

Recombinant Human IA2/PTPRN Protein (aa 607-Asn686 & aa 795-888, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032555

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

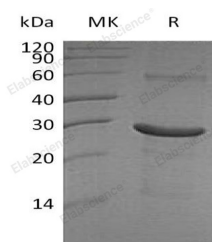
Description

Synonyms	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
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Gln607-Asn686&Trp795-Leu888
Accession	Q16849
Calculated Molecular Weight	22.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	26-30 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°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°C.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0.
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase-like N (PTPRN) belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family and receptor class 8 subfamily. PTPRN contains 1 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domain; is expressed in neuroendocrine cells

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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.