Recombinant ILKAP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548208
Synonyms	ILKAP
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9H0C8
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 34.09 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 35 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	102-392
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 102-392 aa (Q9H0C8) 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 ILKAP (Integrin-linked kinase-associated serine/threonine phosphatase 2C) fragment (residues 102-392) is a high-purity protein designed for functional studies. This fragment fully encompasses the PPM-type phosphatase domain, making it an ideal tool for investigating phosphatase activity, cell cycle regulation, and signaling pathways in a controlled experimental context. ILKAP is a protein phosphatase that plays a critical role in regulating cell cycle progression by dephosphorylating key substrates, where appropriate phosphorylation states are essential for cell proliferation. It selectively associates with integrin-linked kinase (ILK) to modulate cell adhesion and growth factor signaling. By inhibiting the ILK-GSK3B signaling axis, ILKAP may serve as an important regulator in suppressing oncogenic transformation. The protein is localized in the cytoplasm, as supported by experimental evidence, highlighting its involvement in intracellular signaling networks.