

Aprotinin

Description: Aprotinin is a natural proteinase inhibitor polypeptide consisting of fifty-eight amino acids {C 284 H 432 N 84 O 79 S 7} arranged in a single polypeptide chain, cross-linked by three disulfide bridges and having a molecular mass of 6512.

Catalog #: PRPS-292

For research use only.

Synonyms: Pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, Basic protease inhibitor, BPI, BPTI, Aprotinin, AP.

Source: Bovine Lung.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein (1mg/ml) was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized Aprotinin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Aprotinin should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

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

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Aprotinin in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Aprotinin inhibits the activity of several proteolytic enzymes such as chymotrypsin, kallikrein, plasmin and trypsin. Aprotinin is present in blood and in most tissues, with a high concentration in lung. Aprotinin inhibits pro-inflammatory cytokine release and maintains glycoprotein homeostasis. In platelets, aprotinin reduces glycoprotein loss (e.g., GpIb, GpIIb/IIIa), while in granulocytes it prevents the expression of pro-inflammatory adhesive glycoproteins (e.g., CD11b).

Biological Activity:

6,246 KIU (Kallikrein Inactivator Units) per mg, 3.47 TIU/mg.

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