Recombinant MTNB protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540997
Synonyms	MTRu-1-P dehydratase; APAF1-interacting protein; hAPIP
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96GX9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 28.78 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 30 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-242
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 1-242 aa (Q96GX9) 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 Methylthioribulose-1-phosphate Dehydratase (MTRu-1-P Dehydratase), also known as APAF1-interacting protein (hAPIP), is a high-purity fragment (residues 1-242) optimized for stability and solubility. This product supports research into the methionine salvage pathway and its implications in cancer, apoptosis, and inflammation. Methylthioribulose-1-phosphate dehydratase, encoded by the APIP gene, catalyzes the dehydration of methylthioribulose-1-phosphate to 2,3-diketo-5-methylthiopentyl-1-phosphate in the methionine salvage pathway. This pathway is critical in regulating processes such as cancer progression, microbial proliferation, and inflammatory responses. The protein also modulates cell death pathways by inhibiting CASP1-mediated pyroptosis, CASP9-dependent apoptosis, and APAF1-mediated cytochrome c-dependent cell death. Located in the cytoplasm, it serves as a key molecular target for studying metabolic and cell survival mechanisms.