

## Recombinant Human SLPI Protein (aa 1-132, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031665

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

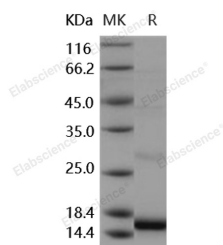
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	ALK1;ALP;BLPI;HUSI;HUSI-I;MPI;WAP4;WFDC4
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Ala132
<b>Accession</b>	P03973
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	13.1 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	15 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Measured by its ability to inhibit trypsin cleavage of a fluorogenic peptide substrate, Mca-RPKPVE-Nval-WRK (Dnp)-NH <sub>2</sub> (Catalog # ES002). The IC <sub>50</sub> value is < 1 Nm.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

Secretory leukoprotease inhibitor (SLPI); also called antileukoprotease (ALP); is a 12-kDa; nonglycosylated serine protease inhibitor present in mucous secretions. It is thought to play a role in protecting the mucosae from injury associated with inflammation. SLPI is locally produced by serous cells; including bronchial submucosal glands. Elafin and SLPI are members of larger families of proteins secreted predominantly at mucosal sites; and have been shown to be modulated in multiple pathological conditions. Elafin and SLPI are structurally related in that both have a fold with a four-disulfide core or whey acidic protein (WAP) domain responsible for inhibiting proteases. SLPI is a prominent innate immune protein of the respiratory tract; possessing serine protease inhibitor activity; antibacterial activity; and anti-inflammatory/immunomodulatory activity.