Recombinant Human Carboxypeptidase E/CPE Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031897

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

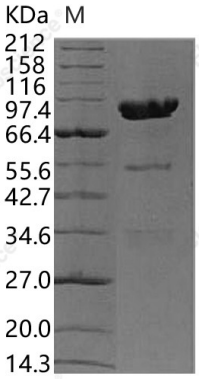
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Carboxypeptidase E/CPE protein Met 1-Ser 453, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	74.6 kDa
Observed MW	85-90 kDa
Accession	NP_001864.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 85% 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°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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 100 mM Glycine, 10 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5 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



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Carboxypeptidase E (CPE), also known as Carboxypeptidase H, is a peripheral membrane protein and a zinc metallocarboxypeptidase, and the conversion of proCPE into CPE occurs primarily in secretory vesicles. The active form of CPE cleaves C-terminal amino acid residues of the peptide, and is thus involved in the biosynthesis of peptide hormones and neurotransmitters including insulin, enkephalin, etc. The enzymatic activity is enhanced by millimolar concentrations of Co2+. It has also been proposed that membrane-associated carboxypeptidase E acts as a sorting receptor for targeting regulated secretory proteins which are mostly prohormones and neuropeptides in the trans-Golgi network of the pituitary and in secretory granules into the secretory pathway. Its interaction with glycosphingolipid-cholesterol rafts at the TGN facilitates the targeting. Mutations in this gene are implicated in type II diabetes due to impaired glucose clearance and insulin resistance.

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