Recombinant NNRE protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	543173
Synonyms	P; Apolipoprotein A-I-binding protein; AI-BP; NAD(P)HX epimerase; NAXE; YjeF N-terminal domain-containing protein 1; YjeF_N1
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8NCW5
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 27.47 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 27 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	55-288
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 55-288 aa (Q8NCW5) 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 NAD(P)H-hydrate epimerase (NAXE) fragment (residues 55-288), a high-purity protein tool designed to study the YjeF N-terminal domain's role in NAD(P)HX repair and cholesterol efflux regulation. NAD(P)H-hydrate epimerase (NAXE) is a mitochondrial and secreted enzyme that catalyzes the epimerization of damaged NAD(P)HX, a critical step in the cellular repair pathway for both S- and R-epimers of this hydrated NAD(P)H derivative. Beyond its metabolic repair function, NAXE accelerates cholesterol efflux from endothelial cells to HDL, directly influencing angiogenesis. The provided fragment (55-288) fully encompasses the conserved YjeF N-terminal domain, enabling targeted investigation into these essential mechanisms.