Recombinant ENSA protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	539492
Synonyms	ARPP-19e
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O43768
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.37 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	33-121
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 33-121 aa (O43768) 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 Alpha-endosulfine (ARPP-19e) fragment (residues 33-121) from Homo sapiens, a stable and soluble protein unit ideal for studying its roles in cell cycle regulation and insulin secretion mechanisms. Alpha-endosulfine, encoded by the ENSA gene, functions as a key regulator in mitosis by inhibiting protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A) when phosphorylated at Ser-67, maintaining high cyclin-B1-CDK1 activity essential for M-phase progression. Additionally, it stimulates insulin secretion by interacting with the sulfonylurea receptor (ABCC8), blocking sulfonylurea binding and reducing K(ATP) channel currents. This protein is localized in the cytoplasm, underscoring its involvement in intracellular signaling pathways.