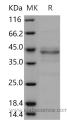
## **Recombinant Human TRIB2/TRB2 Protein**

## Catalog No. PKSH030393

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

| Description                 |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Synonyms                    | C5FW;FLJ57420;GS3955;TRB2;TRIB2   |
| Species                     | Human   |
| Expression Host             | Baculovirus-Insect Cells  |
| Sequence                    | Met 1-Asn 343   |
| Accession                   | NP_006204.1   |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 39 kDa  |
| Observed molecular weight   | 43 kDa  |
| Properties                  |   |
| Purity                      | > 82 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| Storage                     | Store at $< -20^{\circ}$ C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.  |
| Shipping                    | This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs.Upon receipt, store it immediately at< $-20^{\circ}$ C. |
| Formulation                 | Supplied as sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, 0.5mM PMSF, pH 8.0   |
| Reconstitution              | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.  |
| Data                        |   |
|                             |   |



## Background

Tribbles homolog 2, also known as TRB-2, and Trib2, is a member of the protein kinase superfamily and Tribbles subfamily (Trib1, Trib2, Trib3). The identification of tribbles as regulators of signal processing systems and physiological processes, including development, together with their potential involvement in diabetes and cancer, has generated considerable interest in these proteins. Tribbles have been reported to regulate activation of a number of intracellular signalling pathways with roles extending from mitosis and cell activation to apoptosis and modulation of gene expression. Tribbles controls the timing of mitosis in the prospective mesoderm, allowing cell-shape changes to be completed. This mechanism for coordinating cell division and cell-shape changes may have helped Drosophila to evolve its mode of rapid early development. Trib2 was identified as a downregulated transcript in leukemic cells undergoing growth arrest. Trib2-transduced bone marrow cells exhibited a growth advantage and readily established factor-dependent cell lines. Trib2-reconstituted mice uniformly developed fatal transplantable acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).

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