

## PRAP1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (mFc)

### General Information

Synonyms: UPA;proline-rich acidic protein 1;PRO1195

Protein Construction: A DNA sequence encoding the human PRAP1 (AAL16670.1) (Met1-Gln151) was expressed with the Fc region of mouse IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Val 21

Species: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: AAL16670.1

Molecular Weight: 41.4 kDa (predicted); 49 and 37 kDa (reducing conditions)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

#### Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

#### Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

### Protein Background

PRAP1 is a protein interacting partner of MAD1 and that PRAP1 is able to down-regulate MAD1 and suppress mitotic checkpoint signalling in HCC. PRAP1 is a novel p53 target gene. The induction of PRAP1 expression by p53 may promote resistance of cancer cells to chemotherapeutic drugs such as 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), as knockdown of PRAP1 increases apoptosis in cancer cells after 5-FU treatment. PRAP1 appears to protect cells from apoptosis by inducing cell-cycle arrest, suggesting that the induction of PRAP1 expression by p53 in response to DNA-

damaging agents contributes to cancer cell survival.

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