Recombinant Human PRL-2/PTP4A2 Protein (GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030728

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

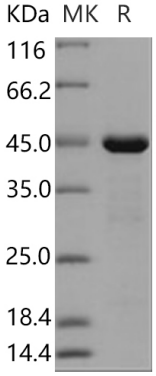
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human PRL-2/PTP4A2 protein Asn 2-Gln 167, with an N-terminal GST
Calculated MW	45.9 kDa
Observed MW	45 kDa
Accession	Q12974-1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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 50mM Tris, 0.15M NaCl, 1mM GSH, pH 7.3 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

PRL-2 (Protein-tyrosine phosphatase of regenerating liver 2), also known as PTP4A2 (Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA, member 2), is a member of PTP family and has an important function in controlling cell growth. PRL-2 phosphatases may be multifunctional enzymes with diverse roles in a variety of tissue and cell types. The phosphatase of regenerating liver (PRL) family, comprising PRL-1, PRL-2 and PRL-3, is a group of prenylated phosphatases that are candidate cancer biomarkers and therapeutic targets. PRL-1, PRL-2, and PRL-3 represent a novel class of protein-tyrosine phosphatase with a C-terminal prenylation motif. They are three closely related intracellular enzymes that possess the PTP active site signature sequence CX5R. The PRL-2 mRNA is elevated in primary breast tumors relative to matched normal tissue, and also dramatically elevated in metastatic lymph nodes compared with primary tumors. PRL-2 plays a role in breast cancer progression. PRL-2 is a pathogenic molecule in hematopoietic malignancies and suggest its potential as a novel therapeutic target.

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