

Product Name: Recombinant Human Serpin E1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1510

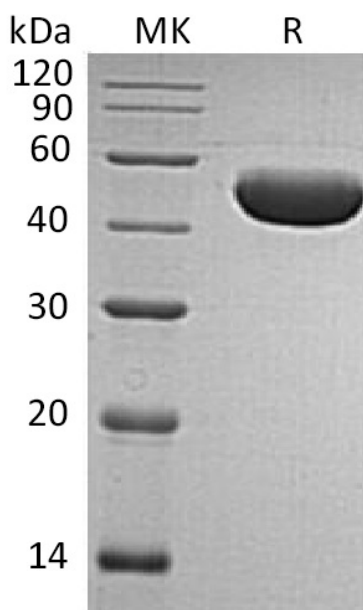


Summary

Name	Serpin E1/PAI-1/Plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1
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 E1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Val24-Pro402 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P05121
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	43.82 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.
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 4mM HCl. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1; PAI; PAI-1; Endothelial Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor; Serpin E1; SERPINE1; PAI1; PLANH1

Background

Serpins are a group of proteins with similar structures that were first identified as a set of proteins able to inhibit proteases. They are the largest and most diverse family of serine protease inhibitors which are involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such as blood coagulation, complement activation, fibrinolysis, angiogenesis, inflammation and tumor suppression and are expressed in a cell-specific manner. Serpin E1 is a secreted protein which belongs to the Serpin family. Serpin E1 acts as bait for tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase, and protein C. Its rapid interaction with TPA may function as a major control point in the regulation of fibrinolysis. Defects in SERPINE1 are characterized by abnormal bleeding due to Serpin E1 defect in the plasma. High concentrations of Serpin E1 have been associated with thrombophilia which is an autosomal dominant disorder in which affected individuals are prone to develop serious spontaneous thrombosis.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.