

Product Data Sheet

IGF2BP2 Protein, Human (sf9, His-GST)

Cat. No.: HY-P74850

Synonyms: Insulin-like growth factor 2 mRNA-binding protein 2; IMP-2; IGF2BP2; VICKZ2

Species:

Sf9 insect cells Source:

Accession: Q9Y6M1-2 (M1-K599)

Gene ID: 10644

Molecular Weight: Approximately 90 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 0.5 mM PMSF, 5 mM Reduced Glutathione, pH 8.0. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

The IGF2BP2 protein functions as an RNA-binding factor, orchestrating the recruitment of target transcripts into cytoplasmic protein-RNA complexes (mRNPs). This 'caging' of transcripts within mRNPs facilitates mRNA transport and transient storage while modulating the rate and location of target transcripts encountering the translational apparatus. Moreover, IGF2BP2 shields these transcripts from endonuclease attacks or degradation mediated by microRNAs. With a preference for N6methyladenosine (m6A)-containing mRNAs, IGF2BP2 enhances their stability. It exhibits specific binding to the 5'-UTR of insulin-like growth factor 2 (IGF2) mRNAs and selectively binds to transcripts like beta-actin/ACTB and MYC, increasing MYC mRNA stability through interaction with the coding region instability determinant (CRD). IGF2BP2 can form homooligomers and heterooligomers with IGF2BP1 and IGF2BP3 in an RNA-dependent manner and interacts with various proteins, including HNRPD, IGF2BP1, ELAVL1, DHX9, HNRNPU, MATR3, and PABPC1. Its interaction with the HOXB-AS3 peptide further enhances MYC stability.

Page 1 of 2 www.MedChemExpress.com $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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Page 2 of 2 www.MedChemExpress.com