

BACE1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	HSPC104; β -site APP-cleaving enzyme 1;ASP2;beta-site APP-cleaving enzyme 1;BACE
Protein Construction:	Thr22-Thr457
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P56817
Molecular Weight:	75.2 kDa (predicted, pro-form); 72.6 kDa (predicted, mature-form); 85-100 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to cleave a fluorogenic peptide substrate, Mca-SEVNLDAEFRK(Dpn)RR-NH ₂ . The specific activity is >3 pmol/min/ μ g.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Bis-Tris PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.22 μ m filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant 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

Beta-site APP-cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) is an aspartic-acid protease important in the formation of myelin sheaths in peripheral nerve cells. In the brain, This protein is expressed highly in the substantia nigra, locus coruleus and medulla oblongata. Strong BACE1 expression has also been described in pancreatic tissue. BACE1 has a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. In Alzheimer's disease patients, BACE1 levels were

elevated although mRNA levels were not changed. It has been found that BACE1 gene expression is controlled by a TATA-less promoter. The translational repression as a new mechanism controlling its expression. And the low concentrations of Ca(2+) (microM range) significantly increased the proteolytic activity of BACE1. Furthermore, BACE1 protein is ubiquitinated, and the degradation of BACE1 proteins and amyloid precursor protein processing are regulated by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. It has also been identified as the rate limiting enzyme for amyloid-beta-peptide (Abeta) production.

Reference

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Stockley JH, et al. (2007) The proteins BACE1 and BACE2 and beta-secretase activity in normal and Alzheimer's disease brain. Biochem Soc Trans. 35(Pt 3): 574-6.

Savonenko AV, et al. (2008) Alteration of BACE1-dependent NRG1/ErbB4 signaling and schizophrenia-like phenotypes in BACE1-null mice. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 105(14): 5585-90.

HAyley M, et al. (2009) Calcium enhances the proteolytic activity of BACE1: An in vitro biophysical and biochemical characterization of the BACE1-calcium interaction. Biochim Biophys Acta. 1788(9): 1933-8.

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