



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Rat PCSK9 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES1578

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1578

Size: 10µg

Species: Rat

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_954862.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 72.8 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 20 & 62 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: 1. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated human LDLR in a functional ELISA.2. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated mouse LDLR in a functional ELISA.

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein 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 PBS, pH 7.4

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

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: NARC;Narc1;PC9;Pcsk9

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Gln 691

Background:

Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9), also known as NARC1 (neural apoptosis regulated convertase), which is a newly identified human secretory subtilase belonging to the proteinase K subfamily of the secretory subtilase family. PCSK9 protein is an enzyme which in humans is encoded by the PCSK9 gene with orthologs found across many species. It is expressed in neuroepithelioma, colon carcinoma, hepatic and pancreatic cell lines, and in Schwann cells. PCSK9 protein is highly expressed in the liver and regulates low density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) protein levels. Inhibition of PCSK9 protein function is currently being explored as a means of lowering cholesterol levels. Thereby, PCSK9 protein is regarded as a new strategy to treat hypercholesterolemia. PCSK9 protein contributes to cholesterol homeostasis and may have a role in the differentiation of cortical neurons. References