Recombinant Human TPST1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031177

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

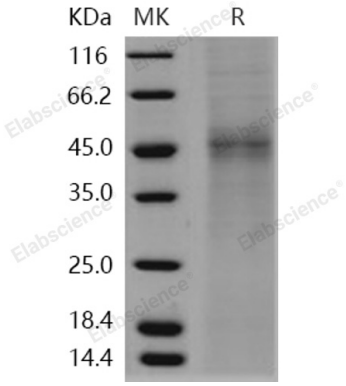
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TPST1 protein Gln 26-Glu 370, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	41.7 kDa
Observed MW	45-48 kDa
Accession	NP_003587.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Protein-tyrosine sulfotransferase 1, also known as Tyrosylprotein sulfotransferase 1 and TPST1, is a single-pass type II membrane proteinwhich belongs to theprotein sulfotransferase family. Tyrosine O-sulfation is a common posttranslational modification of proteins in all multicellular organisms. This reaction is mediated by a Golgi enzyme activity called tyrosylprotein sulfotransferase (TPST) that catalyzes the transfer of sulfate from 3'-phosphoadenosine 5'-phosphosulfate to tyrosine residues within acidic motifs of polypeptides. Tyrosine O-sulfation has been shown to be important in protein-protein interactions in several systems. Tyrosine sulfation is mediated by one of two Golgi isoenzymes, called tyrosylprotein sulfotransferases (TPST-1 and TPST-2). A relatively small number of proteins are known to undergo tyrosine sulfation, including certain adhesion molecules, G-protein-coupled receptors, coagulation factors, serpins, extracellular matrix proteins, and hormones. TPST1 is a human tyrosylprotein sulfotransferase that uses 3'phosphoadenosine-5'phosphosulfate (PAPS) to transfer the sulfate moiety to proteins predominantly designated for secretion. TPST1 bears N-linked glycosyl residues exclusively at position Asn60 and Asn262. TPST1 and TPST2 have distinct biological roles that may reflect differences in their macromolecular substrate specificity.

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