Recombinant PSPN protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548657
Synonyms	PSP
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O60542
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 12.69 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	55-156
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 55-156 aa (O60542) 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 Persephin (PSP) Fragment (55-156) is a high-quality, stable protein fragment derived from the human PSPN gene. This 102-amino acid fragment retains key structural features and is optimized for solubility, making it ideal for neurotrophic activity studies, structural biology, and biochemical assays. Persephin (PSP), encoded by the PSPN gene in Homo sapiens, is a secreted growth factor with significant neurotrophic functions. It promotes the survival and maintenance of mesencephalic dopaminergic and motor neurons by binding to its coreceptor GFRA4, which triggers autophosphorylation and activation of the RET receptor. This mechanism underpins its role in neuronal development and protection, highlighting its relevance in neuroscience and neurodegenerative disease research. The protein is naturally secreted, facilitating its interaction with extracellular receptors in physiological contexts.