Recombinant Human Cardiac Troponin I protein
ab207624

2 References

Description

Product name: Recombinant Human Cardiac Troponin I protein

Purity: >= 95% Ion Exchange Chromatography.
ab207624 was purified by ion-exchange chromatography in conjunction with calcium dependent affinity chromatography on troponin-I agarose.

Expression system: Escherichia coli

Accession: P19429

Protein length: Full length protein

Animal free: No

Nature: Recombinant

Species: Human

Sequence:

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ADGSSDAAREPRPAPAPRIRRSSNYRAYATEPHAKKK
SKISASRKLQLKT
LLQIAKQELEREAEERRGEKRALSTRCQPLELAGLGLA
FAELQDLRQQLH
ARVDKVDEERYDIEAKVTKNITEADLTQKIFDLRGKFK
RPTLRRVRRISA
DAMMQALLGARAKESLDDLRAHLKQVKKEDTEKENRE
VDGWRKKNIDALSGM EGRKKKFR
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Predicted molecular weight: 24 kDa

Amino acids: 2 to 210

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab207624 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications: Western blot

Form: Liquid

Additional notes: Identity confirmed using anti-Human cardiac Troponin-I monoclonal antibody.

Preparation and Storage

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Stability and Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
P pH: 8.00
Constituents: 0.61% Tris, 36% Urea

General Info

Function
Troponin I is the inhibitory subunit of troponin, the thin filament regulatory complex which confers calcium-sensitivity to striated muscle actomyosin ATPase activity.

Involvement in disease
Defects in TNNI3 are the cause of cardiomyopathy familial hypertrophic type 7 (CMH7) [MIM:613690]. Familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is a hereditary heart disorder characterized by ventricular hypertrophy, which is usually asymmetric and often involves the interventricular septum. The symptoms include dyspnea, syncope, collapse, palpitations, and chest pain. They can be readily provoked by exercise. The disorder has inter- and intrafamilial variability ranging from benign to malignant forms with high risk of cardiac failure and sudden cardiac death.
Defects in TNNI3 are the cause of cardiomyopathy familial restrictive type 1 (RCM1) [MIM:115210]. RCM1 is an heart muscle disorder characterized by impaired filling of the ventricles with reduced diastolic volume, in the presence of normal or near normal wall thickness and systolic function.
Defects in TNNI3 are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 2A (CMD2A) [MIM:611880]. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death.
Defects in TNNI3 are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 1FF (CMD1FF) [MIM:613286]. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death.

Sequence similarities
Belongs to the troponin I family.

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