Recombinant APT protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542047
Synonyms	APRT
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P07741
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 21.13 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 21 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-180
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 2-180 aa (P07741) 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 Adenine Phosphoribosyltransferase (APRT) Fragment (residues 2-180) from Homo sapiens. This high-quality protein fragment is engineered for stability and solubility, enabling reliable use in structural biology and enzymatic studies focused on purine salvage pathways. Adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (APRT), encoded by the APRT gene in humans, catalyzes a salvage reaction to form AMP, which is energetically more efficient than de novo synthesis. This enzyme is localized in the cytoplasm, where it plays a critical role in nucleotide metabolism by recycling adenine, thereby supporting cellular energy balance and nucleic acid biosynthesis. The provided fragment (residues 2-180) represents a computationally optimized, stable domain ideal for investigating APRT's biochemical mechanisms and structural features.