

DESCRIPTION

Source Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived mouse CD39L2/ENTPD6 protein
Lys33-Leu455, with an N-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # NP_742115

N-terminal Sequence Analysis His

Predicted Molecular Mass 47 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 50-60 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to hydrolyze the 5'-phosphate groups from the substrate guanosine-5'-diphosphate (GDP). The orthophosphate product is measured by a Malachite Green Phosphate Detection Kit (Catalog # [DY996](#)).
The specific activity is >80,000 pmol/min/μg, as measured under the described conditions.

Endotoxin Level <1.0 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in Tris, NaCl, CaCl₂ and Glycerol. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

Activity Assay Protocol

- Materials**
- Assay Buffer: 25 mM Tris, 5 mM CaCl₂, pH 7.5
 - Recombinant Mouse CD39L2/ENTPD6 (rmCD39L2) (Catalog # 6288-EN)
 - Substrate: GDP (Sigma, Catalog # G-7127), 10 mM stock in deionized water
 - Malachite Green Phosphate Detection Kit (Catalog # [DY996](#))
 - 96-well Clear Plate (Costar, Catalog # 92592)
 - Plate Reader (Model: SpectraMax Plus by Molecular Devices) or equivalent

- Assay**
1. Dilute rmCD39L2 to 0.01 μg/mL in Assay Buffer (note: for optimum activity minimize the number of dilution steps).
 2. Prepare a standard curve from 1 M Phosphate Standard by adding 10 μL of the 1 M Phosphate Standard to 990 μL of Assay Buffer for a 10 mM stock. Continue by adding 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).
 3. Perform six additional one-half serial dilutions of the 100 μM Phosphate stock in Assay Buffer. The standard curve has a range of 0.039 to 2.5 nmol per well.
 4. Load 25 μL of 0.01 μg/mL rmCD39L2 and the standard curve into a plate. Include a Substrate Blank containing Assay Buffer.
 5. Dilute the Substrate to 100 μM in Assay Buffer.
 6. Add 25 μL of the 100 μM Substrate to all wells and mix well.
 7. Cover the plate with parafilm or a plate sealer and incubate at 37 °C for 20 minutes.
 8. Add 10 μL of the Malachite Green Reagent A to all wells. Mix and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
 9. Add 10 μL of the Malachite Green Reagent B to all wells. Mix and incubate for 20 minutes at room temperature.
 10. Read plate at 620 nm (absorbance) in endpoint mode.
 11. Calculate specific activity:

$$\text{Specific Activity (pmol/min/}\mu\text{g)} = \frac{\text{Phosphate released* (nmol)} \times (1000 \text{ pmol/nmol})}{\text{Incubation time (min)} \times \text{amount of enzyme (}\mu\text{g)}}$$

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

- Final Assay Conditions**
- Per Well:
- rmCD39L2: 0.00025 μg
 - Substrate: 35.7 μM

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

- Stability & Storage** **Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**
- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
 - 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

BACKGROUND

CD39L2, also known as ectonucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase-6 (ENTPD-6) and NTPDase-6, is a nucleoside phosphohydrolase of the CD39 family of enzymes that is present on the surface of cells (1). This Type II membrane protein also exists as a soluble, secreted protein. CD39L2 displays a preference for the nucleoside-5'-diphosphates GDP and IDP over CDP and UDP (2). Nucleoside-5'-triphosphates are also hydrolyzed, but at much lower rates. CD39L2 is expressed at its highest levels in cardiac muscle and in heart capillary endothelial cells (3). CD39L2 may play a functional role in the regulation and recruitment of platelet activation in the heart. The cytoplasmic and transmembrane domains of rmCD39L2 were replaced with a signal sequence, resulting in the secretion of the recombinant protein.

References:

1. Chadwick, B.P. and A.M. Frischauf (1998) *Genomics*. **50**:357.
2. Hicks-Berger, C.A. *et al.* (2000) *J.Biol. Chem.* **275**:34041.
3. Yeung, G. *et al.* (2000) *Biochemistry*. **39**:12916.