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ASPA Human

Description:ASPA Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 336 amino acids (1-313) and having a molecular mass of 38.1kDa.ASPA is fused to a 23 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:ENPS-579

For research use only.

Synonyms: Aspartoacylase, Aminoacylase-2, ACY-2, ASPA, ACY2, ASP.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMTSCHIA EEHIQKVAIF GGTHGNELTG VFLVKHWLEN GAEIQRTGLE VKPFITNPRA VKKCTRYIDC DLNRIFDLEN LGKKMSEDLP YEVRRAQEIN HLFGPKDSED SYDIIFDLHN TTSNMGCTLI LEDSRNNFLI QMFHYIKTSL APLPCYVYLIEHPSLKYATT RSIAKYPVGI EVGPQPQGVL RADILDQMRK MIKHALDFIH HFN

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The ASPA solution (0.5mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 20% glycerol, 1mM DTT, 0.1M NaCl and 0.1mM PMSF.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolabs products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
Aspartoacylase is a homodimer which catalyzes the deacetylation of N-acetylaspartic acid (NAA) (a protein whose hydrolysis is crucial to maintenance of intact white matter) to generate acetate and L-aspartate. Aspartoacylase (ASPA) is expressed in the liver, lung and kidney tissue, as well as in the skeletal muscle and in cerebral white matter. NAA is ample in the brain where hydrolysis by aspartoacylase is believed to aid maintain white matter. In other tissues ASPA functions as a scavenger of NAA from body fluids. ASPA gene mutations cause Canavan disease (CAND or spongy degeneration of the brain).

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