

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

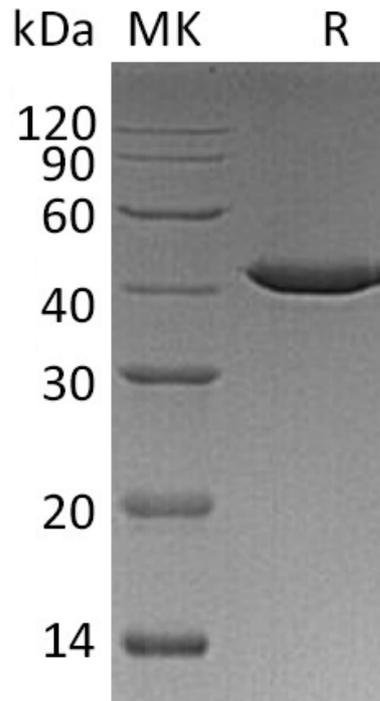


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	Serpin B9
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	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.
<b>Accession #</b>	P50453
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	43.4 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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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### **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.