

Thymidine kinase 1/TK1 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71074
Synonyms:	Thymidine kinase; cytosolic; TK1
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P04183 (M1-N234)
Gene ID:	7083
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 29.58 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> MSCINLPTVL PGSPSKTRGQ IQVILGPMFS GKSTELMRRV RRFQIAQYKC LVIKYAKDTR YSSSFCTHDR NTMEALPACL LRDVAQEALG VAVIGIDEGQ FFPDIVEFCE AMANAGKTVI VAALDGTFRQ KPFGAILNLV PLAESVVKLT AVCMECFREA AYTKRLGTEK EVEVIGGADK YHSVCRLCYF KKASGQPAGP DNKENCPVPG KPGEAVAARK LFAPQQILQC SPAN </pre>
Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 2 mM EDTA, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.5.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	N/A
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The FCGR2B Heterodimer Protein serves as a cell surface receptor facilitating the transfer of passive humoral immunity from mother to newborn. It selectively binds to the Fc region of monomeric immunoglobulin gamma, particularly in milk, enabling the uptake of IgG at the apical surface of intestinal epithelium. The formed FcRn-IgG complexes are then transcytosed across the epithelium, releasing IgG into blood or tissue fluids. Beyond early life, this receptor plays a crucial role in maintaining effective humoral immunity by recycling IgG and extending its half-life in circulation. The mechanism
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involves monomeric IgG binding to FcRn in acidic endosomes, leading to the recycling of IgG to the cell surface and subsequent release into the circulation. Notably, FCGRT-B2M Heterodimer also regulates the homeostasis of albumin, the most abundant circulating protein, highlighting its multifaceted role in immune and metabolic processes. The FcRn complex consists of two subunits: p51 and p14, the latter equivalent to beta-2-microglobulin, forming an MHC class I-like heterodimer. Additionally, it interacts with albumin, contributing to the regulation of albumin homeostasis.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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