Recombinant Human PPIase/FKBP7 Protein (aa 1-218, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030674

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

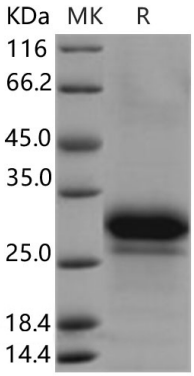
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human PPIase/FKBP7 protein Met 1-Gln218, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	23.8 kDa
Observed MW	27-30 kDa
Accession	Q9Y3C6
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

PPIase is a member of the immunophilin protein family. It also belongs to the cyclophilin-type PPIase family; PPIL3 subfamily. PPIase contains 1 PPIase cyclophilin-type domain. Members of the immunophilin protein family play a role in immunoregulation and basic cellular processes involving protein folding and trafficking. PPIases accelerate the folding of proteins. It catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides. It has a very high substrate specificity for the four-residue peptide Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe only when the proline peptide bond is in the trans state. It interacts with several intracellular signal transduction proteins including type I TGF-beta receptor. It also interacts with multiple intracellular calcium release channels; and coordinates multi-protein complex formation of the tetrameric skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor. In mouse; deletion of this homologous gene causes congenital heart disorder known as noncompaction of left ventricular myocardium.

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