

ANXA2 Human

Description:ANXA2 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 376 amino acids (1-339a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 42.8 kDa. ANXA2 is fused to a 37 amino acid His-Tag at N-Terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:PRPS-784

For research use only.

Synonyms:ANX2, ANX2L4, CAL1H, LIP2, LPC2, LPC2D, P36, PAP-IV, ANXA2, Annexin A2, Annexin-2, Annexin II, Lipocortin II, Calpactin-1 heavy chain, Calpactin I heavy chain, Chromobindin-8, p36, Protein I, Placental anticoagulant protein IV.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MRGSHHHHHH GMASMTGGQQ MGRDLYDDDD KDRWGS HMST
VHEILCKLSL EGDHSTPPSA YGSVKAYTNF DAERDALNIE TAIKTKGVDE VTIVNLTNR
SNAQRQDI AFAYQRRTKKEL ASALKSALSG HLETVILGLL KTPAQYDASE LKASMKGLGT
DEDSLIEIC SRTNQELQEI NRVYKEMYKT DLEKDIISDT SGDFRKL MVA LAKGRR AEDG
SVIDYELIDQ DA

Purity:Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

ANXA2 solution containing 20mM Tris pH-8, 0.1M NaCl 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. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

ANXA2 is part of the annexin family and is involved in the regulation of cellular growth and in signal transduction pathways. ANXA2 protein functions as an autocrine factor which increases osteoclast formation and bone resorption. ANXA2 is associated with sickle cell osteonecrosis. Reduced ANXA2 expression is associated with osteosarcoma metastases. ANXA2 is part of the putative cell surface vitamin D binding protein binding site complex and functions to mediate the chemotactic cofactor effect. ANXA2 is involved in dysferlin deficiency and in muscular dystrophies. Human colon adenocarcinoma cell differentiation is related with an up-regulation of ANXA2.

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