

Recombinant Human EPCR Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030657

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

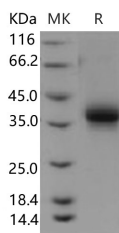
Description

Synonyms	Endothelial Protein C Receptor; Activated Protein C Receptor; APC Receptor; Endothelial Cell Protein C Receptor; CD201; PROCR; EPCR
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Thr 209
Accession	Q9UNN8
Calculated Molecular Weight	23.4 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

Endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR); also known as activated protein C receptor (APC receptor) or PROCR; is a receptor for Protein C. Protein C plays an important role in many metabolism processes in humans and other animals after

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activated by binding to Endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR). Because of the EPCR is found primarily on endothelial cells (cells on the inside of blood vessels); activated protein C is found mainly near endothelial cells. Protein C is pleiotropic; with two main functions: anticoagulation and cytoprotection. Which function will be performed depends on whether or not protein C remains bound to EPCR after activated. The anticoagulation occurs when it does not. In this case; protein C functions as an anticoagulant by irreversibly proteolytically inactivating Factor Va and Factor VIIIa; turning them into Factor Vi and Factor VIIIi respectively. When still bound to EPCR; activated protein C performs its cytoprotective effects; acting on the effector substrate PAR-1; protease-activated receptor-1. To a degree; APC's anticoagulant properties are independent of its cytoprotective ones; in that expression of one pathway is not affected by the existence of the other.