Recombinant UCK protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	534228
Synonyms	UCK; Cytidine monophosphokinase; Uridine monophosphokinase
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9VC99
Gene ID	42894
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 30.87 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 32 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-260
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 1-260 aa (Q9VC99) 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	This recombinant protein product features a stable and soluble fragment (residues 1-260) of Drosophila melanogaster Uridine-cytidine kinase (UCK), an essential enzyme involved in nucleotide metabolism. The fragment has been computationally optimized for structural integrity and experimental utility, making it ideal for biochemical and structural studies. Uridine-cytidine kinase (UCK), also known as cytidine monophosphokinase or uridine monophosphokinase (EC 2.7.1.48), plays a critical role in nucleotide salvage pathways by phosphorylating uridine and cytidine. Research indicates that UCK is required for optimal replication of Ehrlichia chaffeensis in immune tissues, hemocytes, and the fat body of Drosophila melanogaster, highlighting its importance in host-pathogen interactions and microbial infection processes.