

## Recombinant Human TSPAN1 Protein (aa 110-211, Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030743

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

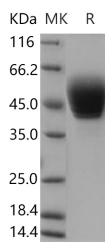
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	NET1;TM4C;TM4SF;TSPAN1
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Tyr110-Asn211
<b>Accession</b>	O60635
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	39.1 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	43-53 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-rFc
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

TSPAN1 belongs to the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Tetraspanins have four hydrophobic domains, intracellular N- and C-termini and two extracellular domains. Tetraspanins act as scaffolding

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proteins, anchoring multiple proteins to one area of the cell membrane. They also mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. TSPAN1 interacts with human thiamine transporter-1 (hTHTR-1). HTHTR-1 contributes to intestinal thiamine uptake, and its function is regulated at both the transcriptional and posttranscriptional levels. TSPAN1 and hTHTR-1 colocalize in human intestinal epithelial HuTu-80 cells. Coexpression of TSPAN1 in these cells led to a significant decrease in the rate of degradation of hTHTR-1 compared with cells expressing the hTHTR-1 alone; in fact the half-life of the TSPAN1 protein was twice longer in the former cell type compared with the latter cell type.