PRODUCT INFORMATION



GRP78 (human, recombinant)

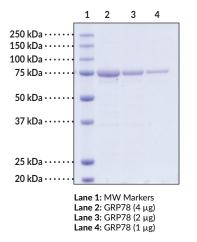
Item No. 22730

Overview and Properties

Synonyms:	BiP, Glucose-Regulated Protein 78, HspA5
Source:	Active N-terminal His-tagged human GRP78 protein expressed in E. coli
Amino acids:	2-654 (full length)
Uniprot No.:	P11021
Molecular Weight:	74.6 kDa
Storage:	-80°C (as supplied); avoid freeze/thaw cycles by storing protein in aliquots
Stability:	≥1 year
Purity:	≥85% estimated by SDS-PAGE
Supplied in:	50 mM HEPES, pH 8, 150 mM sodium chloride, 1 mM DTT, and 10% glycerol
Protein	
Concentration:	<i>batch specific</i> mg/ml
Activity:	ATPase activity confirmed by ADP detection assay
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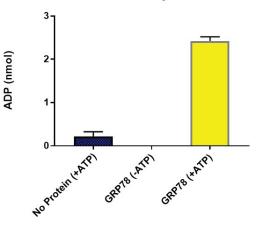
Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.





Representative gel image shown; actual purity may vary between batches.

ATPase Activity of GRP78



WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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PRODUCT INFORMATION



Description

Glucose-regulated protein 78 kDa (GRP78), also known as heat shock 70 kDa protein 5 (HspA5) and immunoglobulin heavy chain-binding protein (BiP), is a glucose-regulated protein that is constitutively expressed in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER).¹⁻³ It is composed of two functional domains, an N-terminal nucleotide-binding domain that contains an ATP catalytic site and a C-terminal substrate binding domain that binds hydrophobic polypeptides.⁴ GRP78 functions as a molecular chaperone, assisting in the translocation of polypeptides from the cytosol into the ER, folding of nascent polypeptides, as well as refolding and preventing aggregation of misfolded proteins. It also plays a role in the ER-assisted degradation (ERAD) and unfolded protein response (UPR) pathways.^{5,6} GRP78 chaperone activity is driven by an ATPase cycle that is regulated by ER-localized DnaJ-like protein co-factors and nuclear exchange factors.^{7,8} Expression of GRP78 is upregulated in response to ER stress caused by viral and bacterial infections as well as various cancers.⁹ ER stress can also promote extracellular secretion of GRP78 leading to its anti-inflammatory functions in immunity.¹⁰

References

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