

Granzyme B, Mouse recombinant protein (Insect)
GranzymeB, Granzyme-2, T-cell serine protease 1-3E, Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte proteinase 2, Lymphocyte
Catalog # PBV11211r

Specification

Granzyme B, Mouse recombinant protein (Insect) - Product info

Primary Accession [P04187](#)
Calculated MW **33 kDa KDa**

Granzyme B, Mouse recombinant protein (Insect) - Additional Info

Gene ID **14939**
Gene Symbol **GzmB**
Other Names
GranzymeB, Granzyme-2, T-cell serine protease 1-3E, Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte proteinase 2, Lymphocyte protease, SECT, Cathepsin G-like 1, CTSL1, CTLA-1, Fragmentin-2, Human lymphocyte protein, HLP, C11

Gene Source **Mouse**
Source **Insect cell**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥90%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC;**
Recombinant **Yes**

Application Notes

Use 50 µl sterile D.I. water to dissolve 5 µg protein to a final conc of 0.1 µg protein/ µl.

Format

Lyophilized powder

Storage

-70°C; rmGranzyme is supplied as a lyophilized powder

Granzyme B, Mouse recombinant protein (Insect) - 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](#)

Granzyme B, Mouse recombinant protein (Insect) - Images

Granzyme B, Mouse recombinant protein (Insect) - Background

Granzyme B (GZMB) is a serine protease stored in granules of activated cytotoxic T cells and NK cells. Upon target cell contact, granzyme B is directionally exocytosed and enters the target cell, assisted by perforin. With its unique substrate specificity (granzyme B cleaves after Asp), granzyme B processes and activates various pro-caspases thereby inducing apoptosis in the target cell.

Granzyme B, Mouse recombinant protein (Insect) - References

Lobe C.G.,et al.Science 232:858-861(1986).
Lobe C.G.,et al.Biochemistry 27:6941-6946(1988).
Brunet J.-F.,et al.Nature 322:268-271(1986).
Ko M.S.,et al.Mamm. Genome 5:349-355(1994).
Masson D.,et al.Cell 49:679-685(1987).