

PPIL1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	CGI-124;PPIase;CYPL1;hCyPX;peptidylprolyl isomerase (cyclophilin)-like 1
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human PPIL1 (Q9Y3C6) (Met1-Gly166) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9Y3C6
Molecular Weight:	19.1 kDa (predicted); 17 - 20 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing 50 mM Tris, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

PPIL1 is a member of the cyclophilin family. Cyclophilins are well conserved and ubiquitous. Members of cyclophilin family take a significant part in protein folding, immunosuppression by cyclosporin A, and infection of HIV-1 virions. PPIL1 is a peptidylprolyl isomerase (PPIase). It increases the folding of proteins and catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides. PPIL1 is involved in proliferation of cancer cells through modulation of phosphorylation of stathmin. It is a novel molecular target for colon-cancer therapy.

Reference

Xu C. et al., 2005, J Biomol NMR. 31 (2): 179-80.

Ozaki K. et al., 1997, Cytogenet Cell Genet. 72 (2-3): 242-5.

Mann SS. et al., 1999, Cytogenet Cell Genet. 83 (3-4): 228-9.

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