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

Product datasheet for TP727718

Methionine Aminopeptidase 2 (METAP2) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Human Methionine Aminopeptidase 2/METAP2 (N-6His)
Species:	Human
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ala2-Tyr478
Tag:	N-His
Buffer:	Supplied as a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 500mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 8.0 .
Note:	Recombinant Human Methionine Aminopeptidase 2 is produced by our Baculovirus expression system and the target gene encoding Ala2-Tyr478 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Storage:	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	10988
UniProt ID:	P50579
Synonyms:	Methionine aminopeptidase 2; MAP 2; MetAP 2; p67; p67eIF2; Peptidase M; METAP2; MAP2
Summary:	Human Methionine Aminopeptidase 2 (METAP2, MAP2) is a member of the M24 family of metalloproteases. METAPs catalyze the removal of the initiator methionine residue from nascent peptides and are essential for cell growth. MAP2 binds 2 cobalt or manganese ions and contains approximately 12 O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) residues. It is found in all organisms and is especially important because of its critical role in tissue repair and protein degradation. METAP2 plays an important role in the development of different types of cancer and has been a novel target for developing anti-cancer drugs. This protein functions both by protecting the alpha subunit of eukaryotic initiation factor 2 from inhibitory phosphorylation and by removing the amno-terminal methionine residue from nascent protein. MAP2 protects eukaryotic initiation factor EIF2S1 from translation-inhibiting phosphorylation by inhibitory kinases such as EIF2AK2/PKR and EIF2AK1/HCR. It also plays a critical role in the regulation of protein synthesis.
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease

View online »