Recombinant IPP2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546967
Synonyms	IPP-2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P41236
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 20.44 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 24 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-168
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 2-168 aa (P41236) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Protein Phosphatase Inhibitor 2 (IPP-2) Fragment (residues 2-168) is a high-purity, soluble protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 167-amino acid fragment retains the inhibitory function against protein phosphatase 1, offering a stable and reliable tool for researchers investigating cellular signaling pathways. Protein phosphatase inhibitor 2 (IPP-2), encoded by the PPP1R2 gene in Homo sapiens, functions as a specific inhibitor of protein phosphatase 1. By modulating phosphatase activity, IPP-2 plays a critical role in regulating key cellular processes such as signal transduction, cell cycle progression, and metabolic pathways. The absence of subcellular localization data suggests it may function in multiple cellular compartments, making it a versatile component in phosphorylation-dependent regulatory mechanisms.