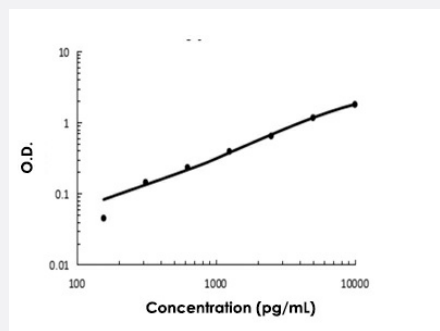


TPSB2 (Human) ELISA Kit

Catalog # KA5074 Size 1 Kit

Applications



The standard curve is for the purpose of illustration only and should not be used to calculate unknowns. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.

Specification

Product Description	TPSB2 (Human) ELISA Kit is a sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of human TPSB2.
Suitable Sample	Cell Culture Supernatant, Cell Lysates, Plasma (EDTA, Heparin), Serum
Sample Volume	100 μ L
Label	HRP-conjugated
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Assay Type	Quantitative
Calibration Range	156 to 10000 pg/mL
Reactivity	Human
Regulatory Status	For research use only (RUO)
Quality Control Testing	Standard curve The standard curve is for the purpose of illustration only and should not be used to calculate unknowns. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C for 6 months, at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Applications

- Quantification

Gene Info — TPSB2

Entrez GeneID [64499](#)

Protein Accession# [P20231](#)

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 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]

Other Designations beta II|beta III|lung tryptase|mast cell protease II|mast cell tryptase|pituitary tryptase|skin tryptase|tryptase III|tryptase III|tryptase beta II|tryptase beta III|tryptaseB

Disease

- [Hypersensitivity](#)