

Mouse Cathepsin D / CTSD Protein (His Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 50127-M08H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CatD; CD

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse CTSD (NP_034113.1) precursor (Met 1-Leu 410) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 96 % 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: Ile 21

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant mouse CTSD pro form consists of 401 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 44.4 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rmCTSD is approximately 48 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 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:

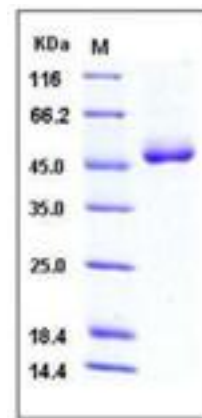
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Cathepsin D (CTSD), a well known lysosomal aspartyl protease and belongs to the peptidase C1 family, which is a normal and major component of lysosomes, and is found in almost all cells and tissues of mammals. Its mostly described function is intracellular catabolism in lysosomal compartments, other physiological effect include hormone and antigen processing. Cathepsin D has a specificity similar to but narrower than that of pepsin A. Cathepsin D plays an important role in the degradation of proteins, the generation of bioactive proteins, antigen processing, etc. Among different role in cell physiology, a new function of this enzyme is examined. Cathepsin D is an important regulator of apoptotic pathways in cells. It acts at different stage of intrinsic and extrinsic pathway of apoptosis. In addition, CTSD secreted from human prostate carcinoma cells are responsible for the generation of angiostatin, a potent endogenous inhibitor of angiogenesis, suggesting its contribution to the prevention of tumor growth and angiogenesis-dependent growth of metastases.

References

- 1.Fusek M, *et al.* (2005) Dual role of cathepsin D: ligand and protease. Biomed Pap Med Fac Univ Palacky Olomouc Czech Repub. 149(1): 43-50.
- 2.Minarowska A, *et al.* (2007) Regulatory role of cathepsin D in apoptosis. Folia Histochem Cytobiol. 45(3): 159-63.
- 3.Zaidi N, *et al.* (2008) Cathepsin D: a cellular roadmap. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 376(1): 5-9.

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