

## TAC3 Human

**Description:** TAC3 Human Recombinant fused with 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 125 amino acids (17-121 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 13.8kDa. The TAC3 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** PRPS-723

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** Tachykinin-3, ZNEUROK1, Neurokinin-B, NKB, Neuromedin-K, TAC3, NKNB, PRO1155.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH QSFQAVCKEP QEEVVPGGGR  
SKRDPDL YQL LQRLFKSHSS LEGLLKALSQ ASTDPKESTS PEKRDMDHFF VGLMGKRSVQ  
PDSPTDVNQE NVPSFGILKY PPRAE.

**Purity:** Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The TAC3 solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) and 20% glycerol.

**Stability:**

TAC3 although stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Introduction:**

Tachykinin-3 belongs to the substance P-related tachykinin family. Tachykinins are active peptides that stimulate neurons, induce behavioral responses, are effective vasodilators and secretagogues, and contract (directly or indirectly) many smooth muscles. TAC3 and its receptor are essential switches of regulator of human puberty, regulated by the brain through the release of the GnRH which starts a chain of processes which eventually lead to the production of sex hormones. During pregnancy, the expression of TAC3 is restricted to the outer syncytiotrophoblast of the placenta, significant concentrations of TAC3 can be identified in plasma as early as week 9, and plasma concentrations of TAC3 are grossly elevated in pregnancy-induced hypertension and pre-eclampsia. Higher Tachykinin-3 concentrations in normotensive pregnant women may be caused by the advanced gestational age and/or the result of a negative interaction of other vasoactive substances. TAC3 has a role in the continuance of high placental blood flow in normal pregnancy.

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