

PCSK9 Protein, Rhesus, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Rhesus PCSK9 (NP_001106130.1) (Met 1-Gln 692) precursor was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Gln 31
Species:	Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	A8T666
Molecular Weight:	72.7 kDa (predicted); 20 kDa and 62 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated human LDLR in a functional ELISA. 2. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated mouse LDLR in a functional ELISA.
Purity:	> 95 % 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:

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

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9), also known as NARC1 (neural apoptosis regulated convertase), which is a newly identified human secretory subtilase belonging to the proteinase K subfamily of the secretory subtilase family. PCSK9 protein is an enzyme which in humans is encoded by the PCSK9 gene with orthologs found across many species. It is expressed in neuroepithelioma, colon carcinoma, hepatic and pancreatic cell lines, and in Schwann cells. PCSK9 protein is highly expressed in the liver and regulates low density

lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) protein levels. Inhibition of PCSK9 protein function is currently being explored as a means of lowering cholesterol levels. Thereby, PCSK9 protein is regarded as a new strategy to treat hypercholesterolemia. PCSK9 protein contributes to cholesterol homeostasis and may have a role in the differentiation of cortical neurons.

Reference

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