

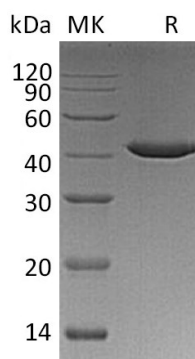
Product Name: Recombinant Human Serpin B9 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1508



Summary

Name	Serpin B9
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Serine Protease Inhibitor-clade B9 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Pro376 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P50453
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	43.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
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



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Background

Alternative Names Cytoplasmic antiproteinase 3;Peptidase inhibitor 9;CAP3;PI-9;Serpin B9

Background Serpin B9, also known as Cytoplasmic antiproteinase 3(CAP-3), is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to the large superfamily of serine proteinase inhibitors (serpins), which bind to and inactivate serine proteinases. Serpin B9 is an inhibitor of the granzyme B/perforin lytic pathway. It is expressed in normal mammary epithelial cells but not in most mammary carcinoma cell lines. These interactions are involved in many cellular processes, including coagulation, fibrinolysis, complement fixation, matrix remodeling, and apoptosis. Serpin-B9 expression in immune-privileged cells, APCs, and CTLs protects these cells against the actions of granzyme B, and when expressed in tumor cells or virally infected hepatocytes, confers resistance to killing by CTL and NK cells. Expression of increasing levels of Serpin-B9 in target cells may progressively inhibit immune surveillance by blocking NK and CTL-induced cytotoxicity through the perforin / granzyme pathway and then through the Fas / FasL pathway.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.