

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

Catalog No. PKSH030692

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

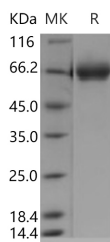
Description

Synonyms	b-PROTEIN;CAS2;CATB;GP75;OCA3;TRP;TRP1;TYRP
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1- Arg 471
Accession	P17643
Calculated Molecular Weight	52.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	66 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	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% 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



> 95 % 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.