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Product datasheet for AR05090PU-N

Thyroxine-binding globulin /TBG Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Native Proteins
Description:	Thyroxine-binding globulin /TBG human protein, 1 mg
Species:	Human
Protein Source:	Serum
Predicted MW:	55 kDa
Concentration:	N/A
Purity:	>98% pure by SDS-PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified protein from Human Serum Buffer System: Ammonium Bicarbonate Preservative: None Stabilizer: None
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with sterile PBS containing 0.15M NaCl. For long term storage up to 12 months the addition of 0.09% Sodium Azide is recommended. **N.B.** For Functional Studies do not Add Sodium Azide. Care should be taken during reconstitution as the protein may appear as a film at the bottom of the vial. We recommend that the vial is gently mixed after reconstitution.
Preparation:	Lyophilized purified protein from Human Serum
Applications:	**ELISA.**
Protein Description:	Thyroxine Binding Globulin (TBG) is a serpin produced in the liver with high affinity for the thyroid hormones T3 and T4. TBG reversibly binds T3 and T4, enabling their circulation around the bloodstream.
Note:	Caution: A full Health and Safety assessment is available upon request) Starting material donor tested and found negative for HIV I & II antibodies, Hepatitis B surface antigen, Hepatitis C antibody, Syphilis and HIV antigen.
Storage:	After reconstitution store undiluted at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the protein.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_000345

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Locus ID:	6906
Cytogenetics:	Xq22.3
Synonyms:	T4-binding globulin, Serpin A7, SERPINA7
Summary:	There are three proteins including thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG), transthyretin and albumin responsible for carrying the thyroid hormones thyroxine (T4) and 3,5,3'-triiodothyronine (T3) in the bloodstream. This gene encodes the major thyroid hormone transport protein, TBG, in serum. It belongs to the serpin family in genomics, but the protein has no inhibitory function like many other members of the serpin family. Mutations in this gene result in TGB deficiency, which has been classified as partial deficiency, complete deficiency, and excess, based on the level of serum TBG. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found, but the full-length nature of these variants has not been determined.[provided by RefSeq, Jun 2012]
Protein Families:	**ELISA.**