Recombinant INPP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549732
Synonyms	IPP; IPPase
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P49441
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 45.66 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 47 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-399
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, 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 1-399 aa (P49441) 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 Inositol polyphosphate 1-phosphatase (IPP) fragment (residues 1-399), a highly soluble and stable construct ideal for investigating Mg^{2+}-dependent phosphatase activity in inositol phosphate metabolism. Inositol polyphosphate 1-phosphatase (IPP), encoded by the INPP1 gene in Homo sapiens, is a Mg^{2+}-dependent enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of the 1-position phosphate from inositol 1,4-bisphosphate and inositol 1,3,4-trisphosphate. This activity plays a critical role in regulating inositol phosphate metabolism, which is essential for cellular signaling processes. The recombinant fragment (1-399) encompasses the full functional domain, providing a reliable tool for structural and biochemical studies.