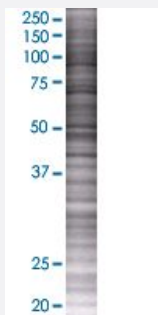


TPSAB1 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00007177-T02

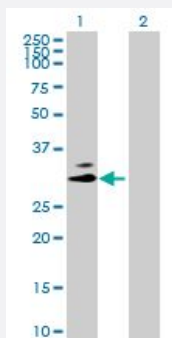
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

TPSAB1 transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: TPSAB1 transfected lysate (30.5 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-TPSAB1 full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	30.5
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (78); Rat (76)

Quality Control Testing

Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-TPSAB1 antibody ([H00007177-B02](#)) by Western Blots.
SDS-PAGE Gel
TPSAB1 transfected lysate.
Western Blot
Lane 1: TPSAB1 transfected lysate (30.5 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer

1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)

Storage Instruction

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — TPSAB1

Entrez GeneID [7177](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_003294](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_003285](#)

Gene Name TPSAB1

Gene Alias MCP7, TPS1, TPS2, TPSB1

Gene Description tryptase alpha/beta 1

Omim ID [191080](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene 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]

Other Designations

lung tryptase|mast cell protease II|mast cell tryptase|pituitary tryptase|skin tryptase|tryptase 1|tryptase II|tryptase alpha II|tryptase beta 1|tryptase beta II|tryptase, alpha|tryptase-III

Disease

- [Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Mastocytosis](#)