

Recombinant Human CYB5R1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030688

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

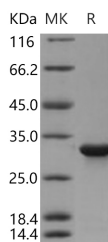
Description

Synonyms	B5R.1;B5R1;B5R2;humb5R2;NQO3A2;PRO9865;UNQ3049
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Leu 29-Tyr 305
Accession	Q9UHQ9
Calculated Molecular Weight	33.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	33.5 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
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% Tween80 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



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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

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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.