DNAxPAb | Hard-to-Find Antibody

TPSB2 DNAxPab

Catalog # H00064499-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human TPSB2 DNA using DNAx™ Immune te chnology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MLNLLLLALPVLASRAYAAPAPGQALQRVGIVGGQEAPRSKWPWQVSLRVHGPYWMHFCGGSLI HPQWVLTAAHCVGPDVKDLAALRVQLREQHLYYQDQLLPVSRIIVHPQFYTAQIGADIALLELEEPV KVSSHVHTVTLPPASETFPPGMPCWVTGWGDVDNDERLPPPFPLKQVKVPIMENHICDAKYHLG AYTGDDVRIVRDDMLCAGNTRRDSCQGDSGGPLVCKVNGTWLQAGVVSWGEGCAQPNRPGIYT RVTYYLDWIHHYVPKKP
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — TPSB2

Entrez GeneID	64499
GeneBank Accession#	BC029356.1
Protein Accession#	AAH29356.1
Gene Name	TPSB2
Gene Alias	TPS2, TPSB1, tryptaseC
Gene Description	tryptase beta 2
Omim ID	191081
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Tryptases comprise a family of trypsin-like serine proteases, the peptidase family S1. Tryptases a re enzymatically active only as heparin-stabilized tetramers, and they are resistant to all known en dogenous proteinase inhibitors. Several tryptase genes are clustered on chromosome 16p13.3. T hese genes are characterized by several distinct features. They have a highly conserved 3' UTR a nd 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 implicate d as mediators in the pathogenesis of asthma and other allergic and inflammatory disorders. [pro vided by RefSeq
Other Designations	beta II|beta III|lung tryptase|mast cell protease I|mast cell tryptase|pituitary tryptase|skin tryptase|try ptase II|tryptase III|tryptase beta II|tryptase beta III|tryptaseB

Disease

- Hypersensitivity