

## Recombinant Human VNN1/Vanin-1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033204

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

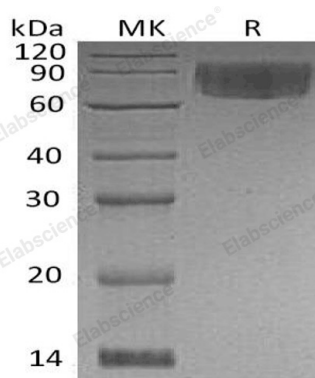
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human VNN1/Vanin-1 protein Gln22-Ser490, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	53.3 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	83 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	O95497
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Vanin-1 is a cell membrane protein which contains one CN hydrolase domain and belongs to the CN hydrolase family and BTD/VNN subfamily. Vanin-1 is also a member of the Vanin family of proteins, which share extensive sequence similarity with each other, and also with biotinidase. The family includes secreted and membrane-associated proteins, a few of which have been reported to participate in hematopoietic cell trafficking. Vanin-1 is widely expressed with higher expression in spleen, kidney and blood and overexpressed in lesional psoriatic skin. No biotinidase activity has been demonstrated for any of the vanin proteins; however, they possess pantetheinase activity, which may play a role in oxidative-stress response. Vanin-1 is an epithelial pantetheinase that provides cysteamine to tissue and regulates response to stress. Vanin-1 is expressed by enterocytes, and its absence limits intestinal epithelial cell production of proinflammatory signals. Vanin-1 regulates late adhesion steps of thymus homing under physiological, noninflammatory conditions. The early impact of vanin-1 deficiency on tumor induction was directly correlated to the amount of inflammation and subsequent epithelial proliferation rather than cell death rate. Vanin-1 molecule was shown to be involved in the control of thymus reconstitution following sub-lethal irradiation.

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