PRL-1 (human), (recombinant) (Histag)

PRL phosphatases comprise a class of small oncogenic phosphatases that are prenylated at their carboxyl-termini. PRL-1 is overexpressed during cell proliferation in the liver and during differentiation of epithelial cells in the digestive tract. It augments MMP-2 and MMP-9 expression, which in turn induce cell migration and invasion.

Ordering Information

Order Online »

BML-SE556-0050 50μg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

View Online »

Handling & Storage

Use/Stability Dilution of the enzyme followed by refreezing may lead to loss of activity.

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name Phosphatase of regenerating liver 1, Protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA 1

Application Notes Useful for studies of enzyme kinetics and regulation, dephosphorylation of target

substrates, and inhibitor screening.

Formulation Liquid. In 40mM TRIS-HCl, pH 8.0, containing 110mM sodium chloride, potassium

chloride, 200mM imidazole, 20% glycerol and 3mM DTT.

MW ~19.8kDa

Purity ≥75% (SDS-PAGE)

Source Produced in *E. coli*. The catalytic domain of PRL-1 (aa 2-173) is fused at the N-terminus

to a His-tag.

Specific Activity ≥0.168U/min/µg. One unit will hydrolyze 1pmol para-nitrophenyl phosphate (PNPP) per

minute at 37°C. Assay buffer: 50mM TRIS, pH 7.4, containing 150mM sodium chloride,

5mM dithiothreitol and 12.5mM PNPP.

UniProt ID Q93096

