Human PCSK9 / NARC1 (D374Y, V474I, G670E) Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10594-H08H1

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
FH3; HCHOLA3; LDLCQ1; NARC-1; NARC1; PC9

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the human PCSK9 (NP_777596.2, with mutation Asp 374 Tyr, natural mutation Val 474 Ile and Gly 670 Glu) (Met 1-Gln 692) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Bio Activity:
Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human PCSK9-His(D374Y) at 10 µg/mL (100 µL /well) can bind biotinylated LDLR-His(Cat:10231-H08H), The EC50 of biotinylated LDLR-His (Cat:10231-H08H) is 0.2-1.4 µg/mL.

Endotoxin:< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gln 32

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant human PCSK9 consists 673 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 72.8 kDa.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:

Protein Description

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9), also known as NARC1 (neural apoptosis regulated convertase), which is a newly identified human secretory subtilase belonging to the proteinase K subfamily of the secretory subtilase family. PCSK9 protein is an enzyme in humans which is encoded by the PCSK9 gene with orthologs found across many species. It is expressed in neuroepithelioma, colon carcinoma, hepatic and pancreatic cell lines, and in Schwann cells. PCSK9 protein is highly expressed in the liver and regulates low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) protein levels. Inhibition of PCSK9 protein function is currently being explored as a means of lowering cholesterol levels. Thereby, PCSK9 protein is regarded as a new strategy to treat hypercholesterolemia. PCSK9 protein contributes to cholesterol homeostasis and may have a role in the differentiation of cortical neurons.

References


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