

SERPINA1 Human, Active

Description: SERPINA1 Human Recombinant produced in rice is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 384 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 43.1 kDa. The SERPINA1 protein is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-914

For research use only.

Synonyms: Alpha-1-antitrypsin, Alpha-1 protease inhibitor, Alpha-1-antiproteinase, SERPINA1, A1AT, PI, A1A, AAT, PI1, MGC9222, PRO2275, MGC23330.

Source: Rice Grain (*Oryza Sativa*).

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

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

SERPINA1 was lyophilized from a concentrated solution containing recombinant Albumin.

Stability:

Lyophilized SERPINA1 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution SERPINA1 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 SERPINA1 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

SERPINA1 is secreted and is a serine protease inhibitor which its targets include elastase, plasmin, collagenase, thrombin, leucocytic proteases, trypsin, chymotrypsin, and plasminogen activator. Defects in SERPINA1 gene can cause emphysema or liver disease. Antral SERPINA1 expression is particularly induced by *H. pylori* infection. Lung and prostate cancers have shown a significant increase in SERPINA1 serum levels compared with healthy controls though breast cancers did not show a significant change. SERPINA1 is an endogenous inhibitor of serine proteases and inhibits the catalytic domain of human recombinant matriptase in vitro. Rise in SERPINA1 occurs as an acute phase response to tissue necrosis and inflammation. Mutations in SERPINA1 and SLC11A1 genes change the balance between elastase produced by leukocytes during phagocytosis.

Biological Activity:

3~5 mg SERPINA1 will inhibit 1 mg PPE with an activity of 10.8 units per mg protein

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