

Recombinant Kex2 Protease

Product Information

Cat#	DIA-834
Descriptions	Recombinant Kex2 Protease is a calcium-dependent serine endoprotease that specifically cleaves peptide bonds at the carboxyl side of paired basic residues such as Lys-Arg and Arg-Arg, is widely used for processing fusion proteins and propeptide activation, and enables efficient removal of leader sequences from recombinant protein products.
Applications	Recombinant Kex2 Protease is applied in proprotein processing detection kits and fusion leader sequence cleavage assay reagent development.
Features	1. Animal origin free: Recombinant Kex2 protease is no exogenous virus contamination, and any animal origin material is not used in the production process. 2. Stable quality: Mass production can ensure stable and continuous batch production. It is no difference between the batch and the product quality is stable. 3. High purity: Higher specific activity. Host protein residues is less than the limits of biological products. 4. Lyophilized powder: The product is lyophilized powder and is easy to store and transport.
CAS No.	99676-46-7
Enzyme Commission Number	EC 3.4.21.61
Molecular Weight	Approximately 67.0±6.7 kDa
Enzyme Source	Pichia pastoris
Activity	≥ 5.0 U/mg
Activity Definition	One unit of Kex2 activity will release 1μmol 4-nitroaniline per minute in a reaction volume of 3.0 ml at pH8.0 and 25°C with Boc-QRR-pNA as the substrate.
Storage	Recombinant kex2 protease should be stored under 2-8°C in sealed container. It is



Creative Enzymes

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stable within 6 months. The product is stable by blue ice insulation transport.

Usage & Dosage

Recommended reaction buffer: pH 7.0-9.0, 50 mM Tris-HCl, 2 mM Ca²⁺ or HEPES, 5 mM Ca²⁺. If it is not used immediately after dissolving, it is recommended to dissolve the powder with 20 mM (pH 5.2) NaAc-HAc and 2 mM Ca²⁺ buffer to make the final concentration is about 1-10 mg/ml, then make suitable packing as your requirement and store at -20°C. Reaction was carried out, using pH 7.0-9.0, 50 mM Tris-HCl, 2 mM Ca²⁺ or HEPES, 5 mM Ca²⁺ buffer. Note: The optimum reaction pH of the enzyme is pH 9.0 and the optimum stable pH is 5.0-6.0.
