

ENSA Human

Description: ENSA Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 141 amino acids (1-121 a.a.) and having a molecular weight of 15.5kDa. The ENSA is fused to a 20 amino acid His-Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-779

For research use only.

Synonyms: ARPP-19e, Alpha endosulfine isoform 3, Alpha-endosulfine, ENSA, MGC4319, MGC8394, MGC78563.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSQKQEEENP AEETGEEKQD
TQEKEGILPE RAEEAKLKAK YPSLGQKPGG SDFLMKRLQK GQKYFDSGDY NMAKAKMKNK
QLPSAGPDKN LVTGDHIPTP QDLPQRKSSL VTSKLAGGQV E.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The Endosulfine Alpha protein solution contains 20mM Tris, pH-8, 1mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

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:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

ENSA is an endogenous ligand for sulfonylurea receptor. ENSA reduces K(ATP) channel currents by inhibiting sulfonylurea from binding to the receptor and thus stimulates insulin secretion.

Endosulfine Alpha is part of a conserved cAMP-regulated phosphoprotein (ARPP) family.

Endosulfine Alpha is an endogenous ligand for the sulfonylurea receptor, ABCC8/SUR1.

Endosulfine Alpha is an endogenous regulator of KATP channels. ENSA modulates insulin secretion through the interaction with KATP channel. ENSA is a candidate gene for type 2 diabetes. ENSA is expressed in a wide range of tissues including muscle, brain, and endocrine tissues.

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