

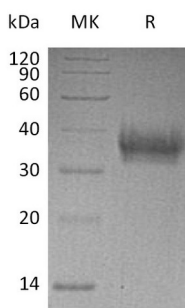
Product Name: Recombinant Human EPCR (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0573



Summary

Name	Endothelial protein C receptor/EPCR
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Endothelial Protein C Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser18-Ser210 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q9UNN8
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	23.06 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
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.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names

Endothelial Protein C Receptor; Activated Protein C Receptor; APC Receptor; Endothelial Cell Protein C Receptor; CD201; PROCR; EPCR

Background

Endothelial Protein C Receptor (EPCR) is a Vitamin K-dependent Serine Protease that plays a major role in blood coagulation. Binding of Protein C to EPCR leads to the proteolytic activation of PAR1 (Protease-Activated Receptor 1) on endothelial cells and subsequent up-regulation of Protein C-induced genes. EPCR is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein in the CD1/MHC family. It is expressed most strongly in the endothelial cells of arteries and veins in heart and lung. Membrane bound EPCR is released by metalloproteolytic cleavage to generate the soluble receptor. The extracellular domain of human and mouse EPCR shares approximately 61% amino acid sequence homology. EPCR plays an important role in augmenting Protein C activation by the Thrombin-Thrombomodulin complex and in regulating blood coagulation and inflammation. EPCR is found primarily on endothelial cells. Deletion of EPCR function results in embryonic death, at least in part due to placental thrombosis.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.