

## Recombinant Mouse DDR1 Kinase/MCK10 Protein (His & GSTTag)

**Catalog Number: PKSM040294**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

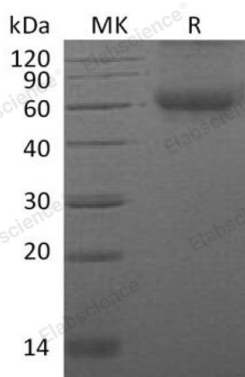
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Source</b>	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Mouse DDR1 Kinase/MCK10 protein Leu444-Val874, with an N-terminal His & GST
<b>Calculated MW</b>	75.8 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	68 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q03146-2
<b>Bio-activity</b>	The specific activity was determined to be 2 nmol/min/mg using synthetic modified AXLtide peptide (modified-CKKSRGDYMTMQIG) as substrate.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Concentration</b>	Subject to label value.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as sterile solution of 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol, 2mM DTT

### Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Discoidin domain receptor family, member 1 (DDR1), also known as or CD167a (cluster of differentiation 167a), and Mammary carcinoma kinase 10 (MCK10), belongs to a subfamily of tyrosine kinase receptors with an extracellular domain homologous to Dictyostellium discoideum protein discoidin 1. Receptor tyrosine kinases play a key role in the communication of cells with their microenvironment. These kinases are involved in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation and metabolism. Expression of DDR1/MCK10/CD167 is restricted to epithelial cells, particularly in the kidney, lung, gastrointestinal tract, and brain. In addition, it has been shown to be significantly overexpressed in several human tumors. DDR1/MCK10/CD167 plays an important role in regulating attachment to collagen, chemotaxis, proliferation, and MMP production in smooth muscle cells. DDR1 functions in a feedforward loop to increase p53 levels and at least some of its effectors. Inhibition of DDR1 function resulted in strikingly increased apoptosis of wild-type p53-containing cells in response to genotoxic stress through a caspase-dependent pathway.

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