Recombinant Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase/ACPP Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100943

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

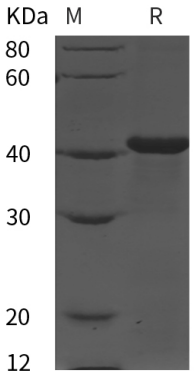
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human ACPP protein Lys33-Asp386, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	38.8 kDa
Observed MW	43 kDa
Accession	P15309
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg 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°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 a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase/ACPP proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase/ACPP proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 43 kDa.

Background

Prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP, or ACPP), also known as prostatic specific acid phosphatase (PSAP), is an enzyme produced by the prostate. As a non-specific phosphomonoesterase, Prostatic acid phosphatase synthetized and secreted into seminal plasma under androgenic control. The enzyme is a dimer of molecular weight around 100 kDa. Prostatic acid phosphatase is a clinically important protein for its relevance as a biomarker of prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, it has a potential role in fertilization. The major action of PAP is to dephosphorylate macromolecules with the help of catalytic residues (His(12) and Asp(258)) that are located in the cleft between two domains. Cellular prostatic acid phosphatase (cPAcP), an authentic tyrosine phosphatase, is proposed to function as a negative growth regulator of prostate cancer (PCa) cells in part through its dephosphorylation of ErbB-2. cPAcP functions as a neutral protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) in prostate cancer cells and dephosphorylates HER-2/ErbB-2/Neu (HER-2: human epidermal growth factor receptor-2) at the phosphotyrosine (p-Tyr) residues. Injection of the secretory isoform of PAP has potent antinociceptive effects in mouse models of chronic pain. This enzyme exhibits ecto-5'-nucleotidase activity, is widely distributed, and implicated in the formation of chronic pain. Additionally, PAP could be a target molecule in specific immunotherapy for patients with nonprostate adenocarcinomas including colon and gastric cancers.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com