Product Name: Recombinant Human PRL2 (C-6His)

Catalog #: PEH1391



Summary

Name protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA 2/PTP4A2/PRL-2

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level <1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Human Phosphatase Of Regenerating Liver 2 is produced by

our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Gln167 is

expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # O12974

Host E.coli **Species**

Predicted Molecular Mass 20.2 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, 10mM

β-ME, pH 7.4.

Human

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. 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 Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

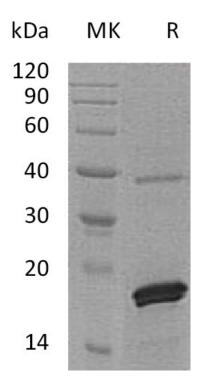
> not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA 2; PTP4A2; HU-PP-1; OV-1; PTP(CAAXII); Protein-tyrosine phosphatase 4a2; Proteintyrosine phosphatase of regenerating liver 2; PRL-2

Background

PTP4A2, also known as PRL2 or PTPCAAX2, is short for Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA 2. This protein exists in cell membrane, cytoplasm, endosome and membrane. PTP4A2 is often farnesylated during post-translational modification. Farnesylation is required for membrane targeting and for interaction with RABGGTB. The unfarnesylated forms are redirected to the nucleus and cytosol. It can stimulate progression from G1 into S phase during mitosis and promotes tumors. It also inhibits geranylgeranyl transferase type II activity by blocking the association between RABGGTA and RABGGTB.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.