

Mouse Prostatic / PRSS8 Protein (aa 30-289, His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50120-M08B



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

2410039E18Rik; AI313909; C79772; CAP1; fr; mCAP1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse PRSS8 (EDL17608.1?) (Ala 30-Gln 289) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus and a signal peptide at the N-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ala 30

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant mouse PRSS8 consists of 270 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 29.3 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 35 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

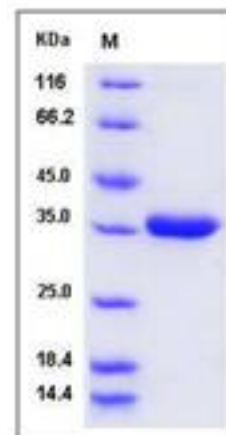
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Prostatic (Prss8), also known as channel activating protease 1 (CAP1), is a trypsinlike serine peptidase, and plays important roles in epithelial physiology. It is originally purified as an active, soluble enzyme from human seminal fluid and is highly expressed in prostate, lung, kidney, salivary gland and pancreas. Prostatic is expressed as a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored membrane protein in prostate epithelial cells, and also exists as a secreted proteolytic enzyme possibly via tryptic cleavage of its COOH-terminal hydrophobic domain. Prostatic is found to activate the epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) which is tightly regulated and is critical for maintaining salt and fluid balance in the lung and kidney in both normal and pathological conditions. Accordingly, prostatic has been proposed as a target for therapeutic inhibition in cystic fibrosis. In addition, prostatic inhibits prostate and breast cancer cell invasion in vitro, suggesting a functional role as a suppressor of tumor invasion, as well as a regulator of gene expression during inflammation.

References

1.Yu J.X., *et al.*,(1995), Molecular cloning, tissue-specific expression, and cellular localization of human prostatic mRNA. J. Biol. Chem. 270:13483-13489. 2.Ota T., *et al.*, (2004), Complete sequencing and characterization of 21,243 full-length human cDNAs.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45. 3.Martin J., *et al.*,(2004), The sequence and analysis of duplication-rich human chromosome 16.Nature 432:988-994.

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