

Recombinant Human SMYD2/KMT3C Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031260

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

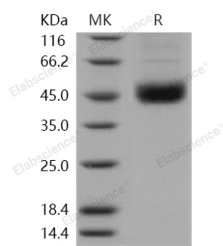
Description

Synonyms	HSKM-B;KMT3C;ZMYND14
Species	Human
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Met 1-His 433
Accession	NP_064582.2
Calculated Molecular Weight	52.0 kDa
Observed molecular weight	48 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

SET and MYND domain-containing protein 2, also known as HSKM-B, SMYD2, and KMT3C, is a member of the SMYD protein family. It contains one MYND-type zinc finger and one SET domain. Not much is known about SMYD2.

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However, the interest in better understanding the roles of SMYD2 has grown because of reports indicating that SMYD2 methylates p53 and histone H3. In *Xenopus*, SMYD1 and SMYD2 were expressed in various muscle tissues and related to muscle cells differentiation. SMYD2 mRNA is most highly expressed in heart and brain tissue. Over-expressed SMYD2 localizes to the cytoplasm and the nucleus in 293T cells. SMYD2 appears to restrain cell proliferation, likely through direct modulation of chromatin structure. Patients with SMYD2-overexpressing tumors had a worse overall rate of survival than those with non-expressing tumors, and SMYD2 positivity was independently associated with a worse outcome in the multivariate analysis. SMYD2 plays an important role in tumor cell proliferation through its activation/overexpression and regards as a prognosticator and potential therapeutic target in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC).