Recombinant IPKG protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	550522
Synonyms	PKI-gamma
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9Y2B9
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 9.56 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 11 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-76
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 1-76 aa (Q9Y2B9) 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 PKI-gamma (1-76) is a high-quality protein fragment derived from the cAMP-dependent protein kinase inhibitor gamma. This 76-amino acid product represents a stable and soluble unit, optimized for structural and biochemical studies, offering researchers a potent tool to investigate cAMP-dependent protein kinase regulation. The full-length cAMP-dependent protein kinase inhibitor gamma (PKI-gamma), encoded by the PKIG gene in Homo sapiens, functions as an extremely potent competitive inhibitor of cAMP-dependent protein kinase activity. It operates by interacting with the catalytic subunit of the enzyme following cAMP-induced dissociation of its regulatory chains, playing a critical role in modulating intracellular signaling pathways. The subcellular localization of the full-length protein is not specified in the provided data.