

# Recombinant Human IA2/PTPRN Protein (aa 607-Asn686 & aa 795-888, His Tag)



Catalog Number:PKSH032555

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

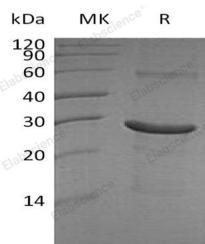
## Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	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
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Gln607-Asn686&Trp795-Leu888
<b>Accession</b>	Q16849
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	22.9 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	26-30 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-His

## Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Not Applicable

## Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## 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.

## For Research Use Only

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