

Recombinant Human SERPINB9/PI-9 Protein (Human Cells, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033318



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

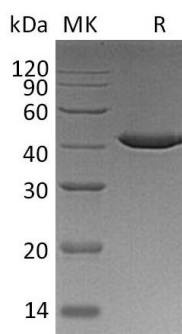
Description

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Species | Human |
| Mol_Mass | 43.4 kDa |
| Accession | P50453 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 95 % 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Serpin B9; also known as Cytoplasmic antiproteinase 3(CAP-3); is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to the large superfamily of serine proteinase inhibitors (serpins); which bind to and inactivate serine proteinases. Serpin B9 is an inhibitor of the granzyme B/perforin lytic pathway. It is expressed in normal mammary epithelial cells but not in most mammary carcinoma cell lines. These interactions are involved in many cellular processes; including coagulation; fibrinolysis; complement fixation; matrix remodeling; and apoptosis. Serpin-B9 expression in immune-privileged cells; APCs; and CTLs protects these cells against the actions of granzyme B; and when expressed in tumor cells or virally infected hepatocytes; confers resistance to killing by CTL and NK cells. Expression of increasing levels of Serpin-B9 in target cells may progressively inhibit immune surveillance by blocking NK and CTL-induced cytotoxicity through the perforin / granzyme pathway and then through the Fas / FasL pathway.

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