



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human PRL-2/PTP4A2 Protein (GST Tag)

RPES1181

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1181

Size: 20µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: Q12974

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 45.9 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 45 kDa

Tag: N-GST

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Storage: 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, 0.15M NaCl, 1mM GSH, pH 7.3

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA 2;PTP4A2;HU-PP;OV;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;OV;PRL-2;PRL2;ptp-IV1a;ptp-IV1b;PTP4A;PTPCAAX2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Asn 2-Gln 167

Background:

PRL-2 (Protein-tyrosine phosphatase of regenerating liver 2), also known as PTP4A2 (Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA, member 2), is a member of PTP family and has an important function in controlling cell growth. PRL-2 phosphatases may be multifunctional enzymes with diverse roles in a variety of tissue and cell types. The phosphatase of regenerating liver (PRL) family, comprising PRL, PRL-2 and PRL-3, is a group of prenylated phosphatases that are candidate cancer biomarkers and therapeutic targets. PRL, PRL-2, and PRL-3 represent a novel class of protein-tyrosine phosphatase with a C-terminal prenylation motif. They are three closely related intracellular enzymes that possess the PTP active site signature sequence CX 5R. The PRL-2 mRNA is elevated in primary breast tumors relative to matched normal tissue, and also dramatically elevated in metastatic lymph nodes compared with primary tumors. PRL-2 plays a role in breast cancer progression. PRL-2 is a pathogenic molecule in hematopoietic malignancies and suggest its potential as a novel therapeutic target.