A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Bovine Annexin V protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEB100007

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

Description

Species Bovine

Source E.coli-derived Bovine Annexin V protein Met1-Asp320, with an N-terminal His

Calculated MW35.1 kDaObserved MW35 kDaAccessionP81287

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 10 EU/mg 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.

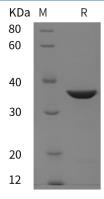
ShippingThis product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.FormulationLyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

Mannitol.

Reconstitution It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of

0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase A, also known as PPIase A, Rotamase A, Cyclophilin A, Cyclosporin A-binding protein, PPIA and CYPA, is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to the cyclophilin-type PPIase family and PPIase A subfamily. Cyclophilins (CyPs) are a family of proteins found in organisms ranging from prokaryotes to humans. These molecules exhibit peptidyl-prolyl isomerase activity, suggesting that they influence the conformation of proteins in cells. PPIA / Cyclophilin A accelerate the folding of proteins. It catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides. PPIA / Cyclophilin A is secreted by vascular smooth muscle cells in response to inflammatory stimuli, and could thus contribute to atherosclerosis. It is not essential for mammalian cell viability. PPIA / Cyclophilin A can interact with several HIV proteins, including p55 gag, Vpr, and capsid protein, and has been shown to be necessary for the formation of infectious HIV virions.

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