



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human BACE1/ASP2 Protein (His Tag)(Active)
RPES2435

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2435

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_036236.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 49.9 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 60-65 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to cleave a fluorogenic peptide substrate, Mca-SEVNLDAEFRK(Dpn)RR-NH₂, R&D Systems, Catalog # ES004. The specific activity is >1.5 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 PBS, pH 7.4

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

Application:

Synonyms: ASP2;BACE;HSPC104

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Thr 457

Background:

Beta-site APP-cleaving enzyme 1 (BACE1) is an aspartic-acid protease important in the formation of myelin sheaths in peripheral nerve cells. In the brain, This protein is expressed highly in the substantia nigra, locus coruleus and medulla oblongata. Strong BACE1 expression has also been described in pancreatic tissue. BACE1 has a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. In Alzheimer's disease patients, BACE1 levels were elevated although mRNA levels were not changed. It has been found that BACE1 gene expression is controlled by a TATA-less promoter. The translational repression as a new mechanism controlling its expression. And the low concentrations of Ca(2+) (microM range) significantly increased the proteolytic activity of BACE1. Furthermore, BACE1 protein is ubiquitinated, and the degradation of BACE1 proteins and amyloid precursor protein processing are regulated by the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. It has also been identified as the rate limiting enzyme for amyloid-beta-peptide (Abeta) production.