

EMAP II Human

Description:EMAP-II Recombinant Human produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 166 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 18.3 kDa. The EMAP-II is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:AIMP1, EMAP2, EMAP-2, EMAPII, SCYE1, Multisynthetase complex auxiliary component p43, Endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide 2, EMAP-II, p43.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:SKPIDVSRDL LRIGCIITAR KHPDADSLYV EEVDVGEIAP
RTVVSGLVNH VPLEQM QNRM VILLCNLKPA KMRGVLSQAM VMCASSPEKI EILAPPNGSV
PGDRITFADF PGEPDKELNP KKKIWEQIQP DLHTNDECVA TYKGVPEVK GKGVCRAQTM
SNSGIK.

Purity:Greater than 98.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution in water containing 20mM sodium Phosphate buffer pH=7.5 and 130mM sodium chloride.

Stability:

Lyophilized EMAP-II although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution EMAP-II should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.Please prevent 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.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized EMAP-II in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

EMAP-II also called SCYE1 is a tumor derived cytokine that plays a role in a wide variety of activities on endothelial cells, monocytes and neutrophils. EMAP-II inhibits endothelial cell proliferation, vasculogenesis, neovessel formation, and can induce apoptosis. It is also chemotactic towards neutrophils and monocytes and induces myeloperoxidase activity from neutrophils. EMAP-II clinical value is inhibiting angiogenesis of vascular beds and suppressing the growth of primary and secondary tumors with no affect to normal tissues. SCYE1 is specifically induced by apoptosis, and it is involved in the control of angiogenesis, inflammation, and wound healing. The release of this SCYE1 renders the tumor-associated vasculature sensitive to tumor necrosis factor. The precursor protein is identical to the p43 subunit, which is associated with the multi-tRNA synthetase complex, and it modulates aminoacylation activity of tRNA synthetase in normal cells. EMAP-2 plays a role in the stimulation of inflammatory responses after proteolytic

Biological Activity:

Determined by the apoptotic effect on MCF-7 cells using a concentration of 20-30 ng/ml.

Catalog #:CYP5-614

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