Recombinant HIPL1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549331
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96JK4
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 14.11 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 14 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	667-782
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 667-782 aa (Q96JK4) 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 HHIP-like protein 1 (HHIPL1) fragment (residues 667-782) from Homo sapiens, encompassing the SRCR domain, designed as a precise tool for investigating domain-specific functions in cellular studies. HHIP-like protein 1 is a secreted protein in humans, as indicated by its subcellular localization. While detailed functional data is limited, its secretion suggests potential roles in extracellular signaling or interactions, making this SRCR domain-containing fragment valuable for exploring ligand binding, cell communication, or regulatory mechanisms in relevant biological pathways.