Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human PPIase/FKBP7 Protein (aa 1-218, His Tag)

RPES4155

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4155

Size: 20µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: Q9Y3C6

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 23.8 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 27-30 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: (84.2+12.5) % as determined by reducing 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℃ 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: Peptidyl-Prolyl Cis-Trans Isomerase FKBP7; PPIase FKBP7; 23 kDa FK506-Binding Protein; 23 kDa FKBP; FKBP-23; FK506-Binding Protein 7; FKBP-7; Rotamase; FKBP7; FKBP23

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Gln218

Background:

PPIase is a member of the immunophilin protein family. It also belongs to the cyclophilin-type PPIase family, PPIL3 subfamily. PPIase contains 1 PPIase cyclophilin-type domain. Members of the immunophilin protein family play a role in immunoregulation and basic cellular processes involving protein folding and trafficking. PPIases accelerate the folding of proteins. It catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides. It has a very high substrate specificity for the four-residue peptide Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe only when the proline peptide bond is in the trans state. It interacts with several intracellular signal transduction proteins including type I TGF-beta receptor. It also interacts with multiple intracellular calcium release channels, and coordinates multi-protein complex formation of the tetrameric skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor. In mouse, deletion of this homologous gene causes congenital heart disorder known as noncompaction of left ventricular myocardium.