

TPSB2 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Tryptase-2; Mast cell protease 6; Tryptase beta-2; Tryptase β -2; mMCP-6
Protein Construction:	Ala22-Ser276
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P21845
Molecular Weight:	32-38 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Ala22-Ser276

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/ μ g (1 EU/ μ g) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue ice.

Protein Background

Tryptase beta-2 (Tpsb2), also known as Mast cell protease 6 (mMCP-6), belongs to the peptidase S1 family and Tryptase subfamily. Tryptase is the major neutral protease present in mast cells and is secreted upon the coupled activation-degranulation response of this cell type. It plays a role in innate immunity. Tpsb2 can be detected primarily in skin during embryogenesis. Tpsb2 can not be detected at early embryonic stages but is abundantly expressed in later stages with a peak at E17.5-E18.5. Tryptase is a homotetramer. The active tetramer is converted to inactive monomers at neutral and acidic pH in the absence of heparin. Low concentrations of inactive monomers become active monomers at pH 6.0 in the presence of heparin. When the concentration of active monomers is higher, they convert to active monomers and then to active tetramers. These monomers are active and functionally distinct from the tetrameric enzyme. In contrast to the hidden active sites in the tetrameric form, the active site of the monomeric form is accessible for macromolecular proteins and inhibitors eg: fibrinogen

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which is a substrate for the monomeric but not for the tetrameric form. The monomeric form forms a complex with SERPINB6.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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