

Recombinant Mouse TCN2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040543

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

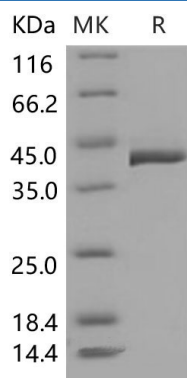
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse TCN2 protein Met 1-Trp 430, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	47.0 kDa
Observed MW	42 kDa
Accession	O88968
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Transcobalamin II, also known as TCN2 and TC II, is a plasma protein that binds cobalamin (Cbl; vitamin B12) as it is absorbed in the terminal ileum and distributes to tissues. The circulating transcobalamin II-cobalamin complex binds to receptors on the plasma membrane of tissue cells and is then internalized by receptor-mediated endocytosis.

Transcobalamin II is a non-glycosylated secretory protein of molecular mass 43 kDa. Its plasma membrane receptor (TC II-R) is a heavily glycosylated protein with a monomeric molecular mass of 62 kDa. Human TCN2 gene is composed of nine exons and eight introns spanning approximately 20 kb with multiple potential transcription start sites. A number of genetic abnormalities are characterized either by a failure to express TCN2 or by synthesis of an abnormal protein. The TCN2 deficiency results in cellular cobalamin deficiency, an early onset of megaloblastic anaemia, and neurological abnormalities.