Recombinant GML protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	549349
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q99445
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 17.57 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	18-158
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 18-158 aa (Q99445) 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 Glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol-anchored molecule-like protein (GML) fragment (aa 18-158) is a high-purity protein designed for studying apoptosis and cell-cycle regulation pathways. This 141-amino acid fragment fully encompasses the functional UPAR/Ly6 domain, making it an ideal research tool for domain-specific functional studies. The full-length Glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol-anchored molecule-like protein (GML) is encoded by the GML gene in humans and plays a significant role in the apoptotic pathway and cell-cycle regulation induced by p53/TP53 following DNA damage. This protein is localized to the cell membrane where it functions as a lipid-anchored GPI-anchor protein, positioning it to participate in critical signaling pathways that control cellular responses to genotoxic stress. The protein's involvement in p53-mediated processes highlights its importance in maintaining genomic integrity and regulating cell fate decisions.