

Recombinant Human TCN2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031521

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

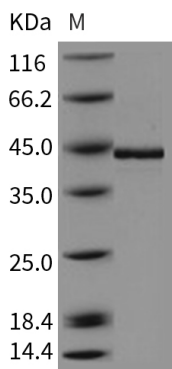
Description

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Species | Human |
| Source | CHO Stable Cells-derived Human TCN2 protein Met 1-Trp 427, with an C-terminal His |
| Calculated MW | 46.7 kDa |
| Observed MW | 44 kDa |
| Accession | NP_000346.2 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 90 % 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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.

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017