

## Product datasheet for **TP721034**

### **TPSB2 (NM\_024164) Human Recombinant Protein**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human tryptase beta 2 (gene/pseudogene) (TPSB2)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ala19-Pro275
Tag:	C-His
Predicted MW:	29.64 kDa
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Supplied as a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/μg of protein (< 1 EU/μg)
Storage:	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Stable for at least 3 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_077078</a>
Locus ID:	64499
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P20231</a> , <a href="#">A0A140VJT7</a>
RefSeq Size:	1165
Cytogenetics:	16p13.3
RefSeq ORF:	825
Synonyms:	TPS2; tryptaseB; tryptaseC



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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, beta II and beta III. 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, Secreted Protein