

SERPINA1 Human

Description: SERPINA1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 395 amino acids (25-418) and having a molecular mass of 44.4 kDa. The SERPINA1 protein is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-536

For research use only.

Synonyms: Alpha-1-antitrypsin, Alpha-1 protease inhibitor, Alpha-1-antiproteinase, SERPINA1, A1AT, PI, A1A, AAT, PI1, MGC9222, PRO2275, MGC23330.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MEDPQGDAQ KTDTSHTDQD HPTFNKITPN LAEFAFSLYR
QLAHQSNSTN IFFSPVSIAT AFAMLSLGTK ADTHDEILEG LNFNLTEIPE AQIHEGFQEL
LRTLNPQDSQ LQLTTGNGLF LSEGLKLVDK FLEDVKKLYH SEAFVNFVD TEEAKKQIND
YVEKGTQGGI VDLVKELDRD TVFALVNYIF FKGKWERPFE VKDTEEDFDH VDQVTTVKVP
MMKRLGMFNI QH

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-7.5, 1mM DTT, 10% glycerol, and 2mM EDTA.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

SERPINA1 is secreted and is a serine protease inhibitor which its targets include elastase, plasmin, collagenase, thrombin, leucocytic proteases, trypsin, chymotrypsin, and plasminogen activator. Defects in SERPINA1 gene can cause emphysema or liver disease. Antral SERPINA1 expression is particularly induced by H. pylori infection. Lung and prostate cancers have shown a significant increase in SERPINA1 serum levels compared with healthy controls though breast cancers did not show a significant change. SERPINA1 is an endogenous inhibitor of serine proteases and inhibits the catalytic domain of human recombinant matriptase in vitro. Rise in SERPINA1 occurs as an acute phase response to tissue necrosis and inflammation. Mutations in SERPINA1 and SLC11A1 genes change the balance between elastase produced by leukocytes during phagocytosis.

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