# **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  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at  $\leq$ -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

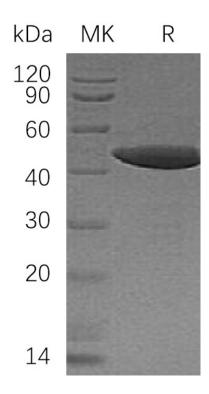
not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute 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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### **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.