Recombinant Mouse SerpinB10 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040577

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

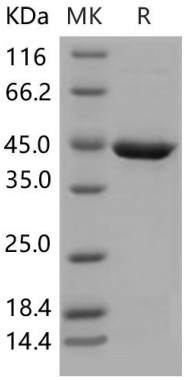
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Mouse SerpinB10 protein Met 1-Pro 397, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	46.5 kDa
Observed MW	44 kDa
Accession	Q8K1K6-1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 94 % 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0 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



> 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Serpins are the largest and most diverse family of serine protease inhibitors which are involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such as blood coagulation, complement activation, fibrinolysis, angiogenesis, inflammation and tumor suppression and are expressed in a cell-specific manner. Serpins are a group of proteins with similar structures that were first identified as a set of proteins able to inhibit proteases. The acronym serpin was originally coined because many serpins inhibit chymotrypsin-like serine proteases (serine protease inhibitors). Over 1000 serpins have been identified. Mouse SerpinB10, also known as Peptidase inhibitor 10, PI-10, Bomapin and SERPINB10, is a nucleus and cytoplasm protein which belongs to theserpin family and Ov-serpin subfamily. SerpinB10 is expressed specifically in the bone marrow. SerpinB10 is a protease inhibitor that may play a role in the regulation of protease activities during hematopoiesis and apoptosis induced by TNF. SerpinB10 is a redox-sensitive nuclear serpin that augments proliferation or apoptosis of leukaemia cells, depending on growth factors availability. SerpinB10 may regulate protease activities in the cytoplasm and in the nucleus.

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