

肥大细胞类胰蛋白酶 β 2

产品货号： mIR2726

英文名称： TPSB2

中文名称： 肥大细胞类胰蛋白酶 β 2

别名： Tryptase beta-2; Tryptase-2; Tryptase II; TPS2; AV011504; Mcp-6; MCPT6; MMCP-6; TPS2; TPSB2; TRYPTASE 2; TRYPTASE BETA/II; tryptaseB; tryptaseC; tryptase beta-2 precursor; tryptase beta 2 (gene/pseudogene); TRYB1_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤 免疫学 激酶和磷酸酶

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 27kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse TPSB2:201-276/276

亚型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Trypsases comprise a family of trypsin-like serine proteases, the peptidase family S1. Trypsases are enzymatically active only as heparin-stabilized tetramers, and they are resistant to all known endogenous proteinase inhibitors. Several trypsin 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 trypsases 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 trypsases appear to be the main isoenzymes expressed in mast cells, whereas in basophils, alpha-trypsases predominate. Trypsases have been implicated as mediators in the pathogenesis of asthma and other allergic and inflammatory disorders.

Function:

Trypsin is the major neutral protease present in mast cells and is secreted upon the coupled activation-degranulation response of this cell type. Has an immunoprotective role during bacterial infection. Required to efficiently combat K.pneumoniae infection (By similarity).

Subunit:

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

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Similarity:

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Tryptase subfamily.

Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

SWISS:

P21845

Gene ID:

17229

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

类胰蛋白酶（Tryptase）广泛分布于呼吸道和胃肠道、皮肤等组织中，主要用于呼吸系统、胃肠道系统疾病和其肿瘤的研究。