

DESCRIPTION

Source Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived
Asp23-Lys213, with a C-terminal 10-His tag
Accession # P48307

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Asp23

Predicted Molecular Mass 23 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 33 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to inhibit trypsin cleavage of a fluorogenic peptide substrate, Mca-RPKPVE-Nval-WRK(Dnp)-NH₂ (Catalog # ES002). The IC₅₀ value is <5 nM, as measured under the described conditions.

Endotoxin Level <1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Tris, NaCl and Brij-35. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

Activity Assay Protocol

- Materials**
- Assay Buffer: 50 mM Tris, 10 mM CaCl₂, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% (w/v) Brij-35, pH 7.5 (TCNB)
 - Recombinant Human TFPI-2 (rhTFPI-2) (Catalog # 2545-PI)
 - Trypsin (Sigma, Catalog # T-1426)
 - Substrate: MCA-Arg-Pro-Lys-Pro-Val-Glu-NVAL-Trp-Arg-Lys(DNP)-NH₂ (Catalog # ES002)
 - F16 Black Maxisorp Plate (Nunc, Catalog # 475515)
 - Fluorescent Plate Reader (Model: SpectraMax Gemini EM by Molecular Devices) or equivalent

- Assay**
1. Dilute Trypsin to 0.25 µg/mL in Assay Buffer.
 2. Prepare a curve of rhTFPI-2 (MW: 23,197 Da) in Assay Buffer. Make the following serial dilutions: 4000, 800, 400, 200, 100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25, and 1.25 nM.
 3. Combine equal volumes of diluted Trypsin and rhTFPI-2 at each concentration of the curve. Include two controls containing equal volumes of Assay Buffer and diluted Trypsin without any rhTFPI-2.
 4. Incubate mixtures at 37 °C for 15 minutes.
 5. Dilute reaction mixtures five fold in Assay Buffer.
 6. Dilute Substrate to 20 µM in Assay Buffer.
 7. Load 50 µL of the incubated mixtures in a plate, and start the reaction by adding 50 µL of 20 µM Substrate.
 8. Read at excitation and emission wavelengths of 320 nm and 405 nm (top read), respectively in kinetic mode for 5 minutes.
 9. Derive the 50% inhibiting concentration (IC₅₀) for rhTFPI-2 by plotting RFU/min (or specific activity) vs. concentration with 4-PL fitting.
 10. The specific activity for trypsin at each point may be determined using the following formula (if needed):

$$\text{Specific Activity (pmol/min/}\mu\text{g)} = \frac{\text{Adjusted } V_{\text{max}}^* \text{ (RFU/min)} \times \text{Conversion Factor}^{**} \text{ (pmol/RFU)}}{\text{amount of enzyme (}\mu\text{g)}}$$

*Adjusted for Substrate Blank

**Derived using calibration standard MCA-Pro-Leu-OH (Bachem, Catalog # M-1975).

- Final Assay Conditions** Per Well:
- Trypsin: 0.00125 µg
 - rhTFPI-2: 200, 40, 20, 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25, 0.625, 0.3125, and 0.0625 nM.
 - Substrate: 10 µM

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile 25 mM Tris and 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

- Stability & Storage** Use a manual frost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
 - 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Human Tissue Factor Pathway Inhibitor 2 (TFPI-2), also known as placental protein 5 (PP5) and retinal pigment epithelial cell factor 1 (REF-1), is a secreted protein with a N-terminal acidic region, three Kunitz (K) domains (residues 36 to 86, 96 to 149 and 158 to 208) separated with by two linker regions, and a C-terminal basic region (1-3). Expression of TFPI-2 is down-regulated in several cancers, which may contribute to tumor progression in these cancers (4). The purified rhTFPI-2 ends at residue 213 and does not contain the last 22 residues (residues 214 to 235) in the C-terminal region. It inhibits the activity of Recombinant Human Coagulation Factor VII (Catalog # [2338-SE](#)) in the presence of Recombinant Human Coagulation Factor III/Tissue Factor (Catalog # [2339-PA](#)) .

References:

1. Miyagi, Y. *et al.* (1994) J. Biochem. **116**:939.
2. Sprecher, C.A. *et al.* (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **91**:3353.
3. Tanaka, Y. *et al.* (2004) Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. **45**:245.
4. Rollin, J. *et al.* (2005) Br. J. Cancer **92**:775.