

Prostacyclin Recombinant Protein | PGI recombinant protein

Recombinant Human Prostacyclin (PGI)

CATALOG # AAA55769	HOST E.coli AA 100-285.	APPLICATIONS ELISA, Western Blot
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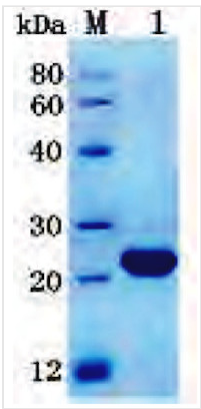
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Prostacyclin; Recombinant Human Prostacyclin (PGI); Prostaglandin I2; PGI2.; PGI recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E.coli AA 100-285.
Purity/Purification	>90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized Powder; The purified protein was Lyophilized from sterile PBS (58 mM Na2HPO4, 17 mM NaH2PO4, 68 mM NaCl, pH 7.4). 5% trehalose and 5% mannitol are added as protectant before lyophilization. The elution buffer contain 300 mM imidazole.
Sequence	AIFLMERIFD VQLPHYSPSD EKARMKLTLL HRELQALTEA MYTNLHAVLL GDATEAGSGW HEMGLLDFSYSFLLRAGYLT LYGIEALPRT HESQAQDRVH SADVFHTFRQ LDRLLPKLAR GSLSVGDKDH MCSVKSRLLWKLLSPARLARR AHRSKWLESY LLHLEEMGVS EEMQARALVL QLWATQ
Sequence Length	386
Applicable Applications for PGI recombinant protein	ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Source	Human
Protein Residue	N-terminal 6*His-tagged.
Usage	PGI Protein - Reconstitute at 0.25 ug/uL in 200 uL sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 200 uL 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage. If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Preparation and Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** Stability: The recombinant protein is stable for up to 6-12 months from date of receipt at -80°C.

IMAGES



SDS-PAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for PGI recombinant protein	Prostacyclin is produced in endothelial cells from prostaglandin H2 (PGH2) by the action of the enzyme prostacyclin synthase. Although prostacyclin is considered an independent mediator, it is called PGI2 in eicosanoid nomenclature, and is a member of the prostanoids. The series-3 prostaglandin PGH3 also follows the prostacyclin synthase pathway, yielding another prostacyclin, PGI3. The unqualified term 'prostacyclin' usually refers to PGI2. PGI2 is derived from the omega-6 arachidonic acid. PGI3 is derived from the omega-3 EPA. Prostacyclin (PGI2) chiefly prevents formation of the platelet plug involved in primary hemostasis (a part of blood clot formation). It does this by inhibiting platelet activation. It is also an effective vasodilator. Prostacyclin's interactions in contrast to thromboxane (TXA2), another eicosanoid, strongly suggest a mechanism of cardiovascular homeostasis between the two hormones in relation to vascular damage.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506263
NCBI GeneID	5739
NCBI Accession #	NP_000951.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000960.3
Molecular Weight	Predicted MW: 24 kDa Observed MW: 24 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	prostacyclin receptor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	prostaglandin I2 (prostacyclin) receptor (IP)
NCBI Official Symbol	PTGIR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	IP; PRIPR
NCBI Protein Information	prostacyclin receptor; PGI receptor; PGI2 receptor; prostanoid IP receptor; prostaglandin I2 receptor
UniProt Protein Name	Prostacyclin receptor
UniProt Gene Name	PTGIR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PRIPR; PGI receptor; PGI2 receptor
UniProt Entry Name	PI2R_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.