Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-01245)

TargetMol

PCSK9 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9;AI747682;Narc1;FH3;PC9;AI415265;HCHOLA3
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the full length of mouse PCSK9 (NP_705793.1) precursor (Met 1-Gln 694) was expressed, with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag. Predicted N terminal: Gln 35
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q80W65
Molecular Weight:	72.6 kDa (predicted); 19 & 65 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized mouse PCSK9 at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind biotinylated recombinant human LDLR. The EC50 of biotinylated human LDLR is 0.12 μg/ml.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 15 mM Tris, 90 mM NaCl, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.5.

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 the product under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. Samples are stable for up to 12 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue 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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