abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human PRL-1 protein ab42567

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human PRL-1 protein
Biological activity	0.45 U/ug. One unit will hydrolyze 1 pmol 6, 8-difluoro-4-methyl umbelliferyl phosphate (DiFMUP) per minute at pH 6.3 and 30?C. Assay buffer: 50 mM Bis-Tris, pH 6.3, 2 mM EDTA, 2 mM DTT, 100 mM DiFMUP.
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Predicted molecular weight	20 kDa including tags
Amino acids	2 to 173
Tags	His tag C-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab42567** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Inhibition Assay
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	0.45 U/ug. One unit will hydrolyze 1 pmol 6, 8-difluoro-4-methyl umbelliferyl phosphate (DiFMUP) per minute at pH 6.3 and 30?C. Assay buffer: 50 mM Bis-Tris, pH 6.3, 2 mM EDTA, 2 mM DTT, 100 mM DiFMUP.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on Dry Ice. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.307% Glutathione, 0.0154% (R*,R*)-1,4-Dimercaptobutan-2,3-diol, 0.395% Tris HCl, 0.05% Tween, 0.0584% EDTA, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.435% Sodium chloride

General Info

Function	Protein tyrosine phosphatase which stimulates progression from G1 into S phase during mitosis. May play a role in the development and maintenance of differentiating epithelial tissues. Enhances cell proliferation, cell motility and invasive activity, and promotes cancer metastasis.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in bone marrow, lymph nodes, T lymphocytes, spleen, thymus and tonsil. Overexpressed in tumor cell lines.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the protein-tyrosine phosphatase family. Contains 1 tyrosine-protein phosphatase domain.
Developmental stage	Expressed in fetal liver.
Post-translational modifications	Farnesylated. Farnesylation is required for membrane targeting. Unfarnesylated forms are shifted into the nucleus.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Early endosome. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > spindle. And mitotic spindle.

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