

Recombinant Human Cathepsin E/CTSE

Catalog No: C400

Description	Recombinant Human Cathepsin E is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser20-Pro396 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Expression System	Human cells
Alternative name	Cathepsin E; CTSE
Accession No.	P14091
Predicted Molecular Weight	41.78 kDa
Apparent Molecular Weight	46kDa, reducing conditions.
Quality Control	Bioactivity: Measured by its ability to cleave the fluorogenic peptide substrate, Mca-PLGL-Dpa-AR-NH ₂ . Specific Activity is greater than 350 pmol/min/ug Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM MES, 150mM NaCl, pH 5.5.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
Background	Cathepsin E (CTSE) is a gastric aspartyl protease that functions as a disulfide-linked homodimer. It is a member of the Peptidase C1 family, and has a specificity similar to that of Pepsin A and Cathepsin D. CTSE is localized to the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus, while the mature enzyme is localized to the endosome. It is expressed abundantly in the stomach, the Clara cells of the lung and activated B-lymphocytes, and at lower levels in lymph nodes, skin and spleen. CTSE is an intracellular proteinase that have a role in immune function, activation-induced lymphocyte depletion in the thymus, neuronal degeneration and glial cell activation in the brain. Furthermore, it probably involved in the processing of antigenic peptides during MHC class II-mediated antigen presentation.

SDS-PAGE

