

## Recombinant Human CTRC (C-6His)

Catalog No: C518

<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Human Chymotrypsin-C is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Cys17-Leu268 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Source</b>	Human Cells
<b>Alternative name</b>	Chymotrypsin-C; Caldecrin; CTRC; CLCR
<b>Accession No.</b>	Q99895
<b>Predicted Molecular Weight</b>	29kDa
<b>AP Molecular Weight</b>	33-40kDa, reducing conditions.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH7.5.
<b>Quality Control</b>	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg) as determined by LAL test.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Background</b>	Chymotrypsin C (CTRC) is a member of the peptidase S1 family. CTRC is a serum calcium-decreasing factor that has chymotrypsin-like protease activity. CTRC has broad substrate specificity, but prefers to cleave on the carboxyl side of hydrophobic residues. CTRC is expressed primarily in the pancreas, and is secreted into the digestive tract. CTRC plays a protective role in the pancreas by mitigating premature trypsinogen activation through degradation. It has been proposed that CTRC is a key regulator of digestive zymogen activation and is a physiological coactivator of digestive carboxypeptidases proCPA1 and proCPA2. The mutation of CTRC gene encodes the digestive enzyme CTRC contribute to the development of pancreatitis.

### SDS-Page

