Recombinant ARSH protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550621
Synonyms	ASH
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q5FYA8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 41.82 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 42 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	210-562
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 210-562 aa (Q5FYA8) 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 Arylsulfatase H (ASH) (EC 3.1.6.-) Fragment (aa 210-562) is a high-purity protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 353-amino acid fragment was computationally optimized for stability and solubility, enabling reliable analysis of ASH's functional regions in experimental settings. Arylsulfatase H (ASH), encoded by the ARSH gene in Homo sapiens, is a multi-pass membrane protein localized to cellular membranes. While specific catalytic details are not fully characterized, its classification as an arylsulfatase suggests involvement in sulfate ester hydrolysis, which may influence metabolic or signaling pathways. The membrane association of ASH indicates potential roles in membrane-related processes, making it relevant for studies in cellular biochemistry and enzymology.