Recombinant Human SLITRK1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031667

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

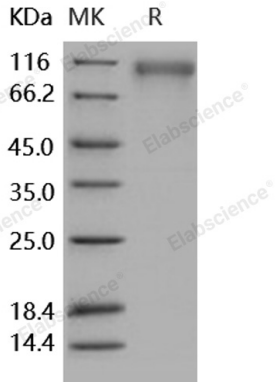
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human SLITRK1 protein Met 1-Ser 616, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	69.8 kDa
Observed MW	105-115 kDa
Accession	NP_443142.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

SLITRK1 (Slit and Trk-like family member 1) is a integral membrane protein belonging to the SLITRK family consists of at least 6 members (SLITRK1-6). They are named and characterized by the presence of two leucine-rich repeats (LRRs) in the extracellular domain similar to those found in a secreted axonal growth-controlling protein; Slit; as well as a C-terminal domain with homology to Trk neurotrophin tyrosine kinase receptors. Expression of SLITRKs are highly restricted to neural tissues; and are identified as the neuronal components modulating the neurite outgrowth. More specifically; SLITRK1 expression is found in the mature neurons of the cerebrum; thalamus and hippocampus; and induces unipolar neurites in cultured neuronal cells. Human SLITRK1 is a 696 amino acid precursor protein; and one truncating frameshift mutation (448 aa) has been linked to Tourette's syndrome; a genetically influenced developmental neuropsychiatric disorder characterized by chronic vocal and motor tics. In addition; all SLITRK genes are differentially expressed in brain tumors; such as astrocytoma; oligodendroglioma; glioblastoma; and are suggested to be useful molecular indicators of brain tumor properties.

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