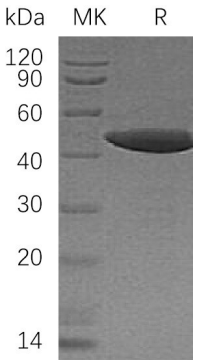
Product Name: Recombinant Human NCK1 (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH1198

Summary

Name	NCK1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Non-catalytic Region Of Tyrosine Kinase Adaptor Protein 1 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ser377 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P16333
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	45 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 5% Mannitol, pH 8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



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Background

Alternative Names	Cytoplasmic Protein NCK1; NCK adaptor Protein 1; Nck-1; SH2/SH3 Adaptor Protein NCK-Alpha; NCK1; NCK
Background	Cytoplasmic Protein NCK1 (NCK1) is a cytoplasmic protein that contains one SH2 domain and three SH3 domains. NCK1 is a member of the adapter family, which associates with tyrosine-phosphorylated growth factor receptors, such as KDR and PDGFRB, or their cellular substrates. NCK1 maintains low levels of EIF2S1 phosphorylation by promoting its dephosphorylation by PP1. NCK1 plays a role in the DNA damage response, but not in the detection of the damage by ATM/ATR. It is also involved in transducing signals from receptor tyrosine kinases to downstream signal recipients, such as ELK1-dependent transcriptional activation in response to activated Ras signaling.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.