# 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

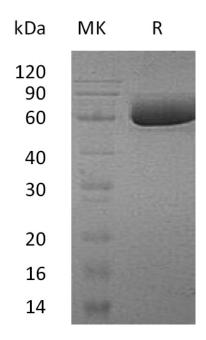
cycles.

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

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/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 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

### **SDS-PAGE** image

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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

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.