Recombinant Human SPINK4 (C-6His)

Catalog No: C543

Description	Recombinant Human Serine Protease Inhibitor Kazal-Type 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly27-Cys86 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Serine Protease Inhibitor Kazal-Type 4; Peptide PEC-60 Homolog; SPINK4
Accession No.	O60575
Predicted Molecular Weight	7.73kDa
AP Molecular Weight	12kDa, reducing conditions.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 1mM EDTA, 5% Mannitol, 7.4.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. 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.
Quality Control	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.
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.
Background	Serine Protease Inhibitor Kazal-Type 4 (SPINK4) is a secreted protein containing one Kazal-like domain. SPINK4 is a member of the SPINK protein family. The gene family of serine protease inhibitors of the Kazal type (SPINK) are functional and positional candidate genes for celiac disease (CD). SPINK1 plays an important role in protecting the pancreas against excessive trypsinogen activation. It is a potent natural inhibitor of pancreatic trypsin activity. SPINK1 mutations are associated with the development of acute and chronic pancreatitis and have been detected in all forms of chronic pancreatitis. SPINK2 functions as a trypsin/acrosin inhibitor and is synthesized mainly in the testis and seminal vesicle where its activity is engaged in fertility. The SPINK2 protein contains a typical Kazal domain composed by six cysteine residues forming three disulfide bridges. SPINK9 was identified in human skin. Its expression was strong in palmar epidermis, but not detectable or very low in non palmoplantar skin.

SDS-Page