



## Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

**Recombinant Human CD32b/FCGR2B Protein  
(HEK293 Cells, His Tag)(Active)  
RPES4943**

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES4943

**Size:** 50µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** NP\_001002274.1

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 20.8 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 25-30 kDa

**Tag:** C-His

**Bio-activity:** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant human CD32b at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human IgG2 with a linear range of 0.16-6.4 µg/ml.

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

**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 PBS, pH 7.4

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

**Application:** Functional ELISA

**Synonyms:** Low Affinity Immunoglobulin Gamma Fc Region Receptor II-b; IgG Fc Receptor II-b; CDw32; Fc-Gamma RII-b; Fc-Gamma-RIIb; FcRII-b; CD32; FCGR2B; FCG2; IGFR2

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Ala 46-Pro 217

## Background:

Processing of the N-terminal initiator methionine or formylated methionine is an essential cellular process conserved from prokaryotes to eukaryotes. The proteolytic removal of N-terminal methionine from nascent peptides is catalyzed by a family of enzymes known as methionine aminopeptidases (MetAPs) and is essential for cell growth. METAP1 and METAP2 have different substrate specificity due to the differences in both size and shape of the active sites. As a member of the M24 family of metalloproteases, METAP1 plays an important role in G(2)/M phase regulation of the cell cycle and may serve as a promising target for the discovery and development of new anticancer agents.