

PAD2 (Peptidyl arginine deiminase, type II)

CATALOG NO.: PAD-21-474

LOT NO.:

DESCRIPTION: Human recombinant PAD2 (residues 2-664; Uniprot #Q9Y2J8; MW = 77.9 kDa) expressed in *sf21* insect cells with an N-terminal Strep-tag. PAD2 (PADI2) catalyzes the hydrolytic deimination of specific arginine residues to citrulline and ammonia in a calcium-dependent manner.

PURITY: >95% by SDS-PAGE

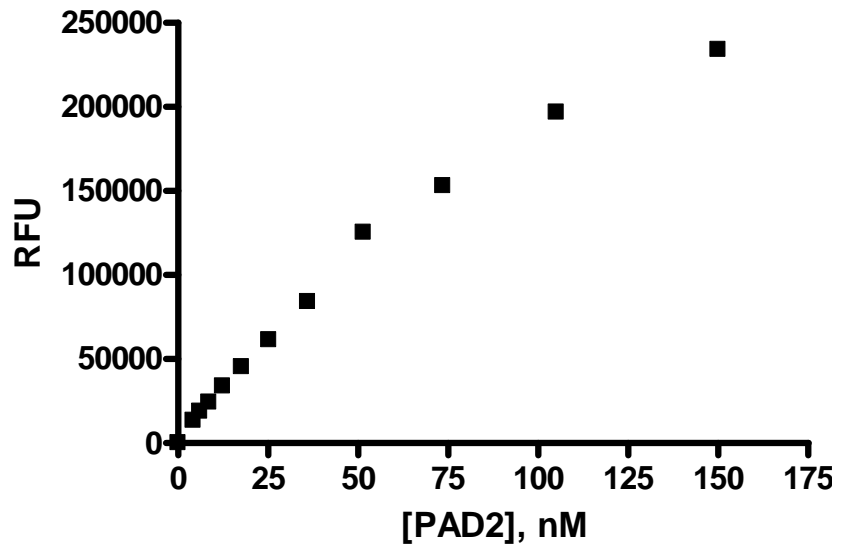
ASSAY CONDITIONS: RBC's PAD2 displays deiminase activity in an endpoint OPA/DTT coupled reaction with BAEE substrate. Reactions containing variable PAD2 with 1mM N- α -benzoyl-L-arginine ethyl ester (BAEE) and 200 μ M CaCl₂ in 100mM HEPES, pH 8, 50mM NaCl, 2mM DTT, 1% DMSO were incubated at room temperature for 60 minutes. Fluorescence signal was read (Ex 413nm/Em 476nm) after 60 minute incubation with quench/detection buffer containing 7.5mM o-phthalaldehyde, 50mM EDTA and 7.5mM DTT (see figure below).

SUPPLIED AS: ___ μ g/ μ L in 20 mM Tris, pH 8, 500 mM NaCl, 10% (v/v) glycerol, 1mM EDTA, 2mM DTT as determined by OD₂₈₀.

STORAGE: -70°C. Thaw quickly and store on ice before use. The remaining, unused, undiluted enzyme should be snap frozen, for example in a dry/ice ethanol bath or liquid nitrogen. Minimize freeze/thaws if possible, but very low volume aliquots (<5 μ l) or storage of diluted enzyme is not recommended.



Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE (4-20% acrylamide) of 4 μ g of RBC PAD2. MW markers (left) are, from top, 220, 160, 120, 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 kDa.



Deiminase Activity of PAD2. Deiminase activity of PAD2 was determined by quantification of ammonia generation using OPA/DTT detection. The 30 μ L reaction contained 1mM BAEE, 200 μ M CaCl₂ and variable amount of PAD2. After incubation at room temperature for 60 minutes, the reaction was quenched by the addition of 50mM EDTA, 7.5mM OPA and 7.5mM DTT. The resulting fluorescence (ex. 413nm/em. 476nm) was measured using CLARIOstar reader (BMG Labtech).

This product is NOT intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use in animals or in humans.