

Recombinant Human Visceral Adipose Tissue-Derived Serpin (rHuVaspin)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	402-07
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 45.1 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 394 amino acids.
Quantity:	5µg/25µg/1000µg
AA Sequence:	LKPSFSRPNY KALSEVQGWK QRMAAKELAR QNMDLGFKLL KKLAFYNPGR NIFLSPLSIS TAFSMLCLGA QDSTLDEIKQ GFNFRKMPEK DLHEGFHYII HELTQKTQDL KLSIGNTLFI DQRLQPQRKF LEDAKNFYSA ETILTNFQNL EMAQKQINDF ISQKTHGKIN NLIENIDPGT VMLLANYIFF RARWKHEFDP NVTKEEDFFL EKNSSVKVPM MFRSGIYQVG YDDKLSCTIL EIPYQKNITA IFILPDEGKL KHLEKGLQVD TFSRWKTLIS RRVVDVSVPR LHMTGTFDLK KTLSYIGVSK IFEHGD LTK IAPHRSLKVG EAVHKAELKM DERGTEGAAG TGAQTLPMET PLVVKIDKPY LLLIYSEKIP SVLFLGKIVN PIGK
Purity:	> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Data Not Available.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, with 0.02 % Tween-20.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.1 EU/µg of rHuVaspin as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human Visceral Adipose Tissue-Derived Serpin

The human serpin superfamily consists of at least 35 members that target not only serine proteases, but also selected cysteine proteases and non-protease proteins. Serpins bind the protease active site resulting in a major conformational rearrangement that traps the enzyme in a covalent acyl-enzyme intermediate. As protease inhibitors, serpins have an array of functions including regulating blood clotting, the complement pathway, extracellular matrix remodeling, and cell motility. They are also involved in activities that extend beyond their ability to inhibit proteases. For instance, they may also regulate blood pressure, angiogenesis, or act as storage/transport proteins.