

Nucleoside phosphorylase/PNP Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	PUNP;PRO1837;purine nucleoside phosphorylase;NP
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human PNP (P00491) (Met 1-Ser 289) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P00491
Molecular Weight:	33.5 kDa (predicted); 33.5 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile PBS, 25% glycerol, pH 7.5.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store the product under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. Samples are stable for up to 12 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) is a purine-metabolizing enzyme that catalyzes the reversible phosphorolysis of 6-oxypurine (deoxy)nucleosides to their respective bases and (deoxy)ribose-1-phosphate. It is a key enzyme in the purine salvage pathway of mammalian cells. Purine nucleoside phosphorylase is a transferase that catalyzes the addition of phosphate and removal of a purine base from guanosine and similar nucleosides. PNP defects result in metabolic abnormalities and fatal T cell immunodeficiency. Purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) is a target for leukemia, gout, and autoimmune disorders.

Reference

- de Azevedo,W.F. et al., 2003, Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 312 (3): 767-72.
Canduri,F. et al., 2005, Acta Crystallogr D Biol Crystallogr. 61 (Pt 7): 856-62.
Perera,G.K. et al., 2005,Clin Exp Dermatol. 30 (1):27-9.