

## **Product datasheet for TP721034M**

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## 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** 

Ala19-Pro275

or AA Sequence:

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:** NP 077078

**Locus ID:** 64499

UniProt ID: <u>P20231</u>, <u>A0A140V|T7</u>

RefSeq Size: 1165

Cytogenetics: 16p13.3

RefSeq ORF: 825

**Synonyms:** TPS2; tryptaseB; tryptaseC







**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