

Recombinant Human Pancreasin/Marapsin/PRSS27 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030900

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

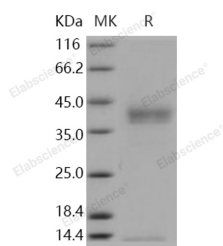
Description

Synonyms	CAPH2;MPN;UNQ1884/PRO4327
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Lys 290
Accession	Q9BQR3
Calculated Molecular Weight	30.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	42 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to cleave a colorimetric peptide substrate, NcarbobenzylloxylGlyArgThioBenzyl ester (ZGR-SBzl), in the presence of 5, 5'Dithiobis (2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DTNB). The specific activity is > 2000 pmols/min/μg.

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 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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Background

The name "Pancreasin" because it is transcribed strongly in the pancreas. This secreted, tryptic serine protease, also known as Marapsin or PRSS27 (Protease, serine, 27), which is a member of the peptidase S1 family. Pancreasin is inhibited by benzamidine and leupeptin but resists several classic inhibitors of trypsin. Marapsin was constitutively expressed in nonkeratinizing stratified squamous epithelia of human esophagus, tonsil, cervix, larynx, and cornea. In fact, marapsin was the second most strongly up-regulated protease in psoriatic lesions, where expression was localized to the upper region of the hyperplastic epidermis. Similarly, in the hyperproliferative epithelium of regenerating murine skin wounds, marapsin localized to the suprabasal layers, where keratinocytes undergo squamous differentiation. Marapsin's restricted expression, localization, and cytokine-inducible expression suggest a role in the terminal differentiation of keratinocytes in hyperproliferating squamous epithelia.

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