Recombinant ADAL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545188
Synonyms	Adenosine deaminase-like protein; N6-mAMP deaminase; HsMAPDA; N6-methyl-AMP aminohydrolase
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6DHV7
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 41.92 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 44 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-355
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 1-355 aa (Q6DHV7) 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 N6-Methyl-AMP Deaminase (MAPDA) Fragment (1-355) is a high-purity, soluble protein designed for structural and functional studies. This fragment, encompassing the complete functional domain, enables reliable investigation of its role in hydrolyzing N6-methyl-AMP, a key step in the catabolism of N6-methyladenosine-modified RNA nucleotides. N6-Methyl-AMP deaminase, encoded by the MAPDA gene in humans, catalyzes the hydrolysis of cytosolic N6-methyl-AMP (N6-mAMP) to inosine monophosphate (IMP) and methylamine. This enzyme is essential for the degradation pathway of N6-methylated adenosine nucleotides derived from m6A-modified mRNA turnover. It also demonstrates in vitro activity in removing alkyl groups from various N6- or O6-substituted purine nucleoside monophosphates, highlighting its broad substrate specificity in nucleotide metabolism.