

APA115Hu02 100μg

**Active Peroxiredoxin 2 (PRDX2)** 

Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1st Edition (Apr, 2016)

### [PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: E. coli

Residues: Ile30~Gln128

Tags: Two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and GST-tag

**Purity: >95%** 

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 0.05% sarcosyl

and 5% trehalose.

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 10.2

Predicted Molecular Mass: 41.2kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 39kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

### [USAGE]

Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

#### [STORAGE AND STABILITY]

**Storage:** Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

**Stability Test:** The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

### [SEQUENCE]

I TGACDKDSQC GGGMCCAVSI WVKSIRICTP MGKLGDSCHP LTRKNNFGNG RQERRKRKRS KRKKEVPFFG RRMHHTCPCL PGLACLRTSF NRFICLAO

### [ACTIVITY]

Prokineticin 2 (PK2) is a memeber of prokineticin family. Prokineticin is a secreted protein that potently contracts gastrointestinal smooth muscle. They are thought to be involved in several important physiological processes like neurogenesis, tissue development, angiogenesis, and nociception. Other important physiological roles the Bv8/Prokineticins (PKs) are involved in may include cancer, reproduction, and regulating physiological functions that influence circadian rhythms like hormone secretion, ingestive behaviors, and the sleep/wake cycle. To test the effect of PK2 on cell proliferation, HCT116 colon cancer cells were seeded into triplicate wells of 96-well plates at a density of 5,000 cells/well and allowed to attach, replaced with serum-free overnight, then the medium was replaced with 2% serum standard DMEM containing various concentrations of recombinant human PK2. After incubated for 96h, cells were observed by inverted microscope and cell proliferation was measured by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8). Briefly, 10µL of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, then the absorbance at 450nm was measured using a microplate reader after incubating the plate for 1-4 hours at 37 ℃. Proliferation of HCT116 cells after incubation with PK2 for 96h observed by inverted microscope was shown in Figure 1. Cell viability was assessed by CCK-8

(Cell Counting Kit-8) assay after incubation with recombinant PK2 for 96h. The result was shown in Figure 2. It was obviously that PK2 significantly increased cell viability of HCT116 cells.

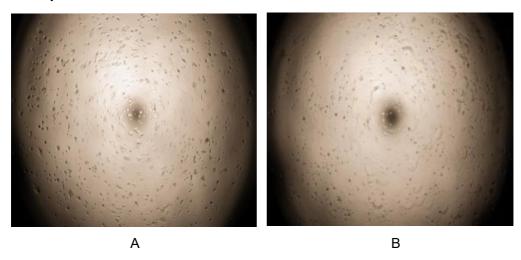


Figure 1. Cell proliferation of HCT116 cells after stimulated with PK2.

- (A) HCT116 cells cultured in DMEM, stimulated with 100ng/mL PK2 for 96h;
- (B) Unstimulated HCT116 cells cultured in DMEM for 96h.

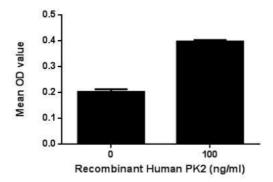


Figure 2. Cell proliferation of HCT116 cells after stimulated with PK2.

# [ IDENTIFICATION ]



Figure 3. Gene Sequencing (extract)

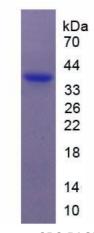


Figure 4. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant PRDX2, Human

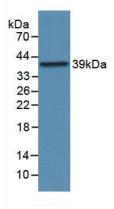




Figure 5. Western Blot

Sample: Recombinant PRDX2, Human;

Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Human PRDX2 Ab (PAA115Hu02)

# [ IMPORTANT NOTE ]

The kit is designed for in vitro and research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.