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SLPI Human

Description:SLPI Recombinant E.coli produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 128 amino acids (26-132 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 14 kDa. The SLPI is fused to a 21 amino acid His-Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:PRPS-856

For research use only.

Synonyms: Antileukoproteinase, ALK1, ALP, BLPI, HUSI, HUSI-I, MPI, WAP4, WFDC4, WAP four-disulfide core domain protein 4, Protease inhibitor WAP4, Seminal proteinase inhibitor, Mucus proteinase inhibitor.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSGKSFKAGV CPPKKSAQCL RYKKPECQSD WQCPGKKRCC PDTCGIKCLD PVDTPNPTRR KPGKCPVTYG QCLMLNPPNF CEMDGQCKRD LKCCMGMCGK SCVSPVKA.

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

Formulation:
SLPI Human solution containing 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8.0, 2mM DTT, 0.1M NaCl & 20% 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. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished forLABORATORY RESEARCHUSEONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
SLPI is a secreted inhibitor which guards epithelial tissues from serine proteases. SLPI is localized in various secretions including seminal plasma, cervical mucus, and bronchial secretions, and has affinity for trypsin, leukocyte elastase, and cathepsin G. SLPI inhibitory effect contributes to the immune response by protecting epithelial surfaces from attack by endogenous proteolytic enzymes. SLPI protein has broad-spectrum anti-biotic activity. SLPI is an acid-stable proteinase inhibitor with strong affinities for trypsin, chymotrypsin, elastase, and cathepsin G. SLPI prevents elastase-mediated damage to oral and mucosal tissues.

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