Recombinant Human PPIase/FKBP7 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH030675

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

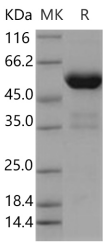
Description

Synonyms	Peptidyl-Prolyl Cis-Trans Isomerase FKBP7;PPIase FKBP7;23 kDa FK506-Binding Protein;23 kDa FKBP;FKBP-23;FK506-Binding Protein 7;FKBP-7;Rotamase;FKBP7;FKBP23
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Gln218
Accession	Q9Y680-2
Calculated Molecular Weight	49.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	55 kDa
Tag	C-hFc

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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 PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

PPIase is a member of the immunophilin protein family. It also belongs to the cyclophilin-type PPIase family, PPIL3 subfamily. PPIase contains 1 PPIase cyclophilin-type domain. Members of the immunophilin protein family play a role in immunoregulation and basic cellular processes involving protein folding and trafficking. PPIases accelerate the folding of proteins. It catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides. It has a very high substrate specificity for the four-residue peptide Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe only when the proline peptide bond is in the trans state. It interacts with several intracellular signal transduction proteins including type I TGF-beta receptor. It also interacts with

multiple intracellular calcium release channels, and coordinates multi-protein complex formation of the tetrameric skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor. In mouse, deletion of this homologous gene causes congenital heart disorder known as noncompaction of left ventricular myocardium.