

Human PIK3IP1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 13928-H02H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

HGFL; hHGFL(S)

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human PIK3IP1 (AAH11049.1) (Met1-Thr168) was expressed, fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ser 22

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human PIK3IP1/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 388 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 42.7 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 55 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

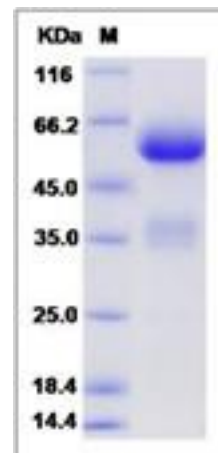
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

PIK3IP1 contains 1 kringle domain and is a negative regulator of phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K), suppresses the development of hepatocellular carcinoma. PI3K is a well-known regulator of cell division, motility, metabolism and survival in most cell types. Proper liver function and development highly depend on intact PI3K signal transduction. Aberrant PI3K pathway signaling in the liver is associated with hepatocellular carcinoma. PI3K signaling is involved in the homeostasis of lipid and glucose metabolism. Activation of the PI3K pathway induces lipogenesis and glycogenesis in the liver, since both Akt overexpressing transgenic mice and PTEN knockout mice develop fatty liver and hypoglycemia. PIK3IP1 overexpression can contribute to glucose homeostasis and fatty deposition.

References

1. He X, *et al.* (2008) PIK3IP1, a negative regulator of PI3K, suppresses the development of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Cancer Res.* 68(14):5591-8.
2. Gao P, *et al.* (2008) Both PIK3IP1 and its novel found splicing isoform, PIK3IP1-v1, are located on cell membrane and induce cell apoptosis. *Beijing Da Xue Xue Bao.* 40(6):572-7.
3. Zhu Z, *et al.* (2007) PI3K is negatively regulated by PIK3IP1, a novel p110 interacting protein. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 358(1):66-72.

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