

Human SerpinI2 Protein (His Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 11008-H08H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

MEPI; PANCPIN; PI14; TSA2004

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human SERPINI2 (NP_006208.1) (Met 1-Leu 405) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ser 19

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human SERPINI2 consists of 398 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 45.5 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rhSERPINI2 is approximately 45-55 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

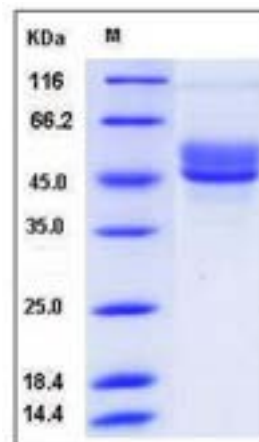
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Serpins 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. Serpins are a group of proteins with similar structures that were first identified as a set of proteins able to inhibit proteases. The acronym serpin was originally coined because many serpins inhibit chymotrypsin-like serine proteases (serine protease inhibitors). Over 1000 serpins have been identified. Serpin-I2, also known as myoepithelium-derived serine protease inhibitor, Pancreas-specific protein TSA2004, Peptidase inhibitor 14, PI14, SERPINI2 and MEPI, is a secreted protein which belongs to theserpin family. It is expressed in pancreas and adipose tissues. SERPINI2 deficiency directly results in the acinar cell apoptosis and malabsorption.

References

1.Riewald M. et al., 1995, J. Biol. Chem. 270: 26754-7. 2.Forsyth, S. et al., 2003, Genomics 81: 336-45. 3.Horvath, A.J. et al., 2004, J. Mol. Evol. 59: 488-97.

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