

Product Name: Recombinant Human IA2 (293AA,N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH1405

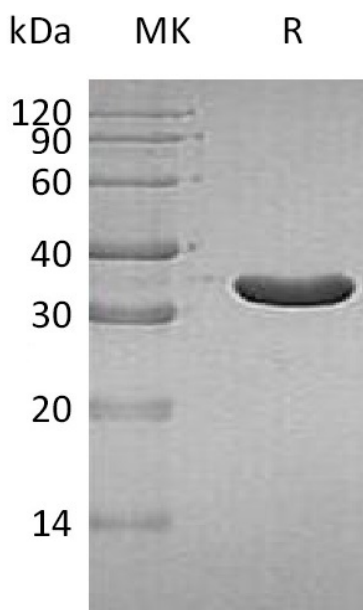


Summary

Name	PTPRN (687-979)
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Islet Cell Antigen 2/Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase Receptor-type N is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met687-Gln979 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	Q16849
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	35.6 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 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

Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase-like N; R-PTP-N; Islet cell antigen 512; ICA 512; Islet cell autoantigen 3; PTP IA-2; PTPRN; ICA3; ICA512

Background

Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase-like N (PTPRN) belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family and receptor class 8 subfamily. PTPRN contains 1 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domain, is expressed in neuroendocrine cells only. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. It implicated in neuroendocrine secretory processes. It may be involved in processes specific for neurosecretory granules, such as their biogenesis, trafficking or regulated exocytosis or may have a general role in neuroendocrine functions. It seems to lack intrinsic enzyme activity, may play a role in the regulation of secretory granules via its interaction with SNTB2. This PTP was found to be an autoantigen that is reactive with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) patient sera, and thus may be a potential target of autoimmunity in diabetes mellitus.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.