

## Cystatin B Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	PME;CST6cystatin B (liver thiol proteinase inhibitor)10STFBcystatin-B;cystatin B (stefin B); Cystatin B;EPM1;Stefin B;CPI-B;Liver thiol proteinase inhibitor;stefin-B;CSTB
Protein Construction:	Met1-Phe98
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q62426
Molecular Weight:	15 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Met1-Phe98

### 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 95% 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 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0.

### 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

Cystatin B, also called stefin B or liver thiol proteinase inhibitor, is a member of family 1 of the cystatin superfamily. Like Cystatin A, it is an intracellular inhibitor regulating the activities of cysteine proteases of the papain family such as cathepsins B, H and L. Defects in Cystatin-B / CSTB are the cause of progressive myoclonic epilepsy type 1 (EPM1) which is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by severe, stimulus-sensitive

myoclonus and tonic-clonic seizures.

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