

Product datasheet for TP720922M

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

PEA15 (NM 003768) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human phosphoprotein enriched in astrocytes 15 (PEA15)

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

Met1-Ala130

or AA Sequence:

Tag: Tag Free Predicted MW: 15.3 kDa

Concentration: lot specific

Purity: >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin: Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/μg of protein (< 1 EU/μg)

Reconstitution Method: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the

lyophilized protein in ddH2O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3

weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Stability: Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling

conditions.

RefSeq: NP 003759

Locus ID: 8682

UniProt ID: <u>Q15121</u>, <u>B1AKZ4</u>, <u>Q96FS5</u>

RefSeq Size: 2509 Cytogenetics: 1q23.2 RefSeq ORF: 390

Synonyms: HMAT1; HUMMAT1H; MAT1; MAT1H; PEA-15; PED; PED-PEA15; PED/PEA15





PEA15 (NM_003768) Human Recombinant Protein - TP720922M

Summary: This gene encodes a death effector domain-containing protein that functions as a negative

regulator of apoptosis. The encoded protein is an endogenous substrate for protein kinase C. This protein is also overexpressed in type 2 diabetes mellitus, where it may contribute to insulin resistance in glucose uptake. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome