

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



Catalog Number:PDEH100005

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	Arg576-Gln950
Accession	Q16849
Calculated Molecular Weight	44.6 kDa
Observed molecular weight	50 kDa
Tag	N-His

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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 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
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

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 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.

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