

## Nucleobindin-2 Protein, Human

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|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Cat. No.:</b>         | HY-P71177   |
| <b>Synonyms:</b>         | Nucleobindin-2; DNA-binding protein NEFA; Gastric cancer antigen Zg4; Prepronesfatin; Nesfatin-1; NUCB2; NEFA |
| <b>Species:</b>          | Human   |
| <b>Source:</b>           | E. coli   |
| <b>Accession:</b>        | P80303 (V25-L106)   |
| <b>Gene ID:</b>          | 4925  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b> | Approximately 10.0 kDa  |

### PROPERTIES

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>AA Sequence</b>             | <p>V P I D I D K T K V    Q N I H P V E S A K    I E P P D T G L Y Y    D E Y L K Q V I D V</p> <p>L E T D K H F R E K    L Q K A D I E E I K    S G R L S K E L D L    V S H H V R T K L D</p> <p>E L</p>        |
| <b>Appearance</b>              | Lyophilized powder.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>             | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 10 mM Sodium Phosphate, pH 6.5.  |
| <b>Endotoxin Level</b>         | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.   |
| <b>Reconstitution</b>          | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose). |
| <b>Storage &amp; Stability</b> | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.        |
| <b>Shipping</b>                | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.   |

### DESCRIPTION

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|-------------------|---|
| <b>Background</b> | <p>Nucleobindin-2 is a calcium-binding protein implicated in calcium homeostasis and serves as a non-receptor guanine nucleotide exchange factor, specifically interacting with and activating the guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G-protein) alpha subunit GNAI3. Beyond its role in calcium dynamics, Nucleobindin-2 functions as an anorexigenic peptide, demonstrating significance in hypothalamic pathways that regulate food intake and energy homeostasis, operating in a leptin-independent manner. Additionally, this protein is suggested to have potential hypertensive effects, modulating blood pressure by directly impacting peripheral arterial resistance. It has to highlight Nucleobindin-2's diverse roles in cellular processes, spanning calcium regulation, appetite control, and potential contributions to cardiovascular physiology.</p> |
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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