

tPA Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	PLAT;Retepase;t-PA;tPA;Alteplase
Protein Construction:	Ser33-Gln559, which consists of two chains: chain A (Ser33-Arg308) and chain B (Ile309-Gln559)
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P11214
Molecular Weight:	60.57 kDa (predicted). It migrates to 13-15 kDa (chain A and chain B fragment), 30-34 kDa and 35-40 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to cleave a peptide substrate, Z-Gly-Gly-Arg-AMC TFA (Cat#T8556). Read at excitation and emission wavelengths of 380 nm and 460 nm (top read). The specific activity is 3861 pmol/min/ μ g.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μ g/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:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

Tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) is the predominant plasminogen activator present in the vascular and nervous systems. tPA is not only neuroprotective for postnatal primary cortical neurons, but also that the predominant route for enhancing cell survival is via an mTOR-dependent mechanism.

Reference

Grummisch JA, et al. tPA promotes cortical neuron survival via mTOR-dependent mechanisms. Mol Cell Neurosci. 2016 Jul;74:25-33.

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