



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse SerpinB10 Protein (His Tag)

RPES0696

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0696

Size: 20µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: Q8K1K6

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 46.5 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 44 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 94 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

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

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: 9830131G07;BB233602;Serpinb10-ps

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Pro 397

Background:

Serpins are the largest and most diverse family of serine protease inhibitors which are involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such as blood coagulation, complement activation, fibrinolysis, angiogenesis, inflammation and tumor suppression and are expressed in a cell-specific manner. Serpins are a group of proteins with similar structures that were first identified as a set of proteins able to inhibit proteases. The acronym serpin was originally coined because many serpins inhibit chymotrypsin-like serine proteases (serine protease inhibitors). Over 1000 serpins have been identified. Mouse SerpinB10, also known as Peptidase inhibitor 10, PIO, Bomapin and SERPINB10, is a nucleus and cytoplasm protein which belongs to the serpin family and Ov-serpin subfamily. SerpinB10 is expressed specifically in the bone marrow. SerpinB10 is a protease inhibitor that may play a role in the regulation of protease activities during hematopoiesis and apoptosis induced by TNF. SerpinB10 is a redox-sensitive nuclear serpin that augments proliferation or apoptosis of leukaemia cells, depending on growth factors availability. SerpinB10 may regulate protease activities in the cytoplasm and in the nucleus.