Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-00146)

TargetMol

RKIP/PEBP1 Protein, Human, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	PBP;HEL-S-34;PEBP;RKIP;HCNP;PEBP-1;phosphatidylethanolamine binding protein 1; HCNPpp;HEL-210
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human PEBP1 (NP_002558.1) (Met1-Lys187) was expressed. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	D9IAI1
Molecular Weight:	21.1 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM TRIS, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0.Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

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

Phosphatidylethanolamine-binding protein 1 (PEBP1), also known as Raf kinase inhibitor protein, belongs to PEBP family of proteins. It is known to interact with many proteins that are mainly involved in pathways that monitor cell proliferation and differentiation. PEBP1 in many cells interacts with several pathways, namely MAPK, GRK2, NF-small ka, CyrillicB, etc. that keeps the cell proliferation and differentiation in check. This protein is expressed by

many cells in humans, including neurons where it is predominantly involved in production of choline acetyltransferase. Deregulated PEBP1 is known to cause cancer, diabetic nephropathy and neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's and dementia.

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