Recombinant Human METAP2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032750

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

Description	
Synonyms	Methionine aminopeptidase 2;MAP 2;MetAP 2;p67;p67eIF2;Peptidase M;METAP2;MAP2
Species	Human
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Ala2-Tyr478
Accession	P50579
Calculated Molecular Weight	53.6 kDa
Observed molecular weight	66-80 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
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 a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 500mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 8.0 .
Reconstitution	Not Applicable
Data	



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Human Methionine Aminopeptidase 2 (METAP2, MAP2) is a member of the M24 family of metalloproteases. METAPs catalyze the removal of the initiator methionine residue from nascent peptides and are essential for cell growth. MAP2 binds 2 cobalt or manganese ions and contains approximately 12 O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) residues. It is found in all organisms and is especially important because of its critical role in tissue repair and protein degradation.

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METAP2 plays an important role in the development of different types of cancer and has been a novel target for developing anti-cancer drugs. This protein functions both by protecting the alpha subunit of eukaryotic initiation factor 2 from inhibitory phosphorylation and by removing the amno-terminal methionine residue from nascent protein. MAP2 protects eukaryotic initiation factor EIF2S1 from translation-inhibiting phosphorylation by inhibitory kinases such as EIF2AK2/PKR and EIF2AK1/HCR. It also plays a critical role in the regulation of protein synthesis.

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