enzyme facilitates the phosphoribosyltransferase reaction with decarboxylation, contributing to NAD+ metabolism and cellular homeostasis. The recombinant fragment corresponds to the full functional domain, enabling detailed investigation of its catalytic mechanism and biochemical properties in vitro.