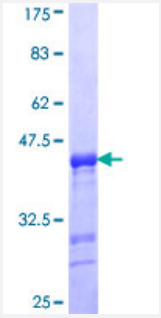
ENAM (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00010117-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human ENAM partial ORF (NP_114095, 1043 a.a. - 1141 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	ERQQQRPSNILHLPCFGSKLAKHHSSTTGTPSSDGRQSPFDGDSITPTENPNTLVELATEEQFKSI NVDPLDADEHSPFEFLQRGTNVQDQVQDCLLLQ
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.63
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (43); Rat (42)
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — ENAM

Entrez GeneID	10117
GeneBank Accession#	NM_031889
Protein Accession#	NP_114095
Gene Name	ENAM
Gene Alias	ADAI, AI1C, AIH2
Gene Description	enamelin
Omim ID	104500 606585 608563
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Dental enamel is a highly mineralized tissue with 85% of its volume occupied by unusually large, highly organized, hydroxyapatite crystals. This highly organized and unusual structure is thought to be rigorously controlled in ameloblasts through the interaction of a number of organic matrix molecules that include enamelin, amelogenin (AMELX; MIM 300391), ameloblastin (AMBN; MIM 601259), tuftelin (TUFT1; MIM 600087), dentine sialophosphoprotein (DSPP; MIM 125485), and a variety of enzymes. Enamelin is the largest protein in the enamel matrix of developing teeth and comprises approximately 5% of total enamel matrix protein.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000160363|amelogenesis imperfecta 2, hypocalcification (autosomal dominant)

Publication Reference

- Ameloblastin and enamelin prevent osteoclast formation by suppressing RANKL expression via MAPK signaling pathway.

  Chaweewannakorn W, Ariyoshi W, Okinaga T, Morikawa K, Saeki K, Maki K, Nishihara T.

  Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 2017 Apr; 485(3):621.

  Application: Func, Mouse, ST2 cells

Disease

- Dental Caries