Recombinant SMS protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544748
Synonyms	Growth hormone release-inhibiting factor; SST-14; NST
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P61278
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 14.39 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 14 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-116
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 1-116 aa (P61278) 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 Somatostatin (SST) Fragment (1-116) is a high-quality, stable protein product designed for research applications. This fragment encompasses key functional regions, including the precursors to Somatostatin-14, Somatostatin-28, and Neuronostatin, making it ideal for studying hormone regulation, neuropeptide signaling, and related biochemical pathways. Its optimized solubility and stability support structural, functional, and in vitro assays. Somatostatin, encoded by the SST gene in humans, is a critical regulatory hormone that inhibits the secretion of multiple pituitary hormones, including growth hormone (GH1), prolactin (PRL), and ACTH. The full-length protein is secreted and cleaved into active peptides such as Somatostatin-14, which suppresses ghrelin- and GnRH-stimulated hormone release, and Neuronostatin, which may modulate glucagon secretion, cardiac function, memory, and appetite. Neuronostatin also enhances Somatostatin-14's inhibitory effects on growth hormone secretion. This recombinant fragment (1-116) includes the sequences for these cleaved products, providing a valuable tool for investigating their roles in endocrine and neurological processes.