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# Recombinant Human PPIase/FKBP7 Protein (aa 1-218, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030674

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

## **Description**

 Species
 Human

 Mol\_Mass
 23.8 kDa

 Accession
 Q9Y3C6

**Bio-activity** Not validated for activity

# **Properties**

**Purity** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin**  $\leq 1.0$  EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage Generally, 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 PBS, pH 7.4

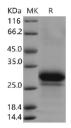
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before

lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

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

#### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### **Background**

PPIase is a member of the immunophilin protein family. It also belongs to the cyclophilin-type PPIase family; PPIL3 subfamily. PPIase contains 1 PPIase cyclophilin-type domain. Members of the immunophilin protein family play a role in immunoregulation and basic cellular processes involving protein folding and trafficking. PPIases accelerate the folding of proteins. It catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides. It has a very high substrate specificity for the four-residue peptide Ala-Ala-Pro-Phe only when the proline peptide bond is in the trans state. It interacts with several intracellular signal transduction proteins including type I TGF-beta receptor. It also interacts with multiple intracellular calcium release channels; and coordinates multi-protein complex formation of the tetrameric skeletal muscle ryanodine receptor. In mouse; deletion of this homologous gene causes congenital heart disorder known as noncompaction of left ventricular myocardium.

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