Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-01116)

HABP2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Factor seven-activating protease;Factor VII-activating protease;Plasma hyaluronan-binding protein;Hepatocyte growth factor activator-like protein;Hyaluronan-binding protein 2
Protein Construction:	Met1-Gln279
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q14520
Molecular Weight:	35-40 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Met1-Gln279

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Hyaluronan-binding protein 2（HABP2） is an extracellular serine protease which binds hyaluronic acid. It secreted as an inactive single-chain precursor and is then activated to a heterodimeric form, which consists of a 50 kDa heavy and a 27 kDa light chain linked by a disulfide bond. HABP2 is involved in cell adhesion, it can cleave the alpha-chain at multiple sites and the beta-chain between 'Lys-53' and 'Lys-54' , but not the gamma-chain of fibrinogen. As a result of this, it does not initiate the formation of the fibrin clot and does not cause the fibrinolysis

directly. It does not cleave prothrombin and plasminogen but converts the inactive single chain urinary plasminogen activator to the active two chain form, activates coagulation factor VII.

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