

## Product datasheet

### Human Cathepsin K peptide ab97980

#### 概述

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产品名称 人Cathepsin K肽

#### 描述

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性质 Synthetic

#### 技术指标

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab97980** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

纯度 70 - 90% by HPLC.

形式 Liquid

#### 补充说明

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

#### 制备和贮存

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稳定性和存储 Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

#### 常规信息

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功能 Closely involved in osteoclastic bone resorption and may participate partially in the disorder of

|              |                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              | bone remodeling. Displays potent endoprotease activity against fibrinogen at acid pH. May play an important role in extracellular matrix degradation.                         |
| <b>组织特异性</b> | Predominantly expressed in osteoclasts (bones).                                                                                                                               |
| <b>疾病相关</b>  | Defects in CTSK are the cause of pycnodysostosis (PKND) [MIM:265800]. PKND is an autosomal recessive osteochondrodysplasia characterized by osteosclerosis and short stature. |
| <b>序列相似性</b> | Belongs to the peptidase C1 family.                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>细胞定位</b>  | Lysosome.                                                                                                                                                                     |

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