

DESCRIPTION

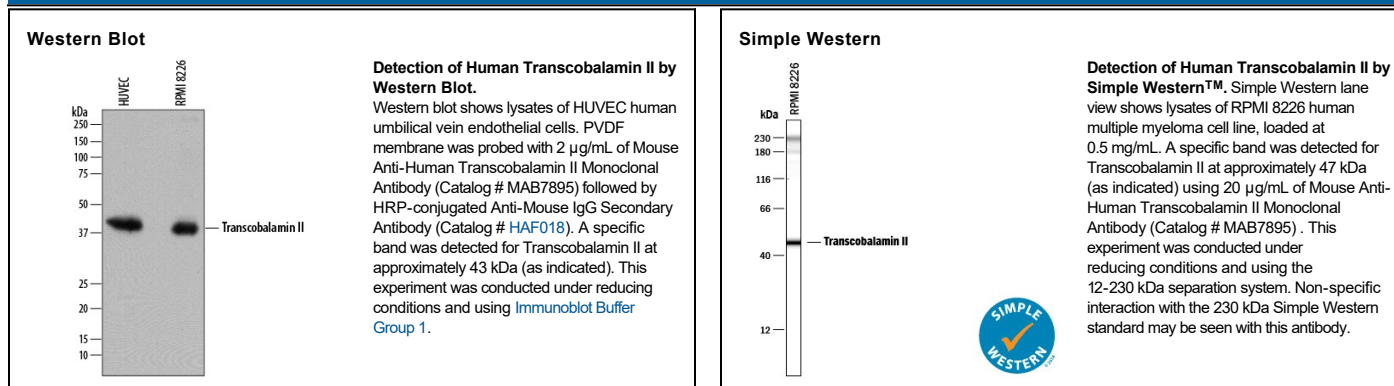
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Transcobalamin II in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 874420
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human Transcobalamin II Glu19-Trp427 Accession # P20062
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	2 µg/mL	See Below
Simple Western	20 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Transcobalamin II, also known as TCN2, TC-2 or TC, is a 42-44 kDa, monomeric, secreted member of the eukaryotic cobalamin transport family of molecules. It is a key player in the transport and absorption of VitB12. TCN1 is a salivary gland protein that binds oral/dietary B12. Once in the stomach, B12 is transferred to IF/Intrinsic Factor, and this complex remains intact during passage through the small intestine. In the distal ileum, the IF:VitB12 complex is internalized following binding to cubam on enterocyte membranes. Once internalized, VitB12 is processed and re-expressed on MRP1 on the enterocyte's basal surface. Here it is transferred to TCN-2, a binding protein secreted by endothelial cells that accounts for the transport of anywhere from 10-30% of circulating VitB12/cobalamin. The TCN2:VitB12 complex is ultimately internalized by cells expressing a membrane-bound, 58 kDa TCN2 receptor termed TCbIR. Once internalized, VitB12 is released and converted into cofactors that are involved in methionine biosynthesis. Human TCN2 is synthesized as a 427 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains an 18 aa signal sequence, plus a 409 aa mature region that binds one VitB12 molecule. There are three potential splice variants of TCN2. One contains a Trp substitution for aa 116-143, a second possesses an Ile substitution for aa 336-427, and a third shows a deletion of aa 143-193. An Arg-to-Pro polymorphism at position 259 correlates with statistically elevated circulating levels of TCN2. Over aa 19-427, human TCN2 shares 72% aa sequence identity with mouse TCN2.