Recombinant Human SerpinE1/PAI-1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031702

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

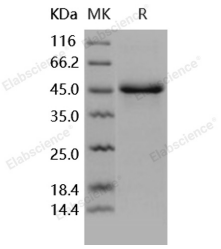
Description

Synonyms	Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1;PAI;PAI-1;Endothelial Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor;Serpin E1;SERPINE1;PAI1;PLANH1;SERPINE1
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Pro 402
Accession	NP_000593.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	44.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	45 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to inhibit uPA cleavage of a peptide substrate, N-carbobenzyloxy-Gly-Gly-Arg-7-amido-4-methylcoumarin (Z-GGR-AMC). The IC50 value is < 60 nM.

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℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM NaAc, 0.1M NaCl, pH 5.5 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



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Background

Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, also known as PAI-1, Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor, SerpinE1 and PLANH1, is a secreted glycoprotein which belongs to the serpin family. SerpinE1 is the primary physiological inhibitor of the two plasminogen activators urokinase (uPA) and tissue plasminogen activator (tPA). Its rapid interaction with TPA may function as a major control point in the regulation of fibrinolysis. Defects in SerpinE1 are the cause of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 deficiency (PAI-1 deficiency) which is characterized by abnormal bleeding due to SerpinE1 defect in the plasma. High concentrations of SerpinE1 have been associated with thrombophilia which is an autosomal dominant disorder in which affected individuals are prone to develop serious spontaneous thrombosis. Studies of PAI-1 have contributed significantly to the elucidation of the protease inhibitory mechanism of serpins, which is based on a metastable native state becoming stabilised by insertion of the RCL into the central beta-sheet A and formation of covalent complexes with target proteases. Greater expression of PAI-1 has been associated with increased survival of cells and resistance to apoptosis. PAI-1 appears to influence apoptosis by decreasing cell adhesion (anoikis) as well as its effect on intracellular signaling.

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