

Enterokinase Human

Description: Enteropeptidase Human is a specific protease that cleaves after the sequence Asp-Asp-Aps-Aps-Lys. The light chain of enteropeptidase has full enzymatic activity. No other protease activity was detected. Human enteropeptidase binds specifically to STI-agarose. The affinity purified Human Enterokinase contains amino acids from 785 to 1019.

Catalog #: ENPS-267

For research use only.

Synonyms: Enteropeptidase, EC 3.4.21.9, Enterokinase, Serine protease 7, ENTK, TMPRSS15, MGC133046, Transmembrane Protease Serine 15.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Liquid solution.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

50mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 0.5M NaCl, 1mM CaCl₂ and 50% glycerol.

Stability:

One year when stored at 20°C, three weeks at room temperature.

Usage:

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Introduction:

Enteropeptidase or enterokinase is an enzyme involved in human digestion. It is produced by cells in the duodenum wall, and is secreted from duodenum's glands, the crypts of Lieberkhn, whenever ingested food enters the duodenum from the stomach. Enteropeptidase has the critical job of turning trypsinogen (a zymogen) to trypsin, indirectly activating a number of pancreatic digestive enzymes. Enteropeptidase is a serine protease enzyme (EC 3.4.21.9). Enteropeptidase is a part of the Chymotrypsin-clan of serine proteases, and is structurally similar to these proteins.

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