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Human CellExp Serpin E2 / PN1, human recombinant protein

SERPINE2, Glia-derived nexin, GDN, Peptidase inhibitor 7, PI-7, Protease nexin 1, PN-1, Serpin E2, S

Catalog # PBV11134r

Specification

Human CellExp Serpin E2 / PN1, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P07093
Calculated MW	**This protein is fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, and has a calculated MW of 42.7 kDa. The predicted N-terminus is Ser 20. DTT-reduced Protein migrates as 45-48 kDa in SDS-PAGE due to glycosylation. KDa**

Human CellExp Serpin E2 / PN1, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	**5270**
Gene Symbol	**SERPINE2**

Other Names
SERPINE2, Glia-derived nexin, GDN, Peptidase inhibitor 7, PI-7, Protease nexin 1, PN-1, Serpin E2, SerpinE2, PI7

Gene Source	**Human**
Source	**HEK293 cells**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥92%**
Assay2&Purity2	**N/A;**
Recombinant	**Yes**

Target/Specificity
Serpin E2 / PN1

Application Notes
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in PBS, pH 7.4. Do not vortex.

Format
Lyophilized

Storage
-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in 20 mM NaAc, 100 mM NaCl, pH 6.5. Normally Mannitol or Trehalose are added as protectants before lyophilization.

Human CellExp Serpin E2 / PN1, human recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot

- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Human CellExp Serpin E2 / PN1, human recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp Serpin E2 / PN1, human recombinant protein - Background

SERPINE2 is also known as Glia-derived nexin (GDN), Peptidase inhibitor 7 (PI7), Protease nexin 1(PN1). SERPINE2 is a secreted glycoprotein which belongs to the serpin family. SerpinE1 is the primary physiological inhibitor of the two plasminogen activators urokinase (uPA) and tissue plasminogen activator (tPA). PAI-1 / GDN is also implicated in adipose tissue development. It suggests that PAI-1 inhibitors serve in the control of atherothrombosis. Defects in Serpin E1 / PN1 are the cause of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 deficiency (PAI-1 deficiency) which is characterized by abnormal bleeding due to SerpinE1 defect in the plasma.

Human CellExp Serpin E2 / PN1, human recombinant protein - References

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