

Product datasheet for TP701062

RBP3 (NM_002900) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human retinol binding protein 3, interstitial (RBP3), with Cterminal His tag, secretory expressed in HEK293 cells, 50ug Species: Human **Expression Host:** HEK293T **Expression cDNA Clone** A DNA sequence from TrueORF clone, RC208063, encoding the region Gly18-Leu1247 of RBP3 or AA Sequence: C-His Tag: Predicted MW: 134.7 kDa **Concentration:** >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method **Purity:** > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining **Buffer:** PBS, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process. Store at -80°C. Storage: Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. **RefSeq:** NP 002891 5949 Locus ID: **UniProt ID:** P10745 4289 **RefSeq Size:** Cytogenetics: 10q11.22 **RefSeq ORF:** 3741 Synonyms: D10S64; D10S65; D10S66; IRBP; RBPI; RP66



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Summary:

Interphotoreceptor retinol-binding protein is a large glycoprotein known to bind retinoids and found primarily in the interphotoreceptor matrix of the retina between the retinal pigment epithelium and the photoreceptor cells. It is thought to transport retinoids between the retinal pigment epithelium and the photoreceptors, a critical role in the visual process. The human IRBP gene is approximately 9.5 kbp in length and consists of four exons separated by three introns. The introns are 1.6-1.9 kbp long. The gene is transcribed by photoreceptor and retinoblastoma cells into an approximately 4.3-kilobase mRNA that is translated and processed into a glycosylated protein of 135,000 Da. The amino acid sequence of human IRBP can be divided into four contiguous homology domains with 33-38% identity, suggesting a series of gene duplication events. In the gene, the boundaries of these domains are not defined by exon-intron junctions, as might have been expected. The first three homology domains and part of the fourth are all encoded by the first large exon, which is 3,180 base pairs long. The remainder of the fourth domain is encoded in the last three exons, which are 191, 143, and approximately 740 base pairs long, respectively. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families: Secreted Protein

Product images:



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