Recombinant Human Serpin E1/PAI-1

CATALOG #:	4731-10	10 µg
	4731-100	100 µg
	4731-1000	1 mg

ALTERNATE NAMES: Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI) (PAI-1) (Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor) (Serpin E1)

SOURCE: Transfected human cell

PURITY: Greater than 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC. Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

ENDOTOXIN CONTENT: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg)

FORMULATION:
Recombinant Serpin E1/PAI-1 is lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM HAc-NaAc, 150 mM NaCl, pH 4.0.

SEQUENCE:
Recombinant human SERPINE1 produced by transfected human cell is a secreted protein with sequence (Val24-Pro402) of human SERPINE1(Uniprot Entry:P05121) fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

RECONSTITUTION:
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Recombinant Human SERPIN E1 in PBS not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

STORAGE CONDITIONS:
Lyophilized Serpin E1/PAI-1 should be stored at less than -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstitute protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at less than -20°C for 3 months.

DESCRIPTION:
Serpins are a group of proteins with similar structures that were first identified as a set of proteins able to inhibit proteases. They are the largest and most diverse family of serine protease inhibitors which are involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such tumor suppression and are expressed in a cell-specific manner. Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, also known as PAI-1, Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor, SERPINE1 and PLANH1, is a secreted protein which belongs to the serpin family. SERPINE1 acts as 'bait' for tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase, and protein C. Its rapid interaction with TPA may function as a major control point in the regulation of fibrinolysis. Defects in SERPINE1 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. High concentrations of SERPINE1 have been associated with thrombophilia which is an autosomal dominant disorder in which affected individuals are prone to develop serious spontaneous thrombosis.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used in humans.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

- Serpin A6 Antibody **(Cat. No. 3906-100)**
- Serpin A6 Blocking Peptide **(Cat. No. 3906BP-50)**
- PEDF, human recombinant **(Cat. No. 4988-20, 100, 1000)**
- Vaspin, human recombinant **(Cat. No. 4915-25, 1000)**