

## Recombinant Human EIF4EBP2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032374

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

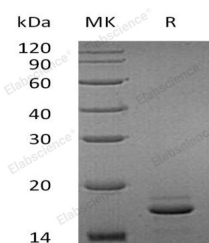
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 4E-Binding Protein 2;4E-BP2;eIF4E-Binding Protein 2;EIF4EBP2
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Ile120
<b>Accession</b>	Q13542
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	15.1 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	19&20 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### 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>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0. 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 4E-Binding Protein 2 (EIF4EBP2) is a member of the Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 4E Binding Protein Family. EIF4EBP2 regulates eIF4E activity by preventing its assembly into the eIF4F complex, mediates the regulation of protein translation by hormones, growth factors and other stimuli that signal through the MAP kinase pathway. This regulation of is associated to cell proliferation, cell differentiation and viral infection. Phosphorylated EIF4EBP2 on serine and threonine residues in response to insulin, EGF and PDGF.