

Human LOXL2 / Lysyl oxidase homolog 2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 11664-H08S



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

LOR2; Lysyl oxidase-like 2; WS9-14

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human LOXL2 (Q9Y4K0) (Met1-Gln774) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: CHO Stable Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its ability to produce hydrogen peroxide during the oxidation of benzylamine. The specific activity is >2pmol/min/μg

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gln 26

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human LOXL2 consists of 760 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 85.5 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM MES, 50 mM NaCl

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

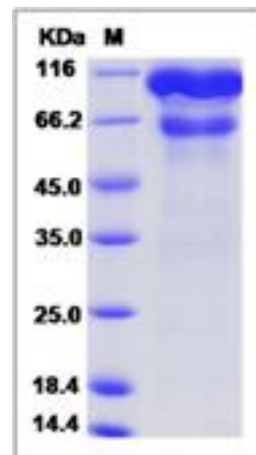
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Lysyl oxidase homolog 2, also known as Lysyl oxidase-like protein 2, Lysyl oxidase-related protein 2, Lysyl oxidase-related protein WS9-14 and LOXL2, is a secreted protein which belongs to the lysyl oxidase family. LOXL2 contains four SRCR domains. The lysyl oxidase family is made up of five members: lysyl oxidase (LOX) and lysyl oxidase-like 1-4 (LOXL1, LOXL2, LOXL3, LOXL4). All members share conserved C-terminal catalytic domains that provide for lysyl oxidase or lysyl oxidase-like enzyme activity; and more divergent propeptide regions. LOX family enzyme activities catalyze the final enzymatic conversion required for the formation of normal biosynthetic collagen and elastin cross-links. LOXL2 is expressed by pre-hypertrophic and hypertrophic chondrocytes in vivo, and that LOXL2 expression is regulated in vitro as a function of chondrocyte differentiation. LOXL2 promotes chondrocyte differentiation by mechanisms that are likely to include roles as both a regulator and an effector of chondrocyte differentiation. LOXL2 expression could also be explored as a molecular target in the prevention of breast cancer progression.

References

1. Peng, L. et al., 2009, Carcinogenesis. 30 (10):1660-9.
2. Hollosi, P. et al., 2009, Int J Cancer. 125 (2):318-27.
3. Rückert, F. et al., 2010, Int J Colorectal Dis. 25 (3):303-11.

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