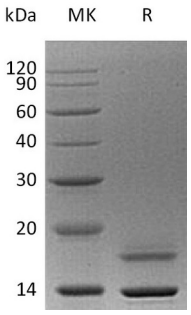
Product Name: Recombinant Human CST6 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0497

Summary

Name	Cystatin E/Cystatin M/CST6
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Cystatin E/Cystatin M is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Arg29-Met149 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q15828
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	14.66 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 10% maltose, 0.1% Tween 80, pH9.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names	Cystatin-M; Cystatin-6; Cystatin-E; CST6
Background	Cystatin-M is a typical secretory protein. It is synthesized as a preprotein with a patent N-terminal signal sequence.It belongs to the cystatin family. The most widely accepted function of cystatins is that of protease inhibitors. Most cysteine proteases are confined within cells where optimal pH and redox conditions favor their enzymatic activity. Thus, the majority of intracellular cysteine proteases are inactivated by oxidizing conditions outside the cells. Among the various types of intracellular cysteine proteases, cystatins seem to target preferentially endosomal/lysosomal cysteine proteases of the papain family, such as cathepsin B, cathepsin K/O2, cathepsin L, cathepsin L2/V and cathepsin S. Another important function of Cst6 seems to be in the terminal differentiation of stratified squamous epithelial cells and in the formation of cornified envelops. Cst6 is believed to be important in fine-tuning the enzymatic activities of endosomal/lysosomal cysteine proteases such as cathepsin L, cathepsin L2/V and AEP/mammalian legumain. Deregulated activity of these proteases could lead to abnormal activation of transglutaminases and disorders in cornification.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.