Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human DPP10/DPRP3 Protein (His Tag)

RPES0109

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0109

Size: 20µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: Q8N608

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 87.4 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 9010 kDa

Tag: N-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: 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℃ 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

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: DPL2;DPPY;DPRP-3;DPRP3

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Leu 56-Glu 796

Background:

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 I I membrane protein which belongs to the peptidase S9B family. DPPIV 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 weezing due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi.