

Recombinant Human CAMKV Protein (His & GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030866

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

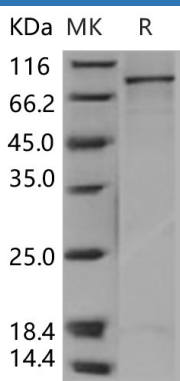
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human CAMKV protein Met 1-Ser 501, with an N-terminal His & GST
Calculated MW	82.2 kDa
Observed MW	80 kDa
Accession	NP_076951.2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

CaM kinase-like vesicle-associated protein, also known as CAMKV, is a peripheral membrane protein and Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane protein which belongs to the protein kinase superfamily and CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family. CAMKV contains one protein kinase domain. It is predominantly observed in association with the plasma membrane of soma and in neurites, both axons and dendrites. CAMKV may be associated with vesicular structures. It does not appear to have detectable kinase activity. Protein kinases are a group of enzymes that move a phosphate group onto proteins, in a process called phosphorylation. Protein kinases function as an on/off switch for many cellular processes, including metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. They also function in embryonic development, physiological responses, and in the nervous and immune system. Abnormal phosphorylation causes many human diseases, including cancer, and drugs that affect phosphorylation can treat those diseases. The protein kinase domain is a structurally conserved protein domain containing the catalytic function of protein kinases. Protein kinases play a role in a multitude of cellular processes, including division, proliferation, apoptosis, and differentiation. Phosphorylation usually results in a functional change of the target protein by changing enzyme activity, cellular location, or association with other proteins.