

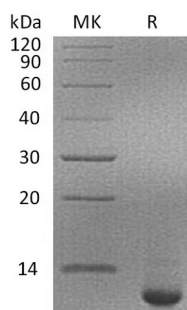
Product Name: Recombinant Human SPINK4 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1559



Summary

Name	SPINK4/Serine protease inhibitor Kazal-type
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 Kazal-Type 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly27-Cys86 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	O60575
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	7.73 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 1mM EDTA, 5% Trehalose, 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



Background

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Alternative Names

Serine Protease Inhibitor Kazal-Type 4; Peptide PEC-60 Homolog; SPINK4

Background

Serine Protease Inhibitor Kazal-Type 4 (SPINK4) is a secreted protein containing one Kazal-like domain. SPINK4 is a member of the SPINK protein family. The gene family of serine protease inhibitors of the Kazal type (SPINK) are functional and positional candidate genes for celiac disease (CD). SPINK1 plays an important role in protecting the pancreas against excessive trypsinogen activation. It is a potent natural inhibitor of pancreatic trypsin activity. SPINK1 mutations are associated with the development of acute and chronic pancreatitis and have been detected in all forms of chronic pancreatitis. SPINK2 functions as a trypsin/acrosin inhibitor and is synthesized mainly in the testis and seminal vesicle where its activity is engaged in fertility. The SPINK2 protein contains a typical Kazal domain composed by six cysteine residues forming three disulfide bridges. SPINK9 was identified in human skin. Its expression was strong in palmar epidermis, but not detectable or very low in non palmoplantar skin.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.