Recombinant PRUN1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547622
Synonyms	Drosophila-related expressed sequence 17; DRES-17; DRES17; HTcD37; Protein prune homolog 1; hPrune
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q86TP1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 42.69 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 43 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-367
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 1-367 aa (Q86TP1) 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 Exopolyphosphatase PRUNE1 (EC 3.6.1.1) Fragment (aa 1-367) is a high-purity, soluble protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This fragment, encompassing the first 367 amino acids, retains key functional properties and is optimized for stability, making it ideal for investigating phosphodiesterase activity, cell proliferation, and neurogenesis pathways. PRUNE1, also known as hPrune, is a phosphodiesterase with higher activity toward cAMP than cGMP, playing critical roles in cell proliferation, migration, and differentiation. It acts as a negative regulator of NME1 and is involved in neurogenesis and microtubule polymerization regulation. The protein localizes primarily to the cytoplasm, with observed nuclear staining in some transfected cells, and is found at focal adhesions, indicating its importance in cellular signaling and structural dynamics.