Product Name: Recombinant Human SMPDL3A (C-6His Catalog #: PHH1543

Summary

Name SMPDL3A/ASM-like phosphodiesterase 3a

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Human Acid Sphingomyelinase-like Phosphodiesterase 3a is

produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene

encoding Leu23-Tyr453 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # Q92484

Host Human Cells

Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 49.9 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3

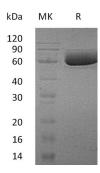
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than $100\mu g/ml$. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than $100\mu g/ml$. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names

Acid sphingomyelinase-like phosphodiesterase 3a; ASM-like phosphodiesterase

3a;SMPDL3A;ASML3A

Background

Acid sphingomyelinase-like phosphodiesterase 3a (SMPDL3A) is a novel liver X receptor (LXR) -regulated gene, with an LXR response element within its promoter. The induction of SMPDL3A is LXR-dependent and is restricted to human blood cells with no induction observed in mouse cellular systems. LXR function as physiological sensors of cholesterol metabolites (oxysterols), regulating key genes involved in cholesterol and lipid metabolism. LXRs have been extensively studied in both human and rodent cell systems, revealing their potential therapeutic value in the contexts of atherosclerosis and inflammatory diseases.

Note

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