

Recombinant Human DPP10/DPRP3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031006

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

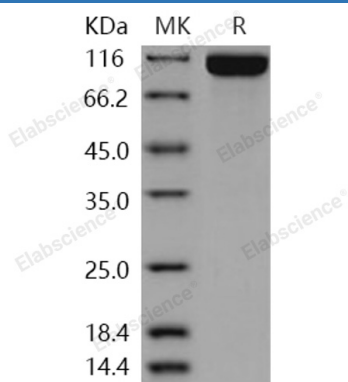
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human DPP10/DPRP3 protein Leu 56-Glu 796, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	87.4 kDa
Observed MW	90-110 kDa
Accession	Q8N608-1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

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

For Research Use Only

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Inactive dipeptidyl peptidase 10, also known as Dipeptidyl peptidase IV-related protein 3, Dipeptidyl peptidase X, Dipeptidyl peptidase-like protein 2, DPRP-3, DPL2 and DPP10, is a single-pass type II membrane protein which belongs to the peptidase S9B family. DPP10 subfamily. It may modulate cell surface expression and activity of the potassium channels KCND1 and KCND2. DPP10 / DPRP3 has no detectable protease activity, most likely due to the absence of the conserved serine residue normally present in the catalytic domain of serine proteases. However, it does bind specific voltage-gated potassium channels and alters their expression and biophysical properties. Genetic variations in DPP10 are associated with susceptibility to asthma (ASTHMA). The most common chronic disease affecting children and young adults. It is a complex genetic disorder with a heterogeneous phenotype, largely attributed to the interactions among many genes and between these genes and the environment. It is characterized by recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea, with wheezing due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi.