

Human TYRP1 Protein, His Tag

Catalog # TY1-H52H3



Synonyms

TYRP1

Source

Human TYRP1 Protein, His Tag (TY1-H52H3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gln 25 - Arg 471 (Accession # [P17643](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Gln 25

Molecular Characterization

TYRP1(Gln 25 - Arg 471)
P17643

Poly-his

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 52.6 kDa. The protein migrates as 55-65 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 µm filtered solution in 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, Glycerol, pH7.5 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Shipping and Storage

This product is supplied and shipped on dry ice.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

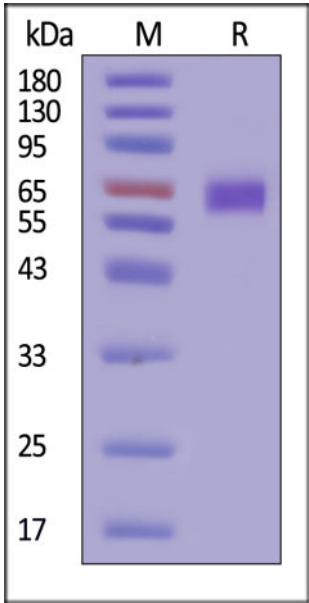
This product is stable after storage at:

- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions.

ACRO Quality Management System

- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#)
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

SDS-PAGE



Human TYRP1 Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Background

TYRP1 (Tyrosinase-related protein 1) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and a key enzyme in melanin biosynthesis. It is predominantly expressed in melanocytes, where it catalyzes the oxidation of 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid (DHICA) to indole-5,6-quinone-2-carboxylic acid. TYRP1 plays an important role in determining melanin quality and stability, influencing pigmentation in skin, hair, and eyes. Mutations in TYRP1 are associated with oculocutaneous albinism type 3 (OCA3) and other pigmentation disorders. Its structural features include multiple N-glycosylation sites and conserved disulfide bonds essential for proper folding and enzymatic activity.



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