

## Recombinant Human PRL-2/PTP4A2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032929

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

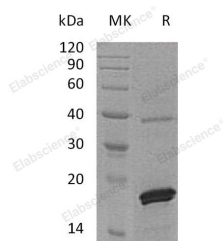
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA 2;PTP4A2;HU-PP-1;OV-1;PTP(CAAXII);Protein-tyrosine phosphatase 4a2;Protein-tyrosine phosphatase of regenerating liver 2;PRL-2;HH13;HH7-2;HMT;HNMT-S1;HNMT-S2;HU-PP-1;OV-1;PRL-2;PRL2;ptp-IV1a;ptp-IV1b;PTP4A;PTPCAAX2
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Gln167
<b>Accession</b>	Q12974
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	20.2 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	18 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, 10mM β-ME, pH 7.4. 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### For Research Use Only

## Background

PTP4A2, also known as PRL2 or PTPCAAX2, is short for Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA 2. This protein exists in cell membrane, cytoplasm, endosome and membrane. PTP4A2 is often farnesylated during post-translational modification. Farnesylation is required for membrane targeting and for interaction with RABGGTB. The unfarnesylated forms are redirected to the nucleus and cytosol. It can stimulate progression from G1 into S phase during mitosis and promotes tumors. It also inhibits geranylgeranyl transferase type II activity by blocking the association between RABGGTA and RABGGTB.

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