Recombinant Human HTRA2

Catalog No: C760

Description	Recombinant Human High Temperature Requirement Protein-2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala134-Glu458 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	E.coli
Alternative name	Serine protease HTRA2; mitochondrial;High temperature requirement protein A2;HtrA2;Omi stress-regulated endoprotease;Serine protease 25;Serine proteinase OMI;HTRA2;OMI; PRSS25
Accession No.	O43464
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris,150mM NaCl, pH7.5.
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 on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Amino Acid Sequence	AVPSPPPASPRSQYNFIADVVEKTAPAVVYIEILDRHPFLGREVPISNGSGFVVAADGLIVTNAHVVADRRRV RVRLLSGDTYEAVVTAVDPVADIATLRIQTKEPLPTLPLGRSADVRQGEFVVAMGSPFALQNTITSGIVSSAQ RPARDLGLPQTNVEYIQTDAAIDFGNSGGPLVNLDGEVIGVNTMKVTAGISFAIPSDRLREFLHRGEKKNSSS GISGSQRRYIGVMMLTLSPSILAELQLREPSFPDVQHGVLIHKVILGSPAHRAGLRPGDVILAIGEQMVQNAE DVYEAVRTQSQLAVQIRRGRETLTLYVTPEVTEVDHHHHHH
Background	High temperature requirement protein A2(HTRA2) is a single-pass membrane protein. It contains 1 PDZ (DHR) domain and belongs to the peptidase S1C family. HtrA2 can be released from the mitochondria during apoptosis and uses its four most N-terminal amino acids to mimic a caspase and be recruited by IAP caspase inhibitors such as XIAP and CIAP1/2. It promotes or induces cell death either by direct binding to and inhibition of BIRC proteins (also called inhibitor of apoptosis proteins, IAPs), leading to an increase in caspase activity, or by a BIRC inhibition-independent, caspase-independent and serine protease activity-dependent mechanism. The protein cleaves THAP5 and promotes its degradation during apoptosis.

SDS-Page