Recombinant ADA2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	541411
Synonyms	Cat eye syndrome critical region protein 1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9NZK5
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 57.57 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 58 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	30-511
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 30-511 aa (Q9NZK5) 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 Adenosine Deaminase 2 (ADA2) Fragment (residues 30-511) is a high-quality protein product derived from human ADA2, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 482-amino acid fragment represents a stable and soluble unit, ideal for investigating adenosine metabolism and cell signaling pathways. Adenosine deaminase 2 (ADA2), encoded by the ADA2 gene in humans, functions as an adenosine deaminase that contributes to the degradation of extracellular adenosine, a key signaling molecule regulating diverse cellular responses. It exhibits optimal enzyme activity at elevated adenosine levels and binds to cell surfaces via proteoglycans. Beyond its enzymatic role, ADA2 may independently regulate cell proliferation and differentiation. The protein is secreted into the extracellular space, as supported by experimental evidence, highlighting its relevance in intercellular communication and potential implications in disease mechanisms.