FAP (human), (recombinant) (Histag)

FAP is a homodimeric serine prolyl peptidase that digests gelatin, collagen, and α 2-antiplasmin. Due to its implication in cancer and blood disorders, it is a target for drug discovery. In addition, because this enzyme is related to DPPIV, it is useful for specificity screening of DPPIV inhibitors.

Ordering Information

Order Online »

BML-SE409-0010

10µg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

View Online »

Handling & Storage

-80°C Long Term Storage

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name Fibroblast activation protein α, Seprase, Surface

expressed protease, APCE, Antiplasmin cleaving enzyme

Useful tool to study enzyme kinetics, cleave target **Application Notes**

substrates, and screen for inhibitors.

Liquid. In 40 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 110 mM NaCl, 2.2 mM **Formulation**

KCl, 80 mM Imidazole, 3 mM DTT, and 20% glycerol.

86 kDa MW

Source Produced in a baculovirus expression system. Active

> recombinant human FAP (aa 29-760), representing a naturally-occurring cleaved (soluble) form fused at the C-

terminus to a His-tag.

UniProt ID Q12884

Last modified: July 3, 2024