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Datasheet for ABIN7013575

FAP Protein (AA 26-760) (His tag,AVI tag,Biotin)

2 Images

Overview

Quantity:	200 µg
Target:	FAP
Protein Characteristics:	AA 26-760
Origin:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This FAP protein is labelled with His tag,AVI tag,Biotin.

Product Details

Purpose:	Biotinylated Cynomolgus FAP Protein, His,Avitag™ (MALS verified)
Specificity:	Biotinylation of this product is performed using Avitag™ technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.
Purity:	>95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Target Details

Target:	FAP
Alternative Name:	FAP (FAP Products)
Background:	FAP (also known as seprase) is a Type II transmembrane serine protease. Both plasma

Target Details

membrane and soluble forms exhibit post-proline cleaving endopeptidase activity, with a marked preference for Ala/Ser-Gly-Pro-Ser/Asn/Ala consensus sequences. Degrade also gelatin, heat-denatured type I collagen. Also has dipeptidyl peptidase activity, with a preference for Ala-Pro, Ile-Pro, Gly-Pro, Arg-Pro and Pro-Pro. The plasma membrane form, in association with either DPP4, PLAU or integrins, is involved in the pericellular proteolysis of the extracellular matrix (ECM), and hence promotes cell adhesion, migration and invasion through the ECM. Promotes glioma cell invasion through the brain parenchyma by degrading the proteoglycan brevican. Acts as a tumor suppressor in melanocytic cells through regulation of cell proliferation and survival in a serine protease activity-independent manner.

Molecular Weight: 92.6 kDa

NCBI Accession: [NP_004451](#)

Pathways: [Tube Formation](#)

Application Details

Comment: Ready-to-use Avitag™ biotinylated protein:

The product is exclusively produced using the Avitag™ technology. Briefly, a unique 15 amino acid peptide, the Avi tag, is introduced into the recombinant protein during expression vector construction. The single lysine residue in the Avi tag is enzymatically biotinylated by the E. Coli biotin ligase BirA.

This single-point enzymatic labeling technique brings many advantages for commonly used binding assays. The biotinylation happens on the lysine residue of Avi tag, and therefore does NOT interfere with the target protein's natural binding activities. In addition, when immobilized on an avidin-coated surface, the protein orientation is uniform because the position of the Avi tag in the protein is precisely controlled.

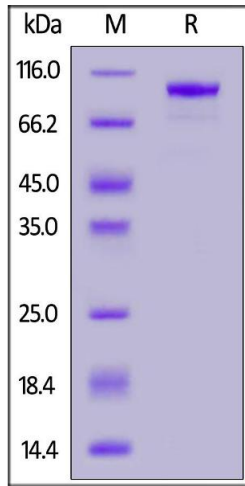
Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Buffer: PBS, pH 7.4

Storage: -20 °C

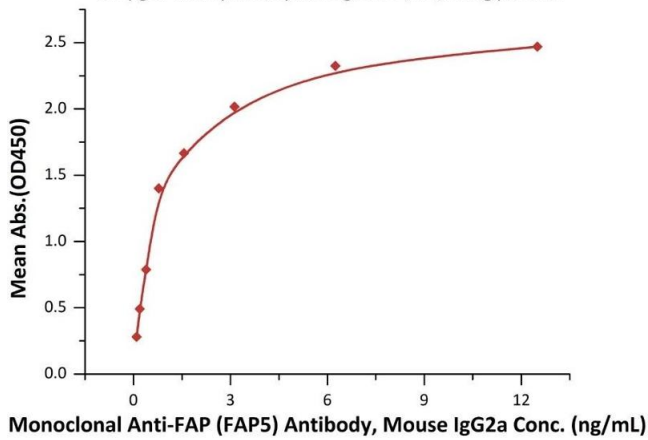


SDS-PAGE

Image 1. Biotinylated Cynomolgus FAP, His,Avitag on under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained overnight with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95 % .

Biotinylated Cynomolgus FAP, His,Avitag ELISA

0.1 µg of Biotinylated Cynomolgus FAP, His,Avitag per well



ELISA

Image 2. Immobilized Biotinylated Cynomolgus FAP, His,Avitag (ABIN6992328) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) on streptavidin precoated (0.5 µg/well) plate can bind Monoclonal Anti-FAP (FAP5) Antibody, Mouse IgG2a with a linear range of 0.1-2 ng/mL (QC tested).