

## Cathepsin C Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	DPP-I;PLS;JP;cathepsin C;CPPI;DPPI;PDON1;PALS;DPP1;JPD;HMS
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the pro form of human cathepsin C (NP_001805.3) (Met 1-Leu 463) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Asp 25
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P53634-1
Molecular Weight:	51 kDa (predicted); 55 kDa (reducing conditions)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to cleave the fluorogenic peptide substrate, Gly-Arg-7-amido-4-methylcoumarin (GRAMC). The specific activity is >200 pmoles/min/μg. (Activation description: The proenzyme needs to be activated by Cathepsin L for an activated form)
Purity:	> 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. 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:**  
Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.

#### 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

Cathepsins are proteases found in many types of cells conserved in all animals, which have a vital role in mammalian cellular turnover such as bone resorption. The lysosomal cysteine protease Cathepsin C (CTSC), also known as dipeptidyl peptidase I (DPPI/DPP1), activates a number of granule-associated serine proteases with pro-inflammatory and immune functions by removal of their inhibitory N-terminal dipeptides. This lysosomal exo-

cysteine protease belonging to the peptidase C1 family. Active cathepsin C is found in lysosomes as a 200-kDa multimeric enzyme. Subunits constituting this assembly all arise from the proteolytic cleavage of a single precursor giving rise to three peptides: the propeptide, the alpha- and the beta-chains. It is a central coordinator for activation of many serine proteases in immune/inflammatory cells. Defects in the Cathepsin C have been shown to be a cause of Papillon-Lefevre disease, an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by palmoplantar keratosis and periodontitis. Cathepsin C plays a key role in the activation of several degradative enzymes linked to tissue destruction in inflammatory diseases. Thus, it is a therapeutic target for the treatment of a number of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.

### Reference

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Tel:781-999-4286 E\_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481