

PRODUCT INFORMATION

TPSAB1 **Target**

Synonyms Tryptase-1;Tryptase I;Tryptase alpha-1

Recombinant human TPSAB1 Protein with C-Description

terminal 6×His tag

Delivery In Stock **Uniprot ID** Q15661 **Expression Host HEK293**

Tag C-6×His Tag

Molecular Characterization

TPSAB1(Ala19-Pro275) 6×His tag

The protein has a predicted molecular mass of **Molecular Weight**

29.6 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of TPSAB1-His is approximately 35-40 kDa due to glycosylation. The purity of the protein is greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 %

Purity

staining.

Formulation &

Storage & Shipping

Background

- 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis Reconstitution for specific instructions of reconstitution.

Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store

at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient

temperature.

Tryptases comprise a family of trypsin-like serine proteases, the peptidase family S1. Tryptases are enzymatically active only as heparin-stabilized tetramers, and they are resistant to all known endogenous proteinase inhibitors. Several tryptase genes are clustered on chromosome 16p13.3. These genes are characterized by several distinct features. They have a highly conserved 3' UTR and contain tandem repeat sequences at the 5' flank and 3' UTR which are thought to play a role in regulation of the mRNA stability. These genes have an intron immediately upstream of the initiator Met codon, which

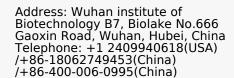
separates the site of transcription initiation from protein coding sequence. This feature is characteristic of tryptases but is unusual in other genes. The alleles of this gene exhibit an unusual

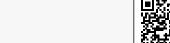
amount of sequence variation, such that the alleles were once thought to represent two separate genes, alpha and beta 1. Beta tryptases appear to be the main isoenzymes expressed in mast cells; whereas in basophils, alpha tryptases predominate. Tryptases have been implicated as mediators in the pathogenesis of asthma and other allergic and inflammatory disorders.

> Email: info@dimabio.com Website: www.dimabio.com

[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Research use only Usage Conjugate Unconjugated







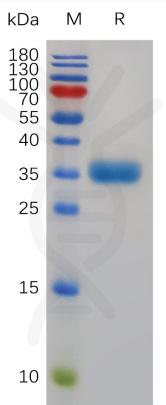


Figure 1. Human TPSAB1 Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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