

Recombinant Human DUSP3/VHR Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH031861

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

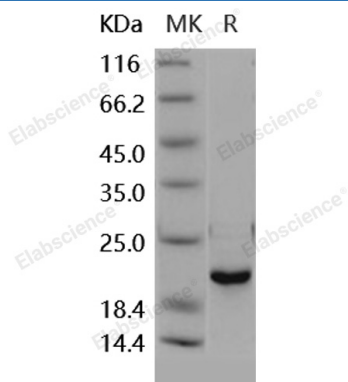
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human DUSP3/VHR protein Met 1-Pro 185
Mol_Mass	20.6 kDa
Accession	P51452
Bio-activity	Measured by hydrolysis of 250 μ M 3-O-methyl fluorescein phosphate (OMFP). The specific activity is $> 1.0 \mu\text{mol/min/m}$

Properties

Purity	$> 95 \%$ as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
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 $4-8^\circ\text{C}$ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^\circ\text{C}$ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



$> 95 \%$ as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Rev. V3.4

Vaccinia H1-related phosphatase (VHR) is classified as a dual-specificity phosphatase (DUSP); and the other name is dual-specificity phosphatase 3 (DUSP3). DUSPs are a heterogeneous group of protein phosphatases that can dephosphorylate both phosphotyrosine and phosphoserine/phosphothreonine residues within the one substrate. Unlike typical DUSPs; VHR lacks mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK)-binding domain; and shows poor activity against MAPKs. VHR often act on bisphosphorylated protein substrates; it displays a strong preference for dephosphorylating phosphotyrosine residues over phosphothreonine residues. VHR has been identified as a novel regulator of extracellular regulated kinases (ERKs). VHR is responsible for the rapid inactivation of ERK following stimulation and for its repression in quiescent cells. VHR is a negative regulator of the Erk and Jnk pathways in T cells and; therefore; may play a role in aspects of T lymphocyte physiology that depend on these kinases.

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