Human Cathepsin V Protein, His Tag (active enzyme, MALS verified)

Catalog # CAV-H52H3

Synonyms

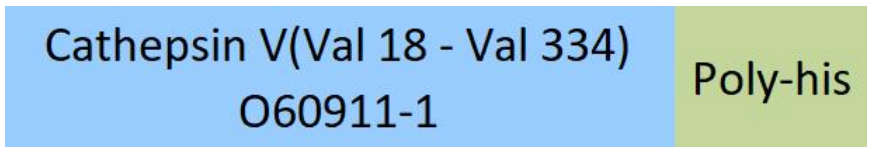
CATL2, CTSL2, CTSU

Source

Human Cathepsin V Protein, His Tag (CAV-H52H3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Val 18 - Val 334 (Accession # O60911-1).

Predicted N-terminus: Val 18

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 37.5 kDa. The protein migrates as 35-43 kDa when calibrated against Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>90% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 μm filtered solution in 25 mM NaAC, 1 M NaCl, pH5.0 with glycerol as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Shipping and Storage

This product is supplied and shipped on dry ice.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

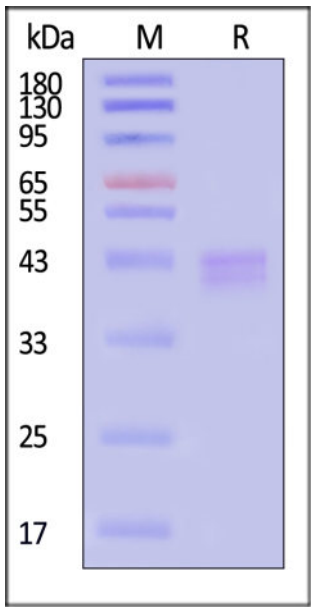
This product is stable after storage at:

- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions.

ACRO Quality Management System

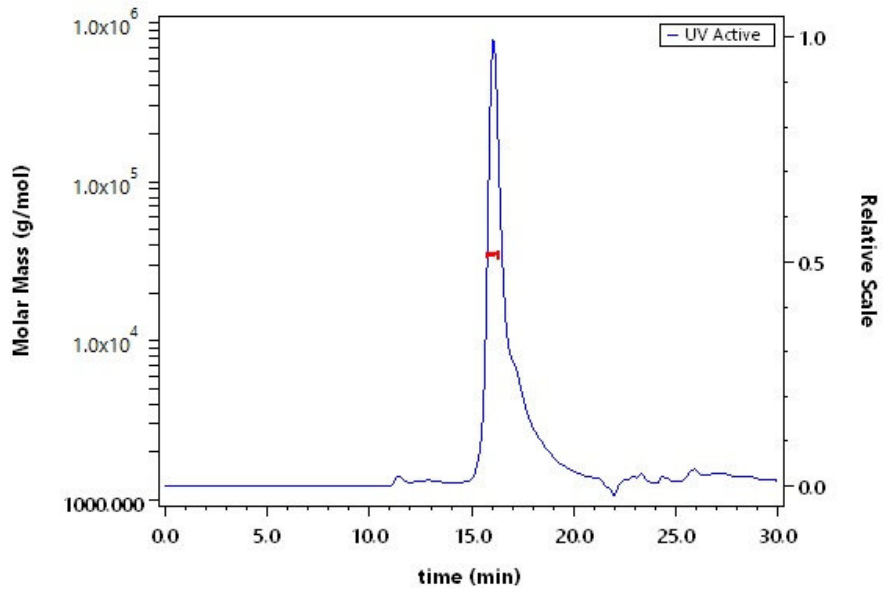
- QMS(ISO, GMP)
- Quality Advantages
- Quality Control Process

SDS-PAGE



Human Cathepsin V Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

SEC-MALS



The purity of Human Cathepsin V Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. CAV-H52H3) is more than 90% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 33-50 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

Bioactivity

Measured by its ability to cleave the fluorogenic peptide substrate Z-LR-AMC.The specific activity is >1000 pmol/min/μg (QC tested).

Background

Cathepsin V is a lysosomal cysteine protease predominantly expressed in thymus and epithelial tissues, involved in protein turnover, antigen processing, and extracellular matrix remodeling. It becomes upregulated in several pathological contexts, including tumor invasion and inflammatory responses, suggesting a potential role in cancer progression and tissue repair dynamics.