

# Recombinant Human Cathepsin D protein

Catalog Number: ATGP4086

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

---

### Expression system

HEK293

### Domain

21-412aa

### UniProt No.

P07339

### NCBI Accession No.

NP\_001900.1

### Alternative Names

CTSD, CPDS, Cathepsin D, Lysosomal aspartyl protease, CLN10, Ceroid-lipofuscinosis, Neuronal 10

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

---

### Molecular Weight

43.4 kDa (398aa)

### Concentration

1 mg/ml (determined by Absorbance at 280nm)

### Formulation

Liquid in. 50mM MES buffer (pH 5.5) containing 100mM NaCl, 20% glycerol.

### Purity

> 95% by SDS-PAGE

### Endotoxin level

< 1 EU per 1ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

### Biological Activity

Specific activity is > 20 pmol/min/ug, and is defined as the amount of enzyme that cleaves 1pmol of Mca-PLGL-Dpa-AR-NH2 per minute at pH 3.5 at 25C.

### Tag

His-Tag

### Application

SDS-PAGE, Enzyme Activity

### Storage Condition

Can be stored at +2C to +8C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20C to -80C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

## BACKGROUND

---

# Recombinant Human Cathepsin D protein

Catalog Number: ATGP4086

## Description

Cathepsin D, also known as lysosomal aspartyl protease, is a member of the peptidase C1 family, which is a normal and major component of lysosomes, and is found in almost all cells and tissues of mammals. The main physiological functions of cathepsin D consist of metabolic degradation of intracellular proteins, activation and degradation of polypeptide hormones and growth factors, activation of enzymatic precursors, processing of enzyme activators and inhibitors, brain antigen processing and regulation of programmed cell death. In addition, it secreted from human prostate carcinoma cells are responsible for the generation of angiostatin, a potent endogenous inhibitor of angiogenesis, suggesting its contribution to the prevention of tumor growth and angiogenesis-dependent growth of metastases. Recombinant human Cathepsin D, fused to His-tag at C-terminus, was expressed in HEK293 cell and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.

## Amino acid Sequence

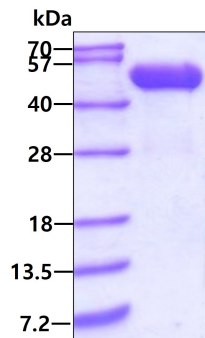
LVRIPLHKFT SIRRTMSEVG GSVEDLIAKG PVSKEYSQAVP AVTEGPIPEV LKNYMDAQYY GEIGIGTPPQ CFTVVFDTGS  
SNLWVPSIHC KLLDIACWIH HKYNSDKSST YVKNGTSFDI HYGSGSLSGY LSQDTVSVPC QSASSASALG GVKVERQVFG  
EATKQPGITF IAAKFDGILG MAYPRISVNN VLPVFDNLMQ QKLVDQNIQS FYLSRDPDAQ PGGELMLGGT DSKYYKGSLS  
YLNVTWKAYW QVHLDQVEVA SGLTLCKEGC EAVDVTGTSL MVGPVDEVRE LQKAIGAVPL IQGEYMIPCE KVSTLPAILL  
KLGKGYKLS PEDYTLKVSQ AGKTLCLSGF MGMDIPPPSG PLWILGDVFI GRYYTVFDRD NNRVGFAEAA RL<HHHHHH>

## General References

- Fusek M, et al. (2005). 149: 43-50.  
Minarowska A, et al. (2007). I. 45: 159-163.  
Tsukuba, et al. (2000) Mol. Cells 10:601-611.

## DATA

### SDS-PAGE



3ug by SDS-PAGE under reducing condition and visualized by coomassie blue stain