



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CD10/Neprilysin Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)

RPES0873

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0873

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_000893.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 106 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 12030 kDa

Tag: N-Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to cleave the fluorogenic peptide substrate, Mca-RPPGFSAFK(Dnp)-OH, (R&D Systems, Catalog # ES005). The specific activity is >1000 pmoles/min/µg.

Purity: > 95 % 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°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 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, pH 7.5

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

Application:

Synonyms: CALLA;CD10;NEP;SFE

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Tyr 52-Trp 750

Background:

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associate with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters that have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alters the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal processing but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Cluster of differentiation 10 (CD10), also known as Neprilysin and neutral endopeptidase, is a member of the CD system. CD10 is a zinc-dependent metalloprotease enzyme that has the function to degrade a number of small secreted peptides such as the amyloid beta peptide. It exists as a membrane-bound protein and has a high concentration in kidney and lung tissues. Mutations in the CD10 gene can induce the familial forms of Alzheimer's disease, providing strong evidence for the protein's association with the Alzheimer's disease process. CD10 is also associated with other biochemical processes.