Recombinant Human DCAMKL1 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH031076

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

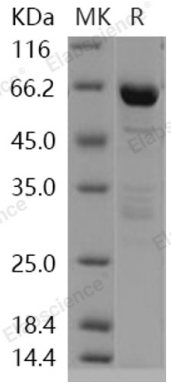
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human DCAMKL1 protein Met 1-Val 705
Calculated MW	78.5 kDa
Observed MW	64 kDa
Accession	O15075-1
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 ℃. 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 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 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



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

DCAMKL1; also known as DCLK1; is a member of the protein kinase superfamily and the doublecortin family. It contains two N-terminal doublecortin domains; which bind microtubules and regulate microtubule polymerization; a C-terminal serine/threonine protein kinase domain; which shows substantial homology to Ca2+/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase; and a serine/proline-rich domain in between the doublecortin and the protein kinase domains; which mediates multiple protein-protein interactions. DCAMKL1 is involved in several different cellular processes; including neuronal migration; retrograde transport; neuronal apoptosis and neurogenesis. Its microtubule-polymerizing activity is independent of its protein kinase activity. DCAMKL1 may be involved in a calcium-signaling pathway controlling neuronal migration in the developing brain. It may also participate in functions of the mature nervous system.

For Research Use Only