Active Hepcidin (Hepc)

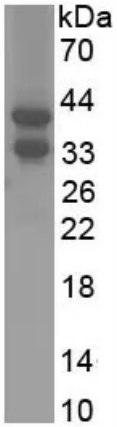
Catalog#:PHH12793

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	HAMP; HFE2B; PLTR; LEAP1; Hepcidin Antimicrobial Peptide; Liver-expressed antimicrobial peptide 1; Putative liver tumor regressor
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Ser25-Thr84】
Accession #	P81172
表达宿主（Host）	293F
种属（Species）	Homo sapiens (Human)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	34.1 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 1mM DTT, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.6) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	Liver-produced hormone that constitutes the main circulating regulator of iron absorption and distribution across tissues. Acts by promoting endocytosis and degradation of ferroportin/SLC40A1, leading to the retention of iron in iron-exporting cells and decreased flow of iron into plasma. Controls the major flows of iron into plasma: absorption of dietary iron in the intestine, recycling of iron by macrophages, which phagocytose old erythrocytes and other cells, and mobilization of stored iron from hepatocytes.; Has strong antimicrobial activity against E.coli ML35P N.cinerea and weaker against S.epidermidis, S.aureus and

group b streptococcus bacteria. Active against the fungus C.albicans. No activity against P.aeruginosa.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）

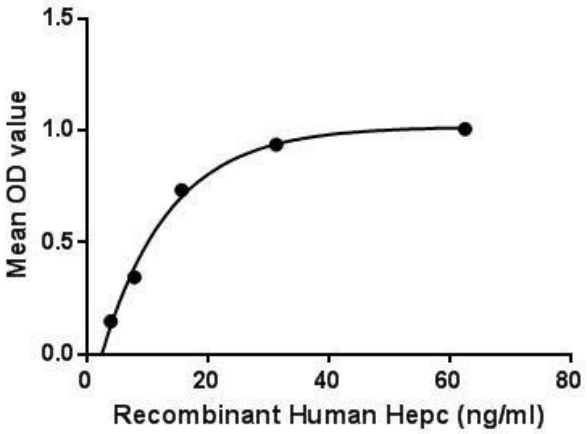


Figure. The binding activity of Hepc with FPN. Hepcidin (Hepc) is a regulator of iron metabolism. Hepcidin inhibits iron transport by binding to the iron export channel ferroportin which is located on the basolateral surface of gut enterocytes and the plasma membrane of reticuloendothelial cells (macrophages). Hepcidin ultimately breaks down the transporter protein in the lysosome. Inhibiting ferroportin prevents iron from being exported and the iron is sequestered in the cells. Besides, Ferroportin (FPN) has been identified as an interactor of Hepc, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human Hepc and recombinant human FPN. Briefly, Hepc were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100μL were then transferred to FPN-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-Hepc pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50μL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of Hepc and FPN was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

注意事项（Note）

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