

Recombinant Human Cathepsin E/CTSE Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032181

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

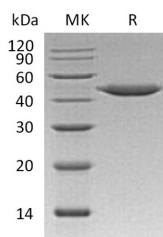
Description

Synonyms	Cathepsin E;CTSE
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Ser20-Pro396
Accession	P14091
Calculated Molecular Weight	41.8 kDa
Observed molecular weight	46 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM MES, 150mM NaCl, pH 5.5. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Cathepsin E (CTSE) is a gastric aspartyl protease that functions as a disulfide-linked homodimer. It is a member of the Peptidase C1 family, and has a specificity similar to that of Pepsin A and Cathepsin D. CTSE is localized to the

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endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus, while the mature enzyme is localized to the endosome. It is expressed abundantly in the stomach, the Clara cells of the lung and activated B-lymphocytes, and at lower levels in lymph nodes, skin and spleen. CTSE is an intracellular proteinase that have a role in immune function, activation-induced lymphocyte depletion in the thymus, neuronal degeneration and glial cell activation in the brain. Furthermore, it probably involved in the processing of antigenic peptides during MHC class II-mediated antigen presentation.