

Product datasheet for **AR50553PU-S**

Tryptase beta-1 (TPSAB1) (31-275, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Tryptase beta-1 (TPSAB1) (31-275, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 50 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMIVGGQ EAPRSKWPWQ VSLRVHGPYW MHFCGGSLIH PQWVLTAAHC VGPDVKDLAA LRVQLREQHL YYQDQLLPVS RIIVHPQFYT AQIGADIALLEELPVNVSS HVHTVTLPPLA SETFPPGMPC WVTGWGDVDN DERLPPPFPL KQVKVPIMEN HICDAKYHLG AYTGDDVRIV RDDMLCAGNT RRDSCQGDSG GPLVCKVNGT WLQAGVSWG EGCAQPNRPG IYTRVTYYLD WIHHYVKKP
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	30.1 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>85% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 10% glycerol 0.4M Urea
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human TPSAB1 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_003285
Locus ID:	7177
UniProt ID:	Q15661 , P15157 , P20231
Cytogenetics:	16p13.3
Synonyms:	TPS1; TPS2; TPSB1; TPSB2; Tryptase-2



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Summary:

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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein

Product images: