

## Recombinant Human EPCR Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH030657

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

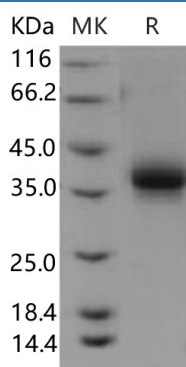
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human EPCR protein Met 1-Thr 209, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	23.4 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q9UNN8
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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Endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR); also known as activated protein C receptor (APC receptor) or PROCR; is a receptor for Protein C. Protein C plays an important role in many metabolism processes in humans and other animals after activated by binding to Endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR). Because of the EPCR is found primarily on endothelial cells (cells on the inside of blood vessels); activated protein C is found mainly near endothelial cells. Protein C is pleiotropic; with two main functions: anticoagulation and cytoprotection. Which function will be performed depend on whether or not protein C remains bind to EPCR after activated. The anticoagulation occurs when it does not. In this case; protein C functions as an anticoagulant by irreversibly proteolytically inactivating Factor Va and Factor VIIIa; turning them into Factor Vi and Factor VIIIi respectively. When still bound to EPCR; activated protein C performs its cytoprotective effects; acting on the effector substrate PAR-1; protease-activated receptor-1. To a degree; APC's anticoagulant properties are independent of its cytoprotective ones; in that expression of one pathway is not affected by the existence of the other.