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PROC Human

Catalog #:PRPS-492

For research use only.

Description:PROC Human Recombinant full length protein (33-461 aa) produced in HEK 293 cells with a C-terminal His-tag, having a molecular weight of 72kDa. Human PROC is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Vitamin K-dependent protein C, Anticoagulant protein C, Autoprothrombin IIA, Blood coagulation factor XIV, PROC, PC, APC, PROC1, THPH3, THPH4.

Source:HEK 293 cells.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:
MWQLTSLLLFVATWGISGTPAPLDSVFSSSERAHQVLRIRKRANSFLEELRHSSLERE
CIEEICDFEEAKEIFQNVDDTLAFWSKHVDGDQCLVLPLEHPCASLCCGHGTCIDGIG
SFSCDCRSGWEGRFCQREVSFLNCSLDNGGCTHYCLEEVGWRRCSCAPGYKLGD
DLLQCHPAVKFPCGRPWKRMEKKRSHLKRDTEDQEDQVDPRLIDGKMTRRGDSPW
QVVLLDSKKKLACGAVLIHPSWVLTA

Purity: Greater than 80.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
PROC protein is supplied in 50mM Tris pH 7.5, 300mM NaCl and 10% Glycerol.

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. Please avoid freeze thaw cycles.

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

Introduction:
Protein C (PROC) is a vitamin K-dependent serine protease which regulates blood coagulation by inactivating factors Va and VIIIa in the presence of calcium ions and phospholipids. PROC is cleaved to its activated form by the thrombin-thrombomodulin complex. This activated form, which contains a serine protease domain, functions in degradation of the activated forms of coagulation factors V and VIII. Mutations in the PROC gene are linked with thrombophilia due to protein C deficiency, neonatal purpura fulminans, and recurrent venous thrombosis. Protein C is synthesized as a single chain precursor, which is cleaved into a light and a heavy chain held together by a disulfide bond. The enzyme is at that time activated by thrombin, which cleaves a tetradecapeptide from the amino end of the heavy chain; this reaction, which occurs at the surface of endothelial cells, is intensely promoted by thrombomodulin.

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