Recombinant SAST protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543743
Synonyms	Augmented in rheumatoid arthritis 1; AURA1; Oleoyl-ACP hydrolase; Thioesterase 2; TE2; Thioesterase II; Thioesterase domain-containing protein 1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9NV23
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 31.59 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 32 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-265
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 1-265 aa (Q9NV23) 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 S-acyl fatty acid synthase thioesterase, medium chain (OLAH/AURA1), encompassing residues 1-265, is a high-purity protein fragment engineered for structural and biochemical studies. This stable and soluble unit retains functional relevance for investigating fatty acid biosynthesis and metabolic regulation. The full-length protein, encoded by the OLAH gene (also known as Augmented in rheumatoid arthritis 1 or AURA1), contributes to the release of free fatty acids from fatty acid synthase (FASN). It exhibits broad substrate specificity, generating free fatty acids with chain lengths between 10 and 16 carbon atoms (C10–C16), which are critical in lipid metabolism and cellular energy processes. Located in the cytoplasm and cytosol, this thioesterase plays a key role in modulating fatty acid production, with implications for metabolic research and disease contexts such as rheumatoid arthritis.