Proteins

Product Data Sheet

TGM2/Transglutaminase 2 Protein, Mouse (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P71132

Synonyms: Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase 2; Tgm2; Tissue transglutaminase;

Transglutaminase C; TGase-2

Species: Mouse Source: HEK293

Accession: P21981 (A2-A686)

Gene ID: 21817 Molecular Weight: 70-90 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	TLYFEGRGYE ASVDSLTFGA VTGPENVEEGSWSAS VLDQQDNVLS LQLCTSTGQGSSFV LGHFILLYNA WCPAETTQQGFIYQGS VKFIKSVPWN FGQFENT WGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG	CQEKL VLRRGQRFRL DPSEEA GTKARFSLSD TPANAP IGLYRLSLEA DDVYLD SEEERREYVL TCLMLLDMNP MWVNCN DDQGVLLGRW THGCQQ VKYGQCWVFA LIEYFRNEFG DLQPGY EGWQAIDPTP TKYDAP FVFAEVNADV STKSV GRDDREDITH EKEET GVAMRIRVGD RLLLCA RTVSYNGVLG LYEKYS GCLTESNLIK VLGEPKQNRK GGLTKE QKSVEVSDPV IFQCDK LKSVKGYRNV
Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.	
Appearance	Solution.	
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 20% Glycerol, pH 7.5.	
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.	
Reconsititution	N/A	
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for	

extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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Shipping

Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background

TGM2/Transglutaminase 2 protein, a calcium-dependent acyltransferase, catalyzes the formation of covalent bonds between peptide-bound glutamine and various primary amines, leading to the cross-linking or amination of proteins. Involved in diverse biological processes such as bone development, angiogenesis, wound healing, cellular differentiation, chromatin modification, and apoptosis, TGM2 acts as a protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase. It mediates the cross-linking of proteins, including ACO2, HSPB6, FN1, HMGB1, RAP1GDS1, SLC25A4/ANT1, SPP1, and WDR54. The protein cross-linking activity is inhibited under physiological conditions by GTP, and this inhibition is relieved by Ca(2+) in response to various stresses. In addition to its role in apoptosis by promoting cytoskeletal protein cross-linking and mediating the formation of extracellular matrix scaffolds, TGM2 can use monoamine substrates to catalyze diverse protein post-translational modifications. It plays a crucial role in chromatin organization by mediating serotonylation and dopaminylation of histone H3, contributing to neurotransmission-independent functions in ventral tegmental area (VTA) neurons. Furthermore, TGM2 acts as a signal transducer in alpha-1 adrenergic receptor-mediated stimulation of phospholipase C-delta (PLCD) activity, highlighting its involvement in signaling pathways beyond its acyltransferase activity.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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