



# Recombinant Human Granzyme K (GZMK)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EP010084HU-B
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P49863
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	IIGG KEVSPHSRPF MASIQYGGHH VCGGVLIDPQ WVLTAAHQCQY RFTKGQSPTV VLG AHSLSKN EASKQTLEIK KFIPFSRVTS DPQSN DIMLV KLQTA AKLNK HVKMLHIRSK TSLRSGTKCK VTGWGATDPD SLRPSDTLRE VTVTVLSRKL CNSQSYNGD PFITKDMVCA GDAKGQKDSC KGDSGGPLIC KGVFHAIVSG GHECGVATKP GIYLLTKKY QTWIKSNLVP PHTN
<b>Source</b>	E.coli
<b>Target Names</b>	GZMK
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Granzyme K EC= 3.4.21.- Alternative name(s): Fragmentin-3 Granzyme-3 NK-tryptase-2 Short name= NK-Tryp-2
<b>Expression Region</b>	27-264
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full Length of Mature Protein
<b>Target Details</b>	This gene product is a member of a group of related serine proteases from the cytoplasmic granules of cytotoxic lymphocytes. Cytolytic T lymphocytes (CTL) and natural killer (NK) cells share the remarkable ability to recognize, bind, and lyse specific target cells. They are thought to protect their host by lysing cells bearing on their surface nonself antigens, usually peptides or proteins resulting from infection by intracellular pathogens. The protein described here lacks consensus sequences for N-glycosylation present in other granzymes.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
<b>Shelf Life</b>	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.