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BAIAP2 Human

Catalog #:PRPS-1029

For research use only.

Description:BAIAP2 Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 530 amino acids (1-522) and having a molecular mass of 58.4kDa.BAIAP2 is fused to an 8 amino acid His-tag at C-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Brain-specific angiogenesis inhibitor 1-associated protein 2, BAI1-associated protein 2, Protein BAP2, Fas ligand-associated factor 3, Insulin receptor substrate p53/p58, Insulin receptor substrate protein of 53kDa, FLAF3, IRS-58, IRSp53/58, IRSP53.

Source:E.coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MSLSRSEEMH RLTENVYKTI MEQFNPSLRN FIAMGKNYEK ALAGVTYAAK GYFDALVKMG ELASESQGSK ELGDVLFQMA EVHRQIQNQL EEMLKSFHNE LLTQLEQKVE LDSRYLSAAL KKYQTEQRSK GDALDKCQAE LKKLRKKSQG SKNPQKYSDK ELQYIDAISN KQGELENYVS DGYKTALTEE RRRFCFLVEK QCAVAKNSAA YHSKGKELLA QKLPLWQQAC AD

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The BAIAP2 solution (0.5mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 100mM NaCl, 1mM DTT and 30% 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 drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
BAIAP2 is a ubiquitous regulator of the actin cytoskeleton. Controled by the Rho-family GTPases BAIAP2 facilitates filopodia development. BAIAP2 is expressed in the cytoplasm and binds small membrane-bound G-proteins to cytoplasmic effector proteins and operates as an insulin receptor tyrosine kinase substrate. BAIAP2 proposes a part for insulin in the central nervous system and was identified as interacting with the dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy gene, which is related to an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disease.

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