Product Name: Recombinant Human MetAP2 (N-6His)
Catalog #: PBH1154

Summary

Name	Methionine Aminopeptidase 2/METAP2/MAP2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Methionine Aminopeptidase 2 is produced by our Baculovirus expression system and the target gene encoding Ala2-Tyr478 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P50579
Host	Baculovirus
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	53.6 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 500mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	

SDS-PAGE image

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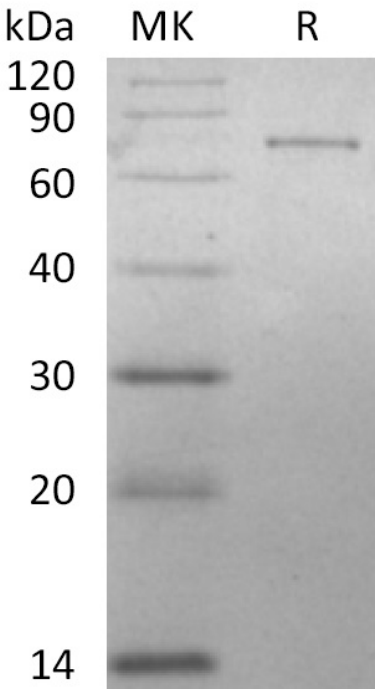

Alternative Names

Methionine aminopeptidase 2; MAP 2; MetAP 2; p67; p67eIF2; Peptidase M; METAP2; MAP2

Background

Human Methionine Aminopeptidase 2 (METAP2, MAP2) is a member of the M24 family of metalloproteases. METAPs catalyze the removal of the initiator methionine residue from nascent peptides and are essential for cell growth. MAP2 binds 2 cobalt or manganese ions and contains approximately 12 O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) residues. It is found in all organisms and is especially important because of its critical role in tissue repair and protein degradation. METAP2 plays an important role in the development of different types of cancer and has been a novel target for developing anti-cancer drugs. This protein functions both by protecting the alpha subunit of eukaryotic initiation factor 2 from inhibitory phosphorylation and by removing the amno-terminal methionine residue from nascent protein. MAP2 protects eukaryotic initiation factor EIF2S1 from translation-inhibiting phosphorylation by inhibitory kinases such as EIF2AK2/PKR and EIF2AK1/HCR. It also plays a critical role in the regulation of protein synthesis.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.