

## Product datasheet for **TP723879**

### PCSK9 (NM\_174936) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Human PCSK9, the region of Arg29-Gln692, from gene Accession# NM_174936
Tag:	C-His
Predicted MW:	73 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	25 mM sodium Acetate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 5.0
Bioactivity:	When recombinant human LDLR is immobilized at 1 µg/mL, recombinant human PCSK9 binds with EC50 of 0.04 - 0.2 µg/mL in a functional ELISA.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1 EU per µg protein as determine by the LAL method
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to 6 months, or at -70°C or below until the expiration date. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_777596</a>
Locus ID:	255738
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q8NBP7</a>
RefSeq Size:	3636
Cytogenetics:	1p32.3
RefSeq ORF:	2076
Synonyms:	FH3; FHCL3; HCHOLA3; LDLCQ1; NARC-1; NARC1; PC9



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**Summary:**

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. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]

**Protein Families:**

Secreted Protein