

Recombinant Human TRP1/TYRP1 Protein (Human Cells, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030692

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

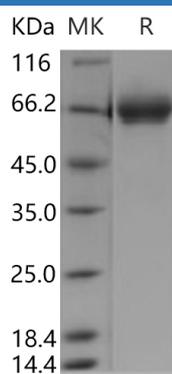
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TRP1/TYRP1 protein Met 1- Arg 471, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	52.2 kDa
Observed MW	66 kDa
Accession	P17643
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

Tyrosinase-related protein 1; also known as TYRP1 or TRP1; is a melanosomal enzyme that belongs to the tyrosinase family and plays an important role in the melanin biosynthetic pathway. Mutations in this enzyme are the cause of rufous oculocutaneous albinism and oculocutaneous albinism type III. TYRP1 / TRP1 is involved in the oxidation of 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid (DHICA) into indole-5,6-quinone-2-carboxylic acid. This enzyme may regulate or influence the type of melanin synthesized. The expression of Tyrosinase-related protein 1 (TYRP1) is regulated by the microphthalmia-associated transcription factor (MITF). There is mounting evidence demonstrating that in addition to its role in eumelanin synthesis; TYRP1 is involved in maintaining stability of tyrosinase proliferation and melanocyte cell death.