

Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Hamster PCSK9 (30-691) Membrane Protein, Partial, -His tag

Cat. No.: **MP0760F**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Human PCSK9 (30-691). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE, ELISA, BLI. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Hamster

Target Protein

PCSK9

Protein Length

ECD

Molecular Weight

This protein undergoes autocatalytic cleavage to release the pro-peptide and mature chain. The pro-peptide and mature chain are associated through non-covalent interactions and with a calculated MW of 13.9 kDa and 59.0 kDa respectively. The protein migrates as 18 kDa and 65 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Sequence

AA Gln 30 - Ser 691 (Accession # G3GTK5).

Product Description

Activity

Yes

Application

SDS-PAGE, ELISA, BLI

Expression Systems

HEK293

Tag

His tag at the C-terminus

Protein Format

Soluble

Form

LYOPH

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

Endotoxin

<1.0 EU/μg by the LAL method

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Storage

Stored at lyophilized form at -20°C or lower. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

The antigen can be stable for 12 months in lyophilized form after storage at -20°C to -80°C, 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

Target**Target Protein**

PCSK9

Full Name

proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9

Introduction

This gene encodes a member of the subtilisin-like proprotein convertase family, which includes proteases that process protein and peptide precursors trafficking through regulated or constitutive branches of the secretory pathway. The encoded protein undergoes an autocatalytic processing event with its prosegment in the ER and is constitutively secreted as an inactive protease into the extracellular matrix and trans-Golgi network. It is expressed in liver, intestine and kidney tissues and escorts specific receptors for lysosomal degradation. It plays a role in cholesterol and fatty acid metabolism. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal dominant familial hypercholesterolemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Alternative Names

PCSK9, proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9, HCHOLA3, hypercholesterolemia, autosomal dominant 3, FH3, NARC 1, NARC1, NARC-1, HCHOLA3,

Gene ID

[101840915](#)

UniProt ID

[A0A3Q0CTQ8](#)