

Recombinant Human DUSP14/MKP-6 Protein (His &MBP Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030837

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

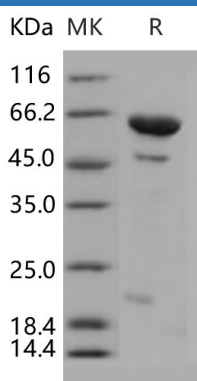
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human DUSP14/MKP-6 protein Met 1 –His 191, with an N-terminal His & MBP
Calculated MW	65.0 kDa
Observed MW	60 kDa
Accession	O95147
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 88 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.5 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 88 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Dual specific phosphatase 14 / MAP-kinase phosphatase-6 (DUSP14 / MKP6) is a member of Dual-specificity phosphatases that is a subclass of protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTP) families that can dephosphorylate both phosphotyrosine and phosphoserine / phosphothreonine residues in substrates. Unlike many other DUSPs, DUSP14 only contains a catalytic domain within the C-terminal region. In signal transduction, DUSP14 has been considered as negative regulator of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) / extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1 / 2 (ERK 1 / 2) pathway. DUSP14 phosphatase activity has been confirmed to be inhibited by PTP inhibitor IV. PTP inhibitor binds to the catalytic site of DUSP14. PTP inhibitor IV effectively and specifically inhibited DUSP14-mediated dephosphorylation of JNK, a member of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) family through dephosphorylation of both the Ser / Thr and Tyr residues of MAPKs.