

Product Data Sheet

P371 Protein, Human (Sf9, FLAG)

Cat. No.:	HY-P701838
Synonyms:	GGCX; Vitamin K-dependent gamma-carboxylase; Gamma-glutamyl carboxylase; Peptidyl- glutamate 4-carboxylase; Vitamin K gamma glutamyl carboxylase
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	P38435 (M1-F758)
Gene ID:	2677
Molecular Weight:	

PROPERTIES	
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM HEPES, pH7.5, 10 mM DTT, 10 mM CaCl2, 0.005% GDN.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION	
Background	P371 Protein plays a crucial role in cellular processes by mediating the vitamin K-dependent carboxylation of glutamate residues, converting them into calcium-binding gamma-carboxyglutamate (Gla) residues while simultaneously transforming the reduced hydroquinone form of vitamin K into vitamin K epoxide. The protein's catalytic activity extends to the gamma-carboxylation of diverse proteins, including blood coagulation factors (F2, F7, F9, and F10), osteocalcin (BGLAP), and matrix Gla protein (MGP). This enzymatic function is pivotal for the post-translational modification of these proteins, ensuring their proper biological activity, particularly in blood coagulation and bone metabolism. P371's role as a mediator in vitamin K-dependent processes highlights its significance in maintaining the functionality of various proteins critical to physiological homeostasis.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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