

PHPT1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	phosphohistidine phosphatase 1; CGI-202; HSPC141; HEL-S-132P; PHP14
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human PHPT1 (Q9NRX4-1) (Ala 2-Tyr 125) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9NRX4-1
Molecular Weight:	15.2 kDa (predicted); 15.2 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:
It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:
In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

PHPT1, also known as 14 kDa phosphohistidine phosphatase, phosphohistidine phosphatase 1, protein janus-A homolog, PHP14, is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to the janus family. PHPT1 / PHP14 is expressed abundantly in heart and skeletal muscle. Phosphatases are a diverse group of enzymes that regulate numerous cellular processes. Much of what is known relates to the tyrosine, threonine, and serine phosphatases, whereas the histidine phosphatases have not been studied as much. Protein histidine phosphorylation exists widely in

vertebrates, and it plays important roles in signal transduction and other cellular functions. Protein histidine phosphorylation accounts for about 6% of the total protein phosphorylation in eukaryotic cells. The knowledge about eukaryotic PHPT (protein histidine phosphatase) is still very limited. To date, only one vertebrate PHPT has been discovered, and two crystal structures of human PHPT1 have been solved. PHPT1 / PHP14 can dephosphorylate a variety of proteins (e.g. ATP-citrate lyase and the beta-subunit of G proteins). A putative active site has been identified by its electrostatic character, ion binding, and conserved protein residues.

Reference

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Zhang,X.Q. et al., 2009, Ups J Med Sci.114 (2):65-72.

Gong,W. et al., 2009, Biochem J. 418 (2):337-44.

Chapin,L.J. et al., 2009, J Exp Bot. 60 (7):2179-90.

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481