

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived Thr38-Ile478, with a C-terminal 6-His tag Accession # Q921Q6
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Thr38
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	50 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	60-70 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to hydrolyze the 5'-phosphate groups from the substrate adenosine-5'-triphosphate (ATP). The orthophosphate product is measured by a Malachite Green Phosphate Detection Kit (Catalog # DY996). The specific activity is >25,000 pmol/min/μg, as measured under the described conditions.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1.0 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in Tris, NaCl, CaCl <sub>2</sub> and Glycerol. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**Activity Assay Protocol**

<b>Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Assay Buffer: 25 mM Tris, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.5</li> <li>● Recombinant Mouse CD39/ENTPD1 (rmCD39) (Catalog # 4398-EN)</li> <li>● Substrate: Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) (Sigma, Catalog # A-7699), 10 mM stock in deionized water</li> <li>● Malachite Green Phosphate Detection Kit (Catalog # DY996)</li> <li>● 96-well Clear Plate (Costar, Catalog # 92592)</li> <li>● Plate Reader (Model: SpectraMax Plus by Molecular Devices) or equivalent</li> </ul>
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<b>Assay</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare a standard curve from the 1 M Phosphate Standard supplied in the malachite green phosphate detection kit. First, add 10 μL of the 1 M Phosphate Standard to 990 μL of Assay Buffer for a 10 mM stock. Then, add 10 μL of the 10 mM phosphate stock to 990 μL of Assay Buffer for a 100 μM stock (this is the first dilution to use as a standard). Finally, perform six additional two-fold serial dilutions of the 100 μM phosphate stock. The standard curve has a range of 0.039 to 2.5 nmol per well.</li> <li>2. Dilute rmCD39 to 0.02 μg/mL in Assay Buffer.</li> <li>3. Transfer to a plate (in duplicate) 25 μL of standard curve, diluted rmCD39 at 0.02 μg/mL, and blanks (Assay Buffer).</li> <li>4. Dilute Substrate to 100 μM in Assay Buffer.</li> <li>5. Add 25 μL of the Substrate to all wells. Mix well.</li> <li>6. Cover the plate with parafilm or a plate sealer and incubate at 37 °C for 30 minutes.</li> <li>7. After incubation, add 10 μL of the Malachite Green Reagent A to each sample, standard, and blank. Mix and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.</li> <li>8. Add 10 μL of the Malachite Green Reagent B to each sample, standard, and blank. Mix and incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.</li> <li>9. Read plate at 620 nm (absorbance) in endpoint mode.</li> <li>10. Calculate specific activity:</li> </ol>
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$$\text{Specific Activity (pmol/min/}\mu\text{g)} = \frac{\text{Phosphate released* (nmol)} \times (1000 \text{ pmol/nmol})}{\text{Incubation time (min)} \times \text{amount of enzyme (}\mu\text{g)}}$$

\*Derived from the phosphate standard curve using linear or 4-parameter fitting and adjusted for Substrate Blank.

<b>Final Assay Conditions</b>	Per Reaction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● rmCD39: 0.0005 μg</li> <li>● Substrate: 50 μM</li> </ul>
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**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Use a manual frost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase-1 (NTPDase-1) is an integral membrane protein with an extracellular active site. Recombinant mouse NTPDase-1 was expressed as a protein lacking its N- and C-terminal transmembrane domains, resulting in the secretion of the soluble ectodomain. NTPDase-1 was originally described as CD39, a B lymphocyte cell surface marker (1), but it is also present on the surface of natural killer cells, T cells, and some endothelial cells (2). NTPDase-1 hydrolyzes the  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$  phosphate residues of nucleotides, preferring ATP as the substrate. Through its hydrolysis of extracellular nucleotides, NTPDase-1 plays a role in the regulation of purinergic signaling (3). NTPDase-1 is involved in the processes of thromboregulation and vascular inflammation (4). The administration of soluble NTPDase-1 may have therapeutic applications for the treatment of some vascular and transplantation-associated diseases (5).

**References:**

1. Rowe, M. *et al.* (1982) *Int. J. Cancer* **29**:373.
2. Kansas, G.S. *et al.* (1991) *J. Immunol.* **146**:2235.
3. Kishore, B.K. *et al.* (2005) *Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol.* **288**:F1032.
4. Marcus, A.J. *et al.* (2005) *Semin. Thromb. Hemost.* **31**:234.
5. Robson, S.C. *et al.* (2005) *Semin. Thromb. Hemost.* **31**:217.