

Procathepsin L, Human recombinant protein
CTSL, CTSL1
Catalog # PBV11190r**Specification**

Procathepsin L, Human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P07711
Concentration	1
Calculated MW	39.4 kDa (18-333 aa + N-terminal poly-his tag) KDa

Procathepsin L, Human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	1514
Gene Symbol	CTSL1
Other Names	
CTSL, CTSL1	
Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥90%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes
Results	> 10000 mU/mg
Target/Specificity	
Procathepsin L	

Format

Liquid

Storage-80°C; 1 mg/ml in 25 mM Na₂HPO₄, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.0.**Procathepsin L, Human recombinant protein - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Procathepsin L, Human recombinant protein - Images**Procathepsin L, Human recombinant protein - Background**

Cathepsin L is a lysosomal protease that can be secreted from the cell and is implicated to play a role in protein degradation, arthritis, apoptosis, and cancer. BioVision's Procathepsin L can be auto-catalytically activated to mature Cathepsin L (~24 kDa) by adding an equal volume of 0.2 M NaOAc, 5 mM EDTA pH 4.0 containing fresh 5 mM DTT at RT. The enzyme is fully activated within 30 min of incubation at RT. After activation mature Cathepsin L is highly auto-proteolytic at pH 4.0, and care must be taken to avoid self-proteolysis. If the activated enzyme is not used immediately, methylmethanthiosulfonate (1mM final concentration; MeS-SO₂Me; MMTS) could be added and sample should be frozen at -80°C. The activity can be then restored by adding L-cysteine (3 M excess over MMTS) to the enzyme solution.

Procathepsin L, Human recombinant protein - References

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Joseph L.J.,et al.J. Clin. Invest. 81:1621-1629(1988).
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Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).
Humphray S.J.,et al.Nature 429:369-374(2004).