RayBiotech, Inc.

3607 Parkway Lane suite 200
Norcross,GA 30092
Tel: 770-729-2992, 1-888-494-8555
Fax: 770-206-2393
Website: www.raybiotech.com
Email: info@raybiotech.com

Certificate of Analysis and Data Sheet

Recombinant Human Heparanase-1

Catalog No.	**Source**
228-10775	*CHO cells.*

Introduction:

Heparanase is an endo β-D-glucuronidase, which degrades heparin sulfate side chains of heparan sulfate proteoglycans (HSPGs) in the extracellular matrix. Heparanase plays an important role in ECM degradation, facilitating the migration and extravasation of tumor cells and inflammatory leukocytes (1,2,3). Upon degradation, heparanase releases growth factors and cytokines that stimulate cell proliferation and chemotaxis (4,5). Heparanase is a heterodimer comprised of a 50 kDa subunit harboring the active site and a 8 kDa subunit. It is produced as a latent 65 kDa precursor and proteolytically processed to its active form (1,6). Heparanase is highly expressed in myeloid leukocytes (i.e. neutrophils) in platelets and in human placenta. Human heparanase was found to be upregulated in various types of primary tumors, correlating in some cases with increased tumor invasiveness and vascularity and with poor prospective survival (7,8).

Description

Recombinant Heparanase protein HPA1 is produced in CHO cells.
The protein is purified by several orthogonal chromatography steps.

Formulation

LDS-PAGE buffer
140 mM Tris buffer pH 8.5, 10% Glycerol, 2% LDS, 0.015%, EDTA, 1.88% (v/v) of 1% Serva Blue G250 and 0.625% (v/v) of 1% Phenol red

Concentration

1µg /ml

Application

Positive control for western blot analysis.
Use 20 µl of recombinant human heparanase 1 (HPA1) per lane, as a control

Storage

Store at –20°C
Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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