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Recombinant Human BACE1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100850

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

Description

Species Human

Source E.coli-derived Human BACE1 protein Phe170-Thr428, with an N-terminal His

Calculated MW 28.4 kDa Observed MW 31 kDa P56817 Accession

Not validated for activity **Bio-activity**

Properties

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

Endotoxin < 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -Storage

80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

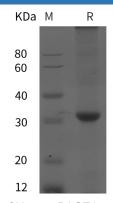
reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% **Formulation**

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



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human BACE1 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human BACE1 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 31 kDa.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Beta-site APP-cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) is an aspartic-acid protease important in the formation of myelin sheaths in peripheral nerve cells. In the brain, This protein is expressed highly in the substantia nigra, locus coruleus and medulla oblongata. Strong BACE1 expression has also been described in pancreatic tissue. BACE1 has a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. In Alzheimer's disease patients, BACE1 levels were elevated although mRNA levels were not changed. It has been found that BACE1 gene expression is controlled by a TATA-less promote r. The translational repression as a new mechanism controlling its expression. And the low concentrations of Ca(2+) (microM range) significantly increased the proteolytic activity of BACE1. Furthermore, BACE1 protein is ubiquitinated, and the degradation of BACE1 proteins and amyloid precursor protein processing are regulated by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. It has also been identified as the rate limiting enzyme for amyloid-beta-peptide (Abeta) production.

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