Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human TPP1/CLN2 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES4815

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4815

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: AAH14863.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	60.7 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	60 kDa
Tag:	C-His
Bio-activity:	Measured by the cleavage of AlaAlaPheAMC. The specific activity is > 850 pmoles/min/µg.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	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℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% gly
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	Tripeptidyl-Peptidase 1; TPP; Cell Growth-Inhibiting Gene 1 Protein; Lysosomal Pepstatin-Insensitive Protease; LPIC; Tripeptidyl Aminopeptidase; TPP1; CLN2;GIG1;LPIC;SCAR7;TPP

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Pro 563

Background:

Tripeptidyl-peptidase 1 (TPP1 / CLN2) is a member of the sedolisin family of serine proteases. The protease functions in the lysosome to cleave N-terminal tripeptides from substrates, and has weaker endopeptidase activity. It is synthesized as a catalytically-inactive enzyme which is activated and auto-proteolyzed upon acidification. TPP1 / CLN2 May act as a non-specific lysosomal peptidase which generates tripeptides from the breakdown products produced by lysosomal proteinases. Defects in TPP1 / CLN2 are the cause of neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis type 2 (CLN2), a form of neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis which is associated with the failure to degrade specific neuropeptides and a subunit of ATP synthase in the lysosome. Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses are progressive neurodegenerative, lysosomal storage diseases characterized by intracellular accumulation of autofluorescent liposomal material, and clinically by seizures, dementia, visual loss, and/or cerebral atrophy.