Recombinant MAP2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	531433
Synonyms	MAP 2; MetAP 2; Peptidase M
Species	Caenorhabditis elegans
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	H1UBK1
Gene ID	178468
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 44.77 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 50 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	89-468
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 89-468 aa (H1UBK1) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Methionine Aminopeptidase 2 (MAP 2) Fragment (residues 89-468) from Caenorhabditis elegans is a high-purity, stable protein fragment engineered for structural and biochemical studies. This 380-amino acid construct retains key functional regions, providing researchers with a reliable tool to investigate N-terminal methionine excision mechanisms and cellular proliferation pathways. Methionine Aminopeptidase 2 (MAP 2) is a conserved metalloprotease that cotranslationally removes N-terminal methionine residues from nascent proteins, particularly when the subsequent amino acid is small and uncharged (e.g., alanine, cysteine, glycine). This processing step is critical for protein maturation and function. In C. elegans, MAP 2 localizes to the cytoplasm and is essential for germ cell proliferation and differentiation, highlighting its role in developmental biology and cellular homeostasis. The full-length protein's activity supports fundamental biological processes, making it a valuable target for research in protein modification and cell cycle regulation.