Recombinant MIIP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	542826
Synonyms	IGFBP2-binding protein; Invasion-inhibitory protein 45; IIp45
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q5JXC2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.80 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	193-316
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, 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 193-316 aa (Q5JXC2) 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	Introducing the recombinant human MIIP protein fragment (amino acids 193-316), a stable and soluble unit derived from the Migration and invasion-inhibitory protein. This fragment is expertly designed for structural and biochemical studies, enabling researchers to explore mechanisms of cell invasion inhibition and its antagonistic relationship with IGFBP2 in glioma models. The full-length MIIP protein (also known as Invasion-inhibitory protein 45) is a human-derived regulator of cellular motility, primarily recognized for its role in inhibiting glioma cell invasion. It functions by down-regulating key adhesion- and motility-associated genes, including NFKB2 and ICAM1, and exhibits opposing effects to IGFBP2 on cell invasion pathways, as supported by published research (PubMed:14617774). While subcellular localization data is unavailable, its functional significance in cancer cell dynamics makes it a valuable subject for oncological and cell biology research.