**Introduction**

- Malaria is a major threat to global public health as it affects populations in tropical and subtropical areas.
- Among the affected population are approximately 40% of pregnant women and children who are susceptible (Campbell et al., 2014).
- *Plasmodium falciparum* is an aggressive human malaria.
- There are approximately 100 parasite protein kinases involved in phosphorylation of asexual blood stage of the malarial parasite and have 35-60% sequence identity to mammalian orthologous (Alam et al., 2015, Hallyburton et al., 2017).

**Results**

Figure 1: (A) Protein kinase conserved region from 124 to 302 amino acid (highlighted blue) in the protein sequence of PfABCK2. (B) Phylogenetic tree of PfABCK2 in relation to human protein kinases with less than 30% identity.

**Conclusion & Future work**

- Successful transformation and orientation of construct into competent cells.
- The purified protein obtained concentration is 3.29 mg from 4L culture.
- The future work will be focused on protein kinase activity assay and inhibitor studies in order to utilize it as a potential therapeutic target.

**References**

Alam, et al. (2015). Nature Communications, 6, 7285. doi:10.1038/ncomms8285

Contact: khalidm@health.usf.edu