APB940Mu01 100µg Active Tissue Factor Pathway Inhibitor 2 (TFPI2) Organism Species: *Mus musculus (Mouse) Instruction manual* 

#### FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1st Edition (Apr, 2016)

#### [PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression. Host: *E. coli* Residues: Leu23~Ser230 Tags: N-terminal His-tag Purity: >95% Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method). Buffer Formulation: 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 0.05% sarcosyl and 5% trehalose. Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays. (May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.) Predicted isoelectric point: 8.9 Predicted Molecular Mass: 25.0kDa Accurate Molecular Mass: 27kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

## [<u>USAGE</u>]

Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

### [ STORAGE AND STABILITY ]

**Storage:** Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

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**Stability Test:** The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

#### [SEQUENCE]

LTSVSAQG NNLEICLLPL DAGPCQALIP KFYYDRDQQK CRRFNYGGCL GNANNFHSRD LCQQTCGSIE KVPPVCRSEL KTYPCDKPNI RFFFNLNTMT CEPLRPGLCS RTINVFSEEA TCKGLCEPRK HIPSFCSSPK DEGLCSANVT RFYFNSRNKT CETFTYTGCG GNENNFYYLD ACHRACVKGW KKPKRWKIGD FLPRFWKHLS

### [ACTIVITY]

Tissue Factor Pathway Inhibitor 2 (TFPI2) takes part in the regulation of plasmin-mediated matrix remodeling. Inhibits trypsin, plasmin, factor VIIa/tissue factor and weakly factor Xa. TFPI2 doesn't have any influence on thrombin. TFPI2 also can inhibit MMP activity, which can hydrolyze gelatin under certain conditions. Thus, the activity of TFPI2 can be measured by inhibit MMP-2 hydrolyze gelatin. Gelatin zymography is mainly used for the detection of the gelatinases, 2µg/mL was denatured by SDS loading buffer, electrophoresed through sodium dodecylsulphate–polyacrylamide gel (SDS–PAGE; 8% gels) containing gelatin (1mg/mL) with nonreducing conditions. After renaturation, incubate with various concentrations of recombinant mouse TFPI2, then staining with coomassie brilliant blue G250, active MMP-2 would hydrolyze gelatin nearby, which was indicated by the white binds on the gel; if the activity of MMP-2 inhibit by TFPI2, there was none white binds on the gel. The result was shown in figure 1.

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As the figure 1 shown, MMP-2 can be inhibited by recombinant mouse TFPI2 at least 2.5µg/mL.

#### [IDENTIFICATION]



Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant TFPI2, Mouse

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Figure 3. Western Blot Sample: Recombinant TFPI2, Mouse;

Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Mouse TFPI2 Ab (PAB940Mu01)

## [<u>IMPORTANT NOTE</u>]

The kit is designed for in vitro and research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.