
Recombinant Human Endothelial Protein C Receptor Protein**Cat.NO.: TP04766**

3th Edition

Synonyms:Endothelial Protein C Receptor; Activated Protein C Receptor; APC Receptor; Endothelial Cell Protein C Receptor; CD201; PROCR; EPCR

Description:Endothelial Protein C Receptor (EPCR) is a Vitamin K-dependent Serine Protease that plays a major role in blood coagulation. Binding of Protein C to EPCR leads to the proteolytic activation of PAR1 (Protease-Activated Receptor 1) on endothelial cells and subsequent up-regulation of Protein C-induced genes. EPCR is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein in the CD1/MHC family. It is expressed most strongly in the endothelial cells of arteries and veins in heart and lung. Membrane bound EPCR is released by metalloproteolytic cleavage to generate the soluble receptor. The extracellular domain of human and mouse EPCR shares approximately 61% amino acid sequence homology. EPCR plays an important role in augmenting Protein C activation by the Thrombin-Thrombomodulin complex and in regulating blood coagulation and inflammation. EPCR is found primarily on endothelial cells. Deletion of EPCR function results in embryonic death, at least in part due to placental thrombosis.

Form:PBS

Molecular Weight:23.1 kDa

Sequences:Ser18-Ser210

Purity:> 95% by HPLC

Concentration:

Endotoxin Level:<1.0 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

Storage:Can be stored at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or -70°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.