

Recombinant Human ECE1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033691

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

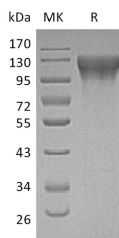
Description

Synonyms	Endothelin-converting enzyme 1;ECE-1
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Gln90-Trp770
Accession	P42892
Calculated Molecular Weight	78.8 kDa
Observed molecular weight	94-130 kDa
Tag	N-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 PBS, pH7.4. 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Endothelin-Converting Enzyme-1 (ECE-1) is a single-pass type I I transmembrane (TM) protein with a short cytoplasmic tail and a large ectodomain. ECE-1 is a zinc protease of the neprilysin (NEP) family, which also includes ECE-2, PEX,

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XCE, DINE, and Kell, and several NEP-like proteins. It is widely expressed and has several alternatively spliced forms that differ in their TM domain or cytoplasmic tail. All isoforms of ECE-1 are expressed in umbilical vein endothelial cells, polynuclear neutrophils, fibroblasts, atrium cardiomyocytes and ventricles. Endothelin-converting enzyme-1 is involved in the proteolytic processing of Endothelin-1 (EDN1), Endothelin-2 (EDN2), and Endothelin-3 (EDN3) to biologically active peptides. Defects in ECE1 are a cause of Hirschsprung disease, cardiac defects and autonomic dysfunction (HSCRCAD). It is a form of Hirschsprung disease with skip-lesions defects, craniofacial abnormalities and other dysmorphic features, and autonomic dysfunction.