

Product datasheet for **TP506211**

Napepld (NM_178728) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse N-acyl phosphatidylethanolamine phospholipase D (Napepld), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR206211 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MDEYEDSQSPAPSYQYPKETLRKRQNSVQNSGGVSSRFSRKSFKLDYRLEEDVTKSKKGDGRFVNPWP TWKNISIPNVLRLWIMEKNHSGVPGSKEELDKELPVLKPYFVSDPEDAGVREAGLRVTWLGHATLMVEMD ELIFLTDPMFSSRASPSQYMGPKRFRPPCTISELPTIDAVLISHNHYDHLDYGSVLALNERFGSELRFW VPLGLLDWMQKCGCENVIELDWEENCVPGHDKVTFVFTPSQHWCKRTLDDNKVLWGSWSVLGPWSRFF FAGDTGYCPAFEEIGKRFGPFDLAAIPIGAYEPRWFMKYQHADPEDAVRIHIDLQTKRSVAIHWGTFALA NEHYLEPPVKLNEALERYGLSCEDFFILKHGESRYLNTDDRAFEET TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	45.8 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_848843
Locus ID:	242864
UniProt ID:	Q8BH82



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RefSeq Size: 3673

Cytogenetics: 5 A3

RefSeq ORF: 1191

Synonyms: A530089G06; Mbldc1; NAPE-PLD

Summary: Hydrolyzes N-acyl-phosphatidylethanolamines (NAPEs) to produce N-acylethanolamines (NAEs) and phosphatidic acid. Responsible for the generation of these bioactive fatty acid ethanolamides (FAEs), including anandamide (N-arachidonoylethanolamine), the ligand of cannabinoid and vanilloid receptors (PubMed:14634025). As a regulator of lipid metabolism in the adipose tissue, mediates the crosstalk between adipocytes, gut microbiota and immune cells to control body temperature and weight. In particular, regulates energy homeostasis by promoting cold-induced brown or beige adipocyte differentiation program to generate heat from fatty acids and glucose (PubMed:25757720).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]