

ACP1 Human

Description: Recombinant Human ACP1 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 178 amino acids (1-158 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 20.1 kDa. ACP1 is fused to a 20 amino acid His-Tag at N-Terminus and purified by conventional chromatography techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-415

For research use only.

Synonyms: HAAP, MGC3499, MGC111030, ACP1, Low molecular weight phosphotyrosine protein phosphatase, LMW-PTPase, LMW-PTP, Low molecular weight cytosolic acid phosphatase, Red cell acid phosphatase 1, Adipocyte acid phosphatase.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAEQATKSVL FVCLGNICRS
PIAEAVFRKL VTDQNIENW VIDSGAVSDW NVGRSPDPRA VSCLRNHGIHTAHKARQITK
EDFATFDYIL CMDESNLRLD NRKSNQVKTC KAKIELLSY DPQKQLIED PYYGNDSDFE
TVYQQCVRCC RAFLEKAH.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The ACP1 protein solution contains 20mM MES, pH-6, 0.1mM PMSF, 2mM EDTA and 10% Glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

ACP1 is part of the phosphotyrosine protein. ACP1 functions as an acid phosphatase and a protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTPase) existing in all human tissues, including adipocytes. ACP1 enzyme hydrolyzes protein tyrosine phosphate to protein tyrosine and orthophosphate, and also orthophosphoric monoesters to alcohol and orthophosphate. ACP1 is present in adipocytes, thus playing a specific role in the regulation of adipose tissue. High levels of the ACP1 negatively regulate cell proliferation and growth of leiomyomas during dephosphorylation of the PDGF receptor. High significant differences in birth weight-placental weight relationships were observed among acid phosphatase locus 1 phenotypes.

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