Recombinant APMAP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543679
Synonyms	Protein BSCv
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9HDC9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 41.51 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 43 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	62-416
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 62-416 aa (Q9HDC9) 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 Adipocyte Plasma Membrane-Associated Protein (APMAP) Fragment (residues 62-416) is a 355-amino acid human protein fragment designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, derived from the full-length APMAP, retains key functional characteristics, including potential roles in adipocyte differentiation, and is optimized for stability and solubility to support reliable experimental outcomes. Adipocyte Plasma Membrane-Associated Protein (APMAP), encoded by the APMAP gene in Homo sapiens, exhibits strong arylesterase activity with substrates such as beta-naphthyl acetate and phenyl acetate. It is implicated in adipocyte differentiation, highlighting its relevance in metabolic research. The protein is localized to the membrane as a single-pass type II membrane protein, underscoring its association with cellular membrane processes. The fragment (residues 62-416) was computationally selected to represent a stable and soluble unit, facilitating investigations into its structure and function without the complexities of the full-length membrane-bound form.