

## Recombinant Human IA2/PTPRN Protein (aa 576-950, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032554

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

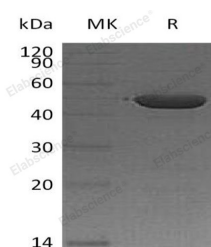
### Description

<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>	Arg576-Gln950
<b>Accession</b>	Q16849
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	44.6 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	50 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Testing in progress

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4., 5% trehalose, 5% mannitol, 0.01% tween-80. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the print
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase-like N (PTPRN) belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family and

### For Research Use Only

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.