Recombinant Human ILKAP Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030793

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

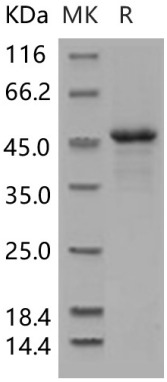
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human ILKAP protein Met 1-His 392, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	44.3 kDa
Observed MW	46 kDa
Accession	Q9H0C8
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Integrin-linked kinase-associated serine/threonine phosphatase 2C, also known as ILKAP, is cytoplasm protein which belongs to thePP2C family. ILKAP contains onePP2C-like domain. ILKAP is widely expressed. Highest levels expressed in striated muscle. Much lower levels evident in various smooth muscle tissues. ILKAP may play a role in regulation of cell cycle progression via dephosphorylation of its substrates whose appropriate phosphorylation states might be crucial for cell proliferation. ILKAP selectively associates with integrin linked kinase (ILK), to modulate cell adhesion and growth factor signaling. ILKAP inhibits the ILK-GSK3B signaling axis and may play an important role in inhibiting oncogenic transformation. Integrin-linked kinase (ILK) plays key roles in a variety of cell functions, including cell proliferation, adhesion and migration. Within the cell, ILK localizes to multiple sites, including the cytoplasm, focal adhesion complexes that mediate cell adhesion to extracellular substrates, as well as cell-cell junctions in epidermal keratinocytes. Nuclear ILK can be rapidly exported into the cytoplasm through a CRM1-dependent pathway, and its export is enhanced by the type 2C protein phosphatase ILKAP. Nuclear localization of ILK in epidermal keratinocytes is associated with increased DNA synthesis, which is sensitive to inhibition by ILKAP.

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