Recombinant Mouse Carboxypeptidase M/CPM Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040403

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

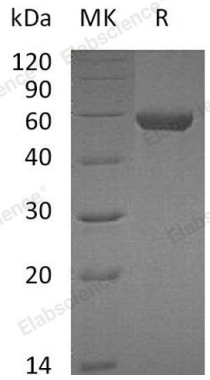
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse Carboxypeptidase M/CPM protein Met 1-His 422, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	47.8 kDa
Accession	Q80V42-1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to release Larginine from BenzoylAlaArg, with detection of the arginine amino group by ophthaldialdehyde. The specific activity is > 40, 000 pmoles/min/μg.

Properties

Purity	> 97 % 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 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



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Carboxypeptidase M, also known as CPM, is a membrane-bound arginine/lysine carboxypeptidase which is a member of the carboxypeptidases family. These enzymes remove C-terminal amino acids from peptides and proteins and exert roles in the physiological processes of blood coagulation/fibrinolysis, inflammation, food digestion and pro-hormone and neuropeptide processing. Among the carboxypeptidases CPM is of particular importance because of its constitutive expression in an active form at the surface of specialized cells and tissues in the human body. CPM in the brain appears to be membrane-bound via a phosphatidylinositol glycan anchor. CPM is widely distributed in a variety of tissues and cells. The amino acid sequence of CPM indicated that the C-terminal hydrophobic region might be a signal for membrane attachment via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. CPM is involved in peptide metabolism on both the cell surface and in extracellular fluids. CPM functions not only as a protease but also as a binding partner in cell-surface protein-protein interactions.

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