Recombinant NPW protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	540752
Synonyms	Preproprotein L8; hPPL8; NPW23; hL8; NPW30; hL8C
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8N729
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 13.34 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 13 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-104
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 1-104 aa (Q8N729) 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	This product is a recombinant fragment (residues 1-104) of the human Neuropeptide W (Preproprotein L8), a key regulatory protein involved in neuroendocrine signaling, food intake, and stress response. The fragment is designed for stability and solubility, making it ideal for structural studies and biochemical assays. Neuropeptide W (NPW) plays a regulatory role in organizing neuroendocrine signals that access the anterior pituitary gland. It stimulates water drinking and food intake and may contribute to the hypothalamic response to stress. The full-length protein is cleaved into active forms, NPW23 and NPW30, with NPW23 more efficiently activating GPR7 and GPR8 receptors. NPW is secreted, as confirmed by subcellular localization studies, indicating its function in extracellular signaling pathways.