

SERPINE1

Recombinant Human Serpin E1/PAI-1 Stable 91L Point Mutant

Catalog No.	CSI20523A CSI20523B	Quantity:	500 µg 1 mg
Alternate Names:	Plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1, PAI, PAI1, PAI-1, PLANH1, Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E, SERPINE1,		
Description:	Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1 (PAI-1), also known as Serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E (SERPINE1), is a member of the serine protease inhibitor (serpin) superfamily. It is the principal inhibitor of Tissue Plasminogen Activator (tPA) and Urokinase (uPA), the activators of Plasminogen and hence fibrinolysis. PAI-1 is mainly produced by the endothelium, but is also secreted by other tissue types, such as adipose tissue. Defects in the PAI-1 gene are the cause of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 deficiency (PAI-1 deficiency), and high concentrations of the protein are associated with thrombophilia. The Human PAI-1 91L Single Point Stable Mutant has a single point mutation (Isoleucine 91 to Leucine) that provides increased stability for use in long term binding experiments or in vivo studies. It is an excellent control for experiments involving the non-LRP binding stable mutant human PAI-1 (Catalog Number CRP196). The half life has not been quantified but is greater than wild type and less than the 14-1b stable mutant (Catalog Number CRP180).		
Concentration:	2.5 mg/ml		
Gene ID:	5054		
Source:	<i>E. coli</i>		
Molecular Weight:	43 kDa		
Formulation:	Frozen Liquid in 0.05 M Sodium Phosphate + 0.1 M NaCl + 1 mM EDTA, pH 6.6		
Purity:	>95% by SDS-PAGE		
Endotoxin Level:	< 0.1 ng/µg of protein.		
Storage & Stability:	Store at -80°C. Stable for 3 years from delivery. For long term use, divide into working aliquots and freeze at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.		

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