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## Datasheet for ABIN7534080 VNN1 Protein (His tag)

### Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	VNN1
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This VNN1 protein is labelled with His tag.

### Product Details

Purpose:	Active Recombinant Human Vanin-1/VNN1 Protein
Sequence:	QDTFTAAYE HAAILPNATL TPVSREEALA LMNRNLDILE GAITSAADQG AHIIVTPEDA IYGWNFNRDS LYPYLEDIPD PEVNWIPCNN RNRFGQTPVQ ERLSCLAKNN SIYVVANIGD KKPCDTS DPQ CPPDGRYQYN TDVVFDSQ GK LVARYHKQNL FMGENQFNVP KEPEIVTFNT TFGSFGIFTC FDILFHDP AV TLVKDFHVDV IVFPTAWMNV LPHLSAVEFH SAWAMGMRVN FLASNIHYPS KKMTGSGIYA PNSSRAFHYD MKTEEGKLLL SQLD SHPSHS AVVNWTSYAS SIEALSSGNK EFKGT VFFDE FTFVKLTGVA GNYTVCQKDL CCHLSYKMSE NIPNEVYALG AFDGLHTVEG RYYLQICTLL KCKTTNLNTC GDSAETASTR FEMFSLSGTF GTQYVFPEVL LSENQLAPGE FQVSTDGRLF SLKPTSGPVL TVTLFGRLYE KDWASNASS
Specificity:	Gln22-Ser490
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered

## Product Details

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Endotoxin Level:	< 0.1 EU/μg of the protein by LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its ability to hydrolyze pantetheine to pantothenate and cysteamine. The specific activity is >3000 pmol/min/μg.

## Target Details

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Target:	VNN1
Alternative Name:	Vanin-1/VNN1 ( <a href="#">VNN1 Products</a> )
Background:	<p>Description: Vanin-1 is a cell membrane protein which belongs to the CN hydrolase family and BTD/VNN subfamily. Vanin-1 contains one CN hydrolase domain. It is widely expressed with higher expression in spleen, kidney and blood. It is overexpressed in lesional psoriatic skin. Vanin-1 is also a member of the Vanin family of proteins which share extensive sequence similarity with each other, and also with biotinidase. The family includes secreted and membrane-associated proteins, a few of which have been reported to participate in hematopoietic cell trafficking. No biotinidase activity has been demonstrated for any of the vanin proteins, however, they possess pantetheinase activity, which may play a role in oxidative-stress response. Vanin-1 is an epithelial pantetheinase that provides cysteamine to tissue and regulates response to stress. Vanin-1 is expressed by enterocytes, and its absence limits intestinal epithelial cell production of proinflammatory signals. Vanin-1 regulates late adhesion steps of thymus homing under physiological, noninflammatory conditions. The early impact of vanin-1 deficiency on tumor induction was directly correlated to the amount of inflammation and subsequent epithelial proliferation rather than cell death rate. Vanin-1 Molecule was shown to be involved in the control of thymus reconstitution following sublethal irradiation.</p> <p>Name: VNN1,HDLCQ8,Tiff66,vanin 1</p>

Gene ID:	8876
UniProt:	<a href="#">O95497</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">Negative Regulation of intrinsic apoptotic Signaling</a>

## Application Details

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Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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## Handling

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Format:	Lyophilized
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## Handling

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Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 % Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage:	-20 °C, -80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C for long term. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 °C for 3 months, at 2-8 °C for up to 1 week.