

Recombinant Human Granzyme B/GZMB Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031663

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

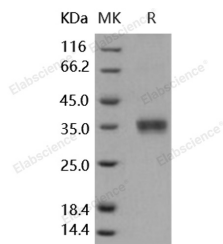
Description

Synonyms	CCPI;CGL-1;CGL1;CSP-B;CSPB;CTLA1;CTSG1;HLP;SECT
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Tyr 247
Accession	NP_004122.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	27.0 kDa
Observed molecular weight	36 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Granzyme B, also known as GZMB, is the most prominent member of the granzyme family of cell death-inducing serine proteases expressed in the granules of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) and NK cells. Granzyme B enters the target cells

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depending on another membrane-binding granule protein, perforin, results in the activation of effector caspases and mitochondrial depolarization through caspase-dependent and -independent pathways, and consequently induces rapid cell apoptosis. Over 30 substrates of GZMB have been identified including the key substrate caspase-3, ICAD and Bid. GZMB is suggested to protect the host by lysing cells bearing on their surface 'nonself' antigens such as bacterial and viral infected-cells and tumor cells, and accordingly plays an essential role in immunosurveillance.