TEL:4006-871-227 Web:www.ybio.net Email:shybio@126.com

YBA242Ra01 50µg

Recombinant Nesfatin1(NES1)

Organism Species: Rattus norvegicus (Rat)

Instruction manual

## FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

# kDa 70 44 33 26 22 18 14 10 15% SDS-PAGE

### 9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

## [ PROPERTIES ]

Residues: Pro26<sup>Leu106</sup> (Accession # Q9JI85), with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and GST-tag. Host: E. coli Subcellular Location: Secreted. Purity: >95% Endotoxin Level:  $\langle 1.0EU \text{ per } 1 \mu g \text{ (determined by the}$ LAL method). Formulation: Supplied as lyophilized form in PBS, pH7.4, containing 1mM DTT, 5% trehalose, 0.01% sarcosyl and preservative. Predicted isoelectric point: 5.7 Predicted Molecular Mass: 41.5kDa Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP. (May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

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USAGE ]

Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH7.2-pH7.4.

## [ STORAGE AND STABILITY ]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

#### [ SEQUENCES ]

The target protein is fused with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and GSTtag, its sequence is listed below.

MSPILGYWKI KGLVQPTRLL LEYLEEKYEE HLYERDEGDK WRNKKFELGL EFPNLPYYID GDVKLTQSMA IIRYIADKHN MLGGCPKERA EISMLEGAVL DIRYGVSRIA YSKDFETLKV DFLSKLPEML KMFEDRLCHK TYLNGDHVTH PDFMLYDALD VVLYMDPMCL DAFPKLVCFK KRIEAIPQID KYLKSSKYIA WPLOGWQATF GGGDHPPKSD GSTSGSGHHH HHHSAGLVPR GSTAIGMKET AAAKFERQHM DSPDLGTLEV LFQGPLGSEF-PIDVD KTKVHNVEPV ESARIEPPDT GLYYDEYLKQ VIEVLETDPH FREKLQKADI EEIRSGRLSQ ELDLVSHKVR TRLDEL

#### [ REFERENCES ]

1. Oh-I S., et al. (2006) Nature 443:709-712.

2. Yamawaki H., et al. (2012) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 418:676-681.

3. Morel-Huaux V.M., et al. (2002) Eur. J. Cell Biol. 81:87-100.



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4. Roy D.N., et al. (2010) Br. J. Pharmacol. 160:1823-1843.