9051 Mira Mesa Blvd, #910094
San Diego, CA 92191
Tel: 760-390-3989

Artemin Human

Artemin Human Recombinant
NTR0001

Product Overview

Name	Artemin Human
Description	
Artemin Human Recombinant	
Accession (Primary)	O95441
Synonyms	
Arsenite methyltransferase, Methylarsonite methyltransferase, S-adenosyl-L-methionine:arsenic(III) methyltransferase, AS3MT, CYT19, RP11-753C18.6.	
Introduction	
Arsenic Methyltransferase (AS3MT) catalyzes the transfer of a methyl group from S-adenosyl-L-methionine (AdoMet) to trivalent arsenical and may have a role in arsenic metabolism. AS3MT methylates arsenite to produce methylarsonate, Me-AsO 3 H 2 , which is reduced by methylarsonate reductase to methylarsonite, Me-As(OH) 2 . Methylarsonite which is also a substrate, is transformed into the much less toxic complex dimethylarsinate (cacodylate), Me 2 As(O)-OH.	
Source	
Escherichia Coli.	
Physical Appearance	
Sterile Filtered colorless solution.	
Formulation	
AS3MT protein solution (1mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 10% glycerol and 0.15M NaCl.	
Stability	
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.	
Purity	
Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.	
Amino acid sequence	
MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSH MAALRD AEIQKDVQTY YGQVLKRSAD LQTNGCVTTA RPVPKHIREA LQNVHEEVAL RYYGCGLVIP EHLENCWILD LGSGSGRDCY VLSQLVGEKG HVTGIDMTKG QVEVAEKYLD YHMEKYGFQA SNVTFIHGYI EKLGEAGIKN ESHDIVVSNC VINLVPDKQQ VLQEAYRVLK HGGELYFSDV	

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YTSLELPEEI RTHKVLWGEC LGGALYWKEL AVLAQKIGFC PPRLVTANLI TIQNKELERV IGDCRFVSAT FRLFKHSKTG PTKRCQVIYN GGITGHEKEL MFDANFTFKE GEIVEVDEET AAILKNSRFA QDFLIRPIGE KLPTSGGCSA LELKDIITDP FKLAEESDSM KSRCVPDAAG GCCGTKKSC.

Precautions

Artemin Human is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Target Information: (O95441)

Background

Artemin Human Recombinant: Unraveling its Role in Neurobiology and Therapeutic Applications Abstract: Artemin, a member of the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family, holds significant potential in neurobiology and therapeutic interventions. This research paper provides an overview of Artemin human recombinant, elucidating its molecular characteristics, signaling pathways, and therapeutic implications in neurological disorders. Understanding the multifaceted role of Artemin offers new avenues for targeted therapies. This article offers a concise analysis of Artemin, highlighting its impact on neurobiology and its therapeutic applications. Introduction: Neurological disorders represent a major challenge in healthcare, necessitating innovative therapeutic strategies. Artemin, a member of the GDNF family, has emerged as a promising molecule in neurobiology. This paper provides an overview of Artemin, shedding light on its structure, function, and therapeutic potential. Artemin Signaling and Mechanisms: Artemin binds to its receptor, Ret tyrosine kinase, and activates downstream signaling pathways, including the PI3K/AKT and MAPK pathways. These signaling cascades play crucial roles in neuronal survival, growth, and differentiation, highlighting the significance of Artemin in neurodevelopment and neuroprotection. Artemin in Neurological Disorders: Artemin has been implicated in various neurological disorders, including peripheral neuropathies and neurodegenerative diseases. Its neuroprotective properties and ability to enhance neuronal survival and regeneration make it a promising target for therapeutic interventions. Furthermore, Artemin may play a role in pain modulation and sensory neuron function. Therapeutic Potential of Artemin Human Recombinant: Artemin human recombinant offers promising prospects in the field of neurotherapeutics. Strategies aimed at modulating Artemin signaling or delivering exogenous Artemin hold potential for promoting neuronal survival, regeneration, and functional recovery. Artemin-based therapies could be developed for a range of neurological disorders, including peripheral neuropathies, Parkinson's disease, and spinal cord injuries. Challenges and Future Directions: While the therapeutic targeting of Artemin shows promise, several challenges lie ahead. Further research is needed to understand the precise mechanisms underlying Artemin's effects and its interactions with other signaling pathways. Additionally, the development of effective

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delivery methods and the identification of patient subgroups that may benefit from Artemin-based therapies are important considerations for clinical translation. Conclusion: Artemin human recombinant represents a promising avenue for therapeutic interventions in neurological disorders. Understanding the molecular mechanisms and functional implications of Artemin in neurobiology offers new opportunities for developing innovative treatments. Continued research in this field has the potential to improve the lives of individuals affected by neurological conditions and advance the field of neurotherapeutics.